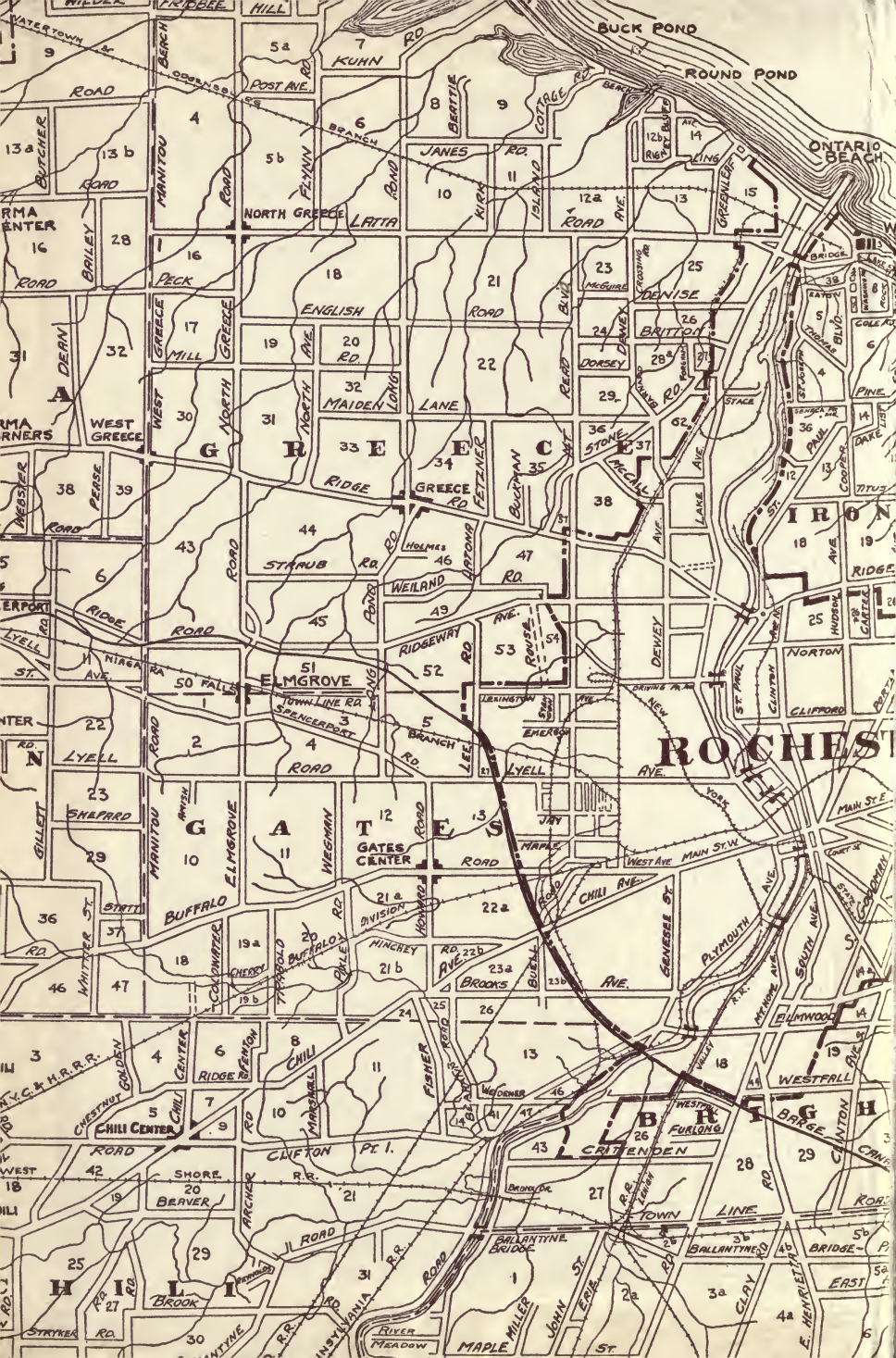


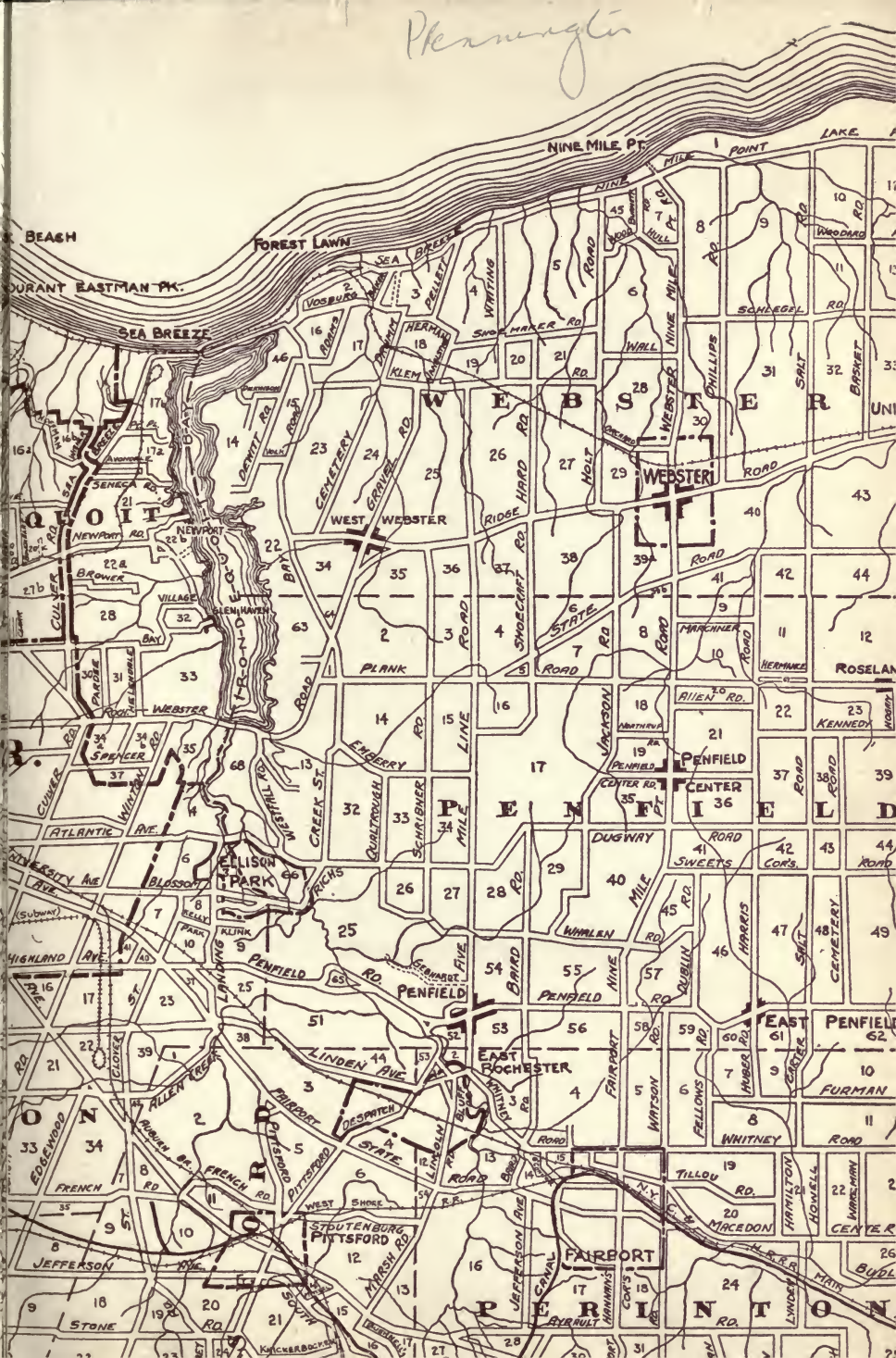
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ROCHESTER
AND
MONROE COUNTY
A HISTORY AND GUIDE

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Planning



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ROCHESTER AND
MONROE COUNTY
A HISTORY AND GUIDE



BRYANT BAKER

SCULPTOR

NATHANIEL ROCHESTER

AMERICAN GUIDE SERIES



ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
STATE OF NEW YORK

SPONSORED BY

THE CITY OF ROCHESTER AND
THE GENESEE BOOK CLUB

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THEIR WEDDING JOURNEY

"It is an enchanted city," mused Basil, aloud, as they wandered on, "and all strange cities are enchanted . . . Rochester is for us, who don't know it at all, a city of any time or country, moonlight, filled with lovers hovering over piano-fortes, of a palatial hotel with pastoral waiters and porters,—a city of handsome streets wrapt in beautiful quiet and dreaming of the golden age. The only definite association with it in our minds is the tragically romantic thought that here Sam Patch met his fate."

"And who in the world was Sam Patch?"

"Isabel, your ignorance of all that an American woman should be proud of distresses me. Have you really, then, never heard of the man who invented the saying, 'Some things can be done as well as others,' and proved it by jumping over Niagara Falls twice? Spurred on by this belief, he attempted the leap of the Genesee Falls. The leap was easy enough, but the coming up again was another matter. He failed in that. It was the one thing that could not be done as well as others."

"Dreadful!" said Isabel, with the cheerfullest satisfaction. "But what has all that to do with Rochester?"

"Now, my dear! You don't mean to say you didn't know that the Genesee Falls were at Rochester? Upon my word, I am ashamed. Why, we're within ten minutes walk of them now."

"Then walk to them at once!" cried Isabel, wholly unabashed, and in fact unable to see what she had to be ashamed of. "Actually, I believe you would have allowed me to leave Rochester without telling me the falls were here, if you hadn't happened to think of Sam Patch."

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS. (1871)

F O R E W O R D

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY is one of the publications in the American Guide Series, written by members of the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration. Designed primarily to give useful employment to needy unemployed writers and research workers, this project has gradually developed the ambitious objective of presenting to the American people a portrait of America—its history, folklore, scenery, cultural backgrounds, social and economic trends, and racial factors. In one respect, at any rate, this undertaking is unique: it represents a far-flung effort at cooperative research and writing, drawing upon all the varied abilities of its personnel. All the workers contribute according to their talents; the field worker collects data in the field, the research worker burrows in libraries, the art and literary critics cover material relevant to their own specialties, architects describe notable historical buildings and monuments; and the final editing of copy as it flows in from all corners of a state is done by the more experienced writers in the central offices. The ultimate product, whatever its faults or merits, represents a blend of the work of the entire personnel, aided by consultants, members of university faculties, specialists, officers of learned societies, oldest residents, who have volunteered their services everywhere most generously.

A great many books and brochures are being written for this series. As they appear in increasing numbers we hope the American public will come to appreciate more fully not only the unusual scope of this undertaking, but also the devotion shown by the workers, from the humblest field worker to the most accomplished editors engaged in the final rewrite. The Federal Writers' Project, directed by Henry G. Alsberg, is in the Division of Women's and Professional Projects under Ellen S. Woodward, Assistant Administrator.

(Signed) HARRY L. HOPKINS
Administrator

P R E F A C E

THE nature of the undertaking of which this book is one of the fruits has been adequately described by Mr. Harry Hopkins in the foreword. It remains only for the editors to express their acknowledgements.

Grateful acknowledgement is made to Mayor Charles Stanton, City Manager Harold W. Baker, and the City Council for sponsoring the book. The members of the Cooperating Advisory Committee have responded generously to every request for information and advice. The staffs of the University of Rochester library, the city library, the Rochester Historical Society, and the Museum of Arts and Sciences have been freely consulted. Special acknowledgement is due Dr. Dexter Perkins, city historian, and Dr. Blake McKelvey, his associate, for reviewing the historical sections; Mr. William G. Kaelber for his critical scrutiny of the architectural material; Mrs. Gertrude Herdle Moore for advice on art and museums; Mr. Stewart B. Sabin for reading the section on the Eastman School of Music; Mr. Al Sigl for information on radio; Mr. Morley Turpin, archivist of the University of Rochester, for much specialized material; and the many members of the Rochester Pioneers who drew upon their memories to add many vivid touches to the dead records of the past. Other unnamed and unnumbered citizens of Rochester contributed with their sympathetic and encouraging interest during the preparation of the book. The Federal Writers' Project wishes also to thank Sibley, Lindsay & Curr for their courtesies and generosity.

If this Guide succeeds in presenting to visitors and distant friends a true picture of the city of Rochester; if it refreshes the city's memory of its own past and sharpens its consciousness of its present life, and thereby perhaps even makes a contribution to its future development—then the highest hopes of those who labored on this book will have been fully realized.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

TRANSPORTATION

RAILROAD STATIONS

New York Central R. R., Central Ave. between Clinton Ave. N. and Joseph Ave.

Buffalo, Rochester, and Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., West Main and Oak Sts.

Eric R. R., Rochester branch, 35 Court St.

Pennsylvania R. R., Rochester branch, 357 Main St. W.

Lehigh Valley R. R., Rochester branch, 99 Court St.

AIRPORT

Rochester Municipal Airport (taxi \$1.25 one way, one half hour), 5.2 *m.* from the Four Corners on State 35 (Scottsville Road). The hangars cover an area of 27,000 sq. ft. The field is flood-lighted and contains 3 runways. Work in progress will double size of field and length of runways (WPA project).

American Airlines, Inc. operate 4 planes daily: 2 east-bound, 2 westbound. Ticket offices: 68 East Ave.; Lincoln-Alliance Bank Building, 183 Main St. E.; Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Main and Clinton Sts.

Four aviation schools, conducted at the airport, also operate sight-seeing planes. Rates: \$10 per hour; field flight \$1.50; city flight \$2; lake flight \$2.50.

BUSSES

Western New York Motor Lines (Blue Bus Line), 63 South Ave.: hourly service to and from Buffalo and intermediate points.

G E N E R A L I N F O R M A T I O N

Frank Martz Coach Co., Inc., 63 South Ave.: New York-Chicago, connections for coast to coast travel.

Central Greyhound Lines, 72 Franklin St.: Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany, Niagara Falls, suburban points. Interstate and transcontinental busses. Busses chartered.

East Ave. Bus Co., Inc., SE. corner Elm St. and Main St. E.: 29 trips daily to Pittsford.

Rochester Railway Coordinated Bus Lines, Inc.: inter-urban busses: Chili Ave. Line, corner Gibbs and Grove Sts., out Chili Ave. to Hall's Station and Chili Center; Ridge Rd. Line, corner Lewiston and Lake Aves., out Ridge Road to Parma Corners and Hilton; Dewey Ave. line to Stone Rd. and Britton Rd.; Lee Road and Lyell Ave. line out Lyell Ave. and Spencerport Rd. to Scott Rd. Busses chartered.

Rochester and Sodus Bay Motor Vehicle Route: Rochester and Sodus Bay bus, corner Broad St. and South Ave., 5 round trips daily to Sodus Bay and intermediate points.

Rochester Interurban Bus Co., Inc., Broad St. and South Ave.: 2 round trips daily to Hornell via Dansville; 21 round trips daily to Pittsford, including one round trip to Mendon. Busses chartered.

Town Bus Lines, 72 Franklin St.: 7 trips daily to Penfield; 2 trips Sundays and holidays.

STEAMSHIPS

Canadian Car Ferry Co.; dock (reached by Lake Ave. car line) on Boxart St., 2 blocks E. of Lake Ave. All-year passenger and freight service between Charlotte and Cobourg, Canada. Tickets at dock or at Baltimore & Ohio R. R. station, Oak and W. Main Sts.; train service to and from dock. Cars transported. Irregular sailings during winter.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

Canada Steamship Lines, Municipal Pier, eastern end of Beach Ave., Charlotte. Seasonal steamship service, June 15 to September 12; one boat daily each way between Rochester and Kingston, Ontario, through the Thousand Islands; at Prescott, Ontario, connections are made for Montreal and St. Lawrence River points, including the Saguenay River. In season, daily boats to and from Toronto. Tickets at company's office, 68 East Ave. Cars transported.

STREET RAILWAYS AND BUSES

Fare: 10 cents; half fare, 5 cents. Tokens, 6 for 50 cents, good on city cars and busses within the city. Ten-cent round-trip shopper's pass with stop-overs is good 9:30—11:30 a.m., 2—4 p.m. Weekly passes good on all city lines, \$1.

Suburban lines: one-way fare 15 cents. Weekly pass costing \$1.25 is good from any point in the city on Summerville, Sea Breeze, Laurelton, and Titus Ave. suburban lines. Fifteen cent round-trip shopper's pass with stop-overs is good 9:30—11:30 a.m., 2—4 p.m.

SUBWAY

From Rowlands to west city limits, following line of old Erie Canal. Passenger information, 267 State St., Main 4200; freight office and dispatcher, Rundel Building Subway Station, Main 983. Fare same as surface lines, with additional fare of 5 cents beyond east city line to Rowlands. Subway freight lines connect with all railroads entering the city, forming inner belt line to serve every industrial plant which has railroad connections. Charge for moving loaded cars, \$6.30—\$10. Increase in freight handled during 1936 was 10.78 percent over preceding year.

G E N E R A L I N F O R M A T I O N

The subway from South Ave. to Brown St. is roofed by Broad St., which forms a section of the proposed arterial highway to extend to the east side residential district.

TAXIS

Taxicabs stand at stations, large hotels, and public stands throughout the city, and may be ordered by telephone from any point. A city ordinance fixes taxi rates, but because of competition the uniform charge is now less than that called for in the ordinance. The prevailing rate is 35 cents for the first $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles with diminishing charges for additional mileage. Operators are required to post the table of rates, and the taximeter must be lighted at night. Hand baggage is carried free; arrangements may be made for trunks. It is not customary to charge for additional passengers. Where delayed stops are to be made, charges must be agreed on in advance. In cases of serious disagreement consult the police department. Taxicabs can be hired to points outside the city, the usual rate being 10 cents a running mile for return trips; otherwise 20 cents a running mile to point of destination.

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

Few one-way streets, plainly marked.

Central traffic district is bounded W. by Ford St.; S. by Troup and Court Sts.; E. by Union and Alexander Sts.; N. by University Ave., Central Ave., and Allen St.

Speed limits: 25 m.p.h. in central traffic district; 35 m.p.h. on arterial highways outside central district; 30 m.p.h. elsewhere in the city; 15 m.p.h. in school zones 8 a.m.—4.30 p.m.; 10 m.p.h. turning a corner. No right turns on red; no left turns during rush hours at marked intersections; no reverse turn in central traffic district. Autoists must not

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

pass or approach within 7 ft. of a street car which has stopped to discharge or take on passengers.

No parking in downtown section; parking on other streets is permitted except at points and for periods indicated on markers. Ample private parking space available in downtown area at rates as low as 10 cents a day. Inside parking available in a number of central locations.

ACCOMMODATIONS

HOTELS

Seven hotels in the downtown district operated on the European plan, totalling over 3,600 rooms.

SAGAMORE HOTEL, 111 East Ave., \$3.50—\$6. All rooms with outside exposure and bath; solarium, coffee shoppe, cocktail room. Home of Radio Station WHAM. Adjacent parking and garage.

POWERS HOTEL, 34 Main St., \$2.50—\$5. Dining room with Colonial fireplace, cafeteria, air-cooled tap room with Musketeer murals, cocktail room, banquet hall, and ball-room accommodating 700—1,000. Ramp garage adjoining.

HOTEL SENECA, 26 Clinton Ave. S., \$3—\$7. Air conditioned tap room, two dining rooms, and ball room accommodating 800—1,000; Blue Parlor with murals of Rochester historical scenes. Adjacent parking with garage.

HOTEL ROCHESTER, 95 Main St. W., \$3—\$7. All rooms with bath and radio; large dining room and tap room, six private dining rooms for assemblies; adjoining garage.

FORD HOTEL, 67 Chestnut St., \$1—\$3. Restaurant, coffee shoppe, tap room, and private floor for unescorted ladies; parking and garage adjacent.

GENERAL INFORMATION

CADILLAC HOTEL, 45 Chestnut St., \$2—\$5. All rooms with bath. Dining room, tap room, and room for private parties or sales meetings: adjacent parking and garage service.

HAYWARD HOTEL, 19 Clinton Ave. S., \$2.50—\$4. Peacock Room, tap room, and coffee shoppe; garage adjacent.

A number of apartment houses throughout the city offer tourist and resident accommodations.

Tourist homes and camps surround the city.

AUTO TRAILER CAMPS

There are no public tourist or auto-trailer camps in Monroe County; but on all the main roads, especially near Rochester, are private tourist camps which provide for trailers. City authorities do not favor camping in the city. Parking of trailers on the streets is covered by the same regulations as the parking of automobiles. Camping, which heretofore has been provided for in some of the parks, has been discontinued mainly because of state regulations affecting sanitation and police supervision. At the present time all visitors at county parks are required to leave by 10 p.m.

RECREATION

THEATRES

Eastman Theatre, Main St. E. and Gibbs St. Operas, concerts, recitals; Metropolitan Opera in April or May; a series of plays for children on Saturdays in the winter season.

Masonic Temple Auditorium, Main and Prince Sts. First-class legitimate plays at irregular intervals during the theatrical season.

Community Play House, 820 Clinton Ave. S. Legitimate drama by Amateur Dramatic Membership Corporation. Season, Sept.—May.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

MOTION PICTURE HOUSES

In business district, 4 large first-run houses, 4 second-run, and one small theatre specializing in hits of previous years and selected European productions.

Twenty-two neighborhood houses serving the outlying districts with re-runs.

PARKS

(See City Tours and Tours out of Rochester.)

Cobbs Hill Park, Highland and Monroe Aves.

Durand-Eastman Park, on Lake Ontario, via Culver Rd. (Zoo).

Edgerton Park, Dewey Ave., Bloss and Backus Sts.

Genesee Valley Park, Elmwood Ave.

Highland Park, between S. Goodman St. and Mt. Hope Ave.

Maplewood Park, Lake Ave.

Ontario Beach Park, Charlotte, via Lake Ave.

Seneca Park, St. Paul St. and St. Paul Blvd. (Zoo).

ATHLETIC FIELDS

University of Rochester Athletic Field, River Blvd., reached via South Ave. to Mt. Hope Ave. to River Blvd., or by Plymouth Ave. bus. Capacity 8,000. College baseball games, April 15—June 1, admission 25c and 50c. Football, Oct.—Dec., 50c—\$1.

During the summer, outdoor opera is staged here; admission 50c—\$2. All prices plus tax; tickets at grounds.

Edgerton Park Stadium, baseball and football; and, particularly during Exposition week in September, pageants and championship quoit tournaments. The grandstand has

G E N E R A L I N F O R M A T I O N

a seating capacity of 4,000 persons. Parking accommodations for 1,000 cars.

GOLF

One public 18-hole course in Durand-Eastman Park, two in Genesee Valley Park, one in Churchville Park (12 m. W. on State 33). Fees: residents, 50c; non-residents, \$1. Club houses contain lockers, showers, and refectories. Equipment may be rented. Professional instructors available. Parking facilities.

Many private clubs, admission by introduction or invitation.

TENNIS

Forty-eight courts in city parks and playgrounds scattered about city. Permit necessary, issued by Park Dept., City Hall Annex, 34 Court St., 50 cents a year. Players must furnish all equipment, including nets.

SWIMMING POOLS

Pools in Genesee Valley Park and Seneca Park, open daily 10 a.m.—10 p.m. Admission free to 5 p.m., 25c thereafter.

In Genesee Valley Park, 2 pools, one for males, one for females. In Seneca Park, one pool; 4 days for males, 3 days for females, 10 a.m.—5 p.m.; mixed bathing 5—10 p.m. Lockers, lifeguards, and instructors.

Powder Mills Park, (11 m. S. on State 15). One pool, 120 ft. by 140 ft., depth 7 ft. Open daily 10 a.m.—8 p.m. 2 days for females, 5 days for males. No lockers. Instructor, life guard.

BASEBALL

Rochester Baseball Stadium, Norton St., the home grounds of the "Red Wings" of the International League,

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

is reached via Clinton Ave. N., Joseph Ave., or St. Paul St. Accommodates 18,000. Admission: bleachers, 50c, grandstand (unreserved) 75c, grandstand (reserved) \$1, boxes \$1.50; all prices plus tax. Tickets on sale at grounds and at 3 Clinton Ave. S. Free parking space for 500 cars and rental space for 800 cars.

Professional football games played in stadium Oct. 15—Dec. 10. Admission 25c—\$1. Tickets at grounds.

HUNTING AND FISHING

Local hunting and fishing regulations are subject to state laws. Licenses are obtainable at the Court House for either hunting or fishing, or for both; combined license for resident of state, \$2.25; for non-resident, \$10.50. Fishing is permitted in Lake Ontario, its bays, and at certain points on its tributaries. Further information from General Conservation League, 34 State St.

RIFLE RANGES

National Guard, 108th Infantry, 52-acre military range at Float Bridge; a 200-yd. range, suitable for pistol, rifle, and machine gun. Members only.

National Guard, 121st Cavalry, 40-acre military range at Mendon Ponds Park, reached via State 31 and 64; a 200-yd. range, suitable for pistol, rifle, and machine gun. Members only.

Rochester National Defense Cont., Inc., 50-acre semi-military range at West Rush, reached via State 2A to Rush, West Rush Road to Golah; a 600-yd. range, suitable for large and small bore rifle, pistol, and trap shooting. Members only. Grant has been made by WPA for enlarging facilities.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Community Gun Club, East Henrietta, reached via State 2A; a semi-public regulation range for trap and skeet-shooting. Members and guests.

Rochester Sportsmanship Club, at Scottsville, reached by State 35; semi-public regulation range. Members and guests.

BRIDLE TRAILS

Mendon Ponds Park, Powder Mills Park, and Ellison Park (*see Tours out of Rochester*) contain many miles of marked bridle paths. Several riding academies and boarding stables, located near these parks, furnish mounts at a standardized price of \$1 per hour.

The Genesee Valley Riding Academy, 1900 S. Clinton Ave., specializes in teaching children.

In 1937 local bridle trails were being mapped by the County Land and Bridle Association, 303 Wilder Bldg., where further information may be obtained.

HIKING TRAILS

The larger city parks (*see City Tours*) contain many well-defined trails suitable for all-season hikes.

In winter the frozen up-stream course of Black Creek, W. from Churchville Park, affords hiking through swamp lands practically inaccessible at other seasons.

An attractive scenic hike follows the course of the Portage Trail, famous in Indian history as the carry between the Genesee River above the falls and Lake Ontario. This trail begins at Genesee Valley Park near Elmwood Ave. bridge, crosses the lower part of Mount Hope Cemetery and the crest of Pinnacle Ridge, and skirts the grounds of the Hill-side Home for Children to the terminus of the Monroe Ave.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

car line. From there the actual line of the trail leads across country to Indian Landing, more accessible, however, by way of Highland Ave. and Penfield Rd. to Landing Rd., to Indian Landing, the "back door" of Ellison Park.

Strenuous hill-climbing trails lead through Ellison Park and over the wooded hills surrounding Irondequoit Bay.

For more impressive scenic hikes than are to be found in the rolling farm lands of Monroe County, the hiker may go by car to the head of Canandaigua Lake, take the east shore trail and traverse the three-mile valley of Parish Gully, which contains many waterfalls. The climb up the 60-ft. waterfall at the head of this gully, best taken in June, necessitates wading, and challenges the most experienced hiker.

In early June, when azaleas are in bloom, a pleasant hiking trail leads from the head of Honeoye Lake through Briggs Gully for 3 m. to Bulick's Swamp. To avoid rattlesnakes many hikers prefer to visit this swamp in winter.

Further information from headquarters of Genesee Valley Hiking Club, Municipal Museum, Edgerton Park.

INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS

STREET ORDER AND NUMBERING

Main St. is the principal dividing street, and in practically all instances numbering of streets begins north and south of Main St. The dividing street east and west is at the Four Corners where Exchange St. enters Main St. from the south, and State St. (Lake Ave. being its northerly continuation) enters Main St. from the north. Even numbers are upon the north and east sides of streets, and odd numbers are upon the south and west sides. Street guides may be purchased at stores, hotels, etc.

GENERAL INFORMATION

SHOPPING

Rochester's main shopping district is on Main St., from the Four Corners at State and Exchange Sts. to Gibbs St., the principal department stores being in this area. Clinton Ave. N. and S. has grown rapidly in high class stores of various types, and there is also a distinctive line of retail shops out East Ave. from Main St. to Alexander St., at which residential zoning begins. Monroe Ave. is rapidly developing as a shopping area. In addition, throughout the city are many neighborhood centers, with retail establishments which afford practically complete retail merchandise service.

Rochester is a good place to shop for men's, women's, and children's wear, fine footwear, jewelry, books, furniture, and luggage.

CLIMATE

For a period of 39 years Rochester has enjoyed an average of 51% of sunshine. Normally the last killing frost is April 29, and the first not before October 20. The humidity over a period of 14 years averaged 71.3. The average wind velocity is 9.2 m.p.h. with southwest winds prevailing.

Records of temperature covering a period of 103 years show February to be the coldest month with an average temperature of 24.8°. No other monthly average falls below freezing except December, with 28.6° and January with 25.2°. July, averaging 71°, is the warmest month. The average annual temperature is 47.4°.

Thus the inhabitant of Rochester may expect per year, on the average, 85 all-clear days, 114 partly clear, and 166 cloudy. He may expect 167 days with .01 inches of rain, 94 with a trace or more, 27 with thunderstorm, 1 with a

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

dense fog, 7 with a maximum temperature of 90°, 130 with a minimum under 32°, and only 4 below zero.

INFORMATION BUREAUS

Air Lines (American): Airport, Scottsville Road, Genesee 4006. Information and reservations, 68 East Ave. Stone 2408.

Auto Club of Rochester: 127 East Ave., Stone 11.

Auto Dealers Associations, Inc.: 133 East Ave., Stone 5676. Information on sales, service, and repairs.

Better Business Bureau: 163 Main St. E., Stone 330. Reports on all publications, investments, information for buyers and sellers.

Chamber of Commerce: 55 St. Paul St., Main 546. Information: statistical, industrial, hotels, stores, and tourist bureau.

Convention & Publicity Bureau, Inc.: Washington Sq. and Clinton Ave. S., Main 1765.

City Park & Playground Dept: 34 Court St., Main 7155. All facts in regard to city parks.

County Park Dept.: 34 State St., Main 1859. All facts in regard to county park laws; camping, hunting, fishing, coasting, and skating.

County Veterans Service Bureau: 34 Court St., Room 325, Main 3105.

Luncheon Clubs: Ad Club, Sagamore Hotel, Stone 2388. City Club, Hotel Seneca, Stone 396. Kiwanis, Hotel Seneca, Main 4076. Rotary, Powers Hotel, Main 1053.

Election Board: Court House, 14 B., Main 2629. Information on voting.

Fire Department: Main 34.

G E N E R A L I N F O R M A T I O N

Hospitals: General: 501 Main St. W., Main 2660.

Genesee: 224 Alexander St., Monroe 1870.

Highland: South Ave., and Bellevue Drive, Monroe 7000.

Iola Tuberculosis Sanatorium, East Henrietta Road, Monroe 3800.

Municipal: Crittenden Blvd., Monroe 1231.

Park Ave.: 789 Park Ave., Monroe 430.

St. Mary's: 909 Main St. W., Genesee 1.

Strong-Memorial: 260 Crittenden Blvd., Monroe 2000.

Immigration and Naturalization Office: Federal Building, Church St., Main 1963.

J. Y. M. A. and J. Y. W. A.: University Ave. and Andrews St., Stone 630.

Library: Rundel Memorial Bldg., South Ave. and Court St., Main 3787.

Licenses: Court House, Main St. W., Main 4052. Hunting, fishing, dog, and automobile.

Marriage: City Hall, Main 4900.

Lake Transportation: Canada S. S. Lines, 68 East Avenue, Stone 5680. Lake Car Ferry, 155 Main St. W., Main 4780.

Museum, Municipal: Edgerton Pk., Glenwood 406.

Nurses, Physicians and Surgeons Directory: 124 Glendale Pk., Glenwood 1972.

Police Dept.: Headquarters, 137 Exchange St., Main 59.

Post Office: 216 Cumberland St., Main 4792.

Real Estate Board of Rochester, Inc.: 45 Exchange St., Main 5567.

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Steamship Lines, Central Travel Bureau: 19 State St., Main 5090. Kalbfleisch Travel Bureau, Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg., Stone 878.

Telegraph and Cable: Postal Telegraph, Stone 1689. Western Union, Main 5407.

Weather Bureau: 40 Federal Bldg., Church St., Main 2208.

Y. M. C. A.: 100 Gibbs St., Stone 2942.

Y. W. C. A.: 190 Franklin St., Stone 4405.

CALENDAR OF ANNUAL EVENTS

January 6—Twelfth Night Celebration. Cobb's Hill Park (Monroe car to Highland Ave.). Admission free.

Easter Week—Easter Flower Show. Lamberton Conservatory, Highland Park (South Ave. car to Reservoir Ave.). Admission free.

April 26 to April 30—Music Festival. Eastman Theatre. Admission free.

Between May 15 and June 15—Apple Blossom Festival. Brockport, N. Y. (Falls branch of New York Central R. R., or by auto U.S. 104 to Clarkson and then S. to Brockport.)

Garden Club Exhibition, Convention Hall.

Lilac Festival. Highland Park (South Ave. car). Admission free.

Early June—Chamber of Commerce Rose Show. Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

After Closing of Schools in June—Orphans' Annual Picnic. Sea Breeze Park (Sea Breeze bus).

G E N E R A L I N F O R M A T I O N

June to September—Yacht Races. Summerville (Summerville car). Admission free.

Labor Day Week—Rochester Exposition and Hobby Show. Edgerton Park (Dewey Ave. car).

October 12—Columbus Day. Convention Hall. Mass Meeting, free; banquet, nominal fee.

November—Chrysanthemum Show. Lamberton Conservatory, Highland Park (South Ave. car). Admission free.

Christmas Week—Christmas Flower Show. Lamberton Conservatory, Highland Park (South Ave. car). Admission free.

PART I
ROCHESTER



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W

THE CONTEMPORARY SCENE

EMBRACING some 36 square miles of territory, with a population (1930) of 328,152, Rochester ranks third in size among the cities of New York State. Its geographical center lies 8 miles south of Lake Ontario, at the Four Corners, the junction of Main with State and Exchange Streets, where the village of Rochesterville began to grow in the early years of the 19th century. For a hundred years the Four Corners, just west of the Genesee River, was the heart of the city's commercial life; and the old Third Ward, farther west, the "ruffled-shirt district" which grew up around the home of Col. Nathaniel Rochester, set the tone in social life. But in recent years the city has rapidly moved eastward. Today most of the leading stores, the theatrical district, and many of the larger hotels are found on the east side of the river; and East Avenue has supplanted the Third Ward in social prestige. But the Four Corners still marks the financial center of the city; and its stately old buildings, though they may grate on modern architectural tastes, retain an air of solid dignity that is lacking in the newer district across the river, where old buildings unceremoniously jostle the new and where the streets are marred by the gaps of parking lots.

Like most other American cities, Rochester has grown, not according to a plan, but rather in response to the unregulated expression of individual enterprise; hence the helter-skelter street plan, particularly the irregular cross-hatching of short streets in the downtown business section.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY



East Avenue

One result is over-concentration of traffic on Main Street, today, as originally, the principal thoroughfare. Another result is that the aesthetic values which the scattered buildings of architectural note might produce are lost, and the structures themselves are easily missed unless pointed out.

T H E C O N T E M P O R A R Y S C E N E

From the central downtown section the city stretches out in every direction and crystallizes into neighborhoods, each with its own shopping district, its motion picture theatre, its school, its bank, its branch library, and its churches. Characteristic of every residential section, of whatever economic class, is the individually owned home with its carefully tended lawn or backyard, a continuing expression of the period when the nursery industry prevailed in Rochester.

The industries of today are not congregated in any one section of the city. They dot its skyline with clean, modern structures, usually in a park-like setting of wide, landscaped grounds, which do not breed the slums of factory districts such as characterize most industrial towns.

South and west Rochester has not grown beyond the Barge Canal; its present trend is toward the east and toward the north, where it extends in two narrow arms to the shore of Lake Ontario.

The New York Central Railroad cuts a gash across the city east and west, marked by dingy offices and warehouses. The Genesee, called by the Senecas *Casconchiagon*, river of many falls, bisects the city north and south. Through the downtown section its banks are lined by the red brick rear ends of old mills and factories, a scene from which unbelievable beauty has been drawn by the brush of the artist. Farther north it flows by heavily wooded banks under a series of bridges, tumbles over the falls, rushes through the gorge which it has cut for itself, and meanders on into Lake Ontario.

The ten busy bridges across the river, from the Elmwood Avenue bridge, the newest and most southerly, to the Veterans' Memorial bridge, far to the north, afford views



Veterans' Memorial Bridge

THE CONTEMPORARY SCENE

as varied as the architecture of the bridges themselves. From the Elmwood Avenue bridge, the broad sweep of the placidly flowing river in the green setting of Genesee Valley Park and the towering new buildings on the River Campus of the University of Rochester; from the Clarissa Street bridge, the harbor and the skyline of Rochester's business center; the night view from the Court Street bridge; Main Street bridge, with its business blocks on both sides entirely hiding the river; the view of the upper falls from the Platt Street bridge; the gorge and lower falls from Driving Park Avenue bridge; at the Veteran's Memorial bridge, the graceful structure of the bridge itself and the majestic vistas up and down the river—these are a few of the pictures in the panorama that is Rochester.

Rochester is a city of homes; in 1937, 43 percent of its families owned their homes; in pre-depression days the percentage was much larger. Main Street may be typically "Main Street," but East Avenue, shaded by over-arching elms, its pretentious homes on spreading lawns almost hidden by foliage, has been called one of the most beautiful residential streets in America. The city has other streets of a distinct individuality: Oxford, with its magnolia parkway; Clifford Avenue with its blocks of flower-filled yards; Ambassador Drive, with its new and stately homes; Livingston Park in the old "ruffled-shirt district," with its century-old mansions and air of quiet distinction.

The parks of Rochester, long admired and emulated in other cities, also have their individual charms. Highland Park has its lilacs, its azaleas, and rhododendrons, and hundreds of varieties of conifer trees; the grassy slopes of Genesee Valley Park border the waters of the winding river; Seneca Park occupies the verge of the Genesee Gorge; and Durand-Eastman Park is noteworthy for its beach, its hilly terrain, and its rose bowl.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

THE PEOPLE

To-day, as always, the English stock predominates in Rochester and largely determines the life and culture of the city. Foreign language groups appeared early, and though they first came to work with hammer, shovel, and hoe, their influence has been wide and deep in culture, in industry, and in commerce. From the German love of entertainment came first toleration and then acceptance of the theatre. The Jews lent their genius to the development of industry and commerce. The Italians, now out-numbering all other foreign groups, fill many important posts in civic leadership. The Hollanders cultivated the widespread market garden areas. From these and other racial groups the specialized industries of Rochester have recruited most of their skilled artisans.

In point of numbers, counting both foreign and native born, the Italians lead with about 55,000 people, the Germans come next with about 40,000, then the Canadians with 20,000, the English 15,000, the Poles and the Irish each over 14,000, the Russians over 10,000. In addition, there are small groups from a dozen far corners of the earth.

While Italians, Poles, and others have for a time tended to congregate in certain sections, there has never existed in the city for any long period of time a distinct foreign quarter. Segregation has been modified by a constant filtration into the great body of citizens. With the lessening of immigration in recent years, Americanization has progressed rapidly.

LIFE AND LIVELIHOOD

Rochester has become so well known as the Kodak City that the diversity of its industries is often overlooked. While the giant Eastman Kodak Company affords the city industrial pre-eminence, Rochester has several other man-

ufacturing plants that have grown with the city and in their specialized fields bring it distinction. In the manufacture of optical goods the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company ranks among world leaders. From the time that William Gleason invented the gear-cutting machine in 1865, the Gleason Works have led the world in gear-cutting machinery. The thermometers of the Taylor Instrument Companies contribute to the efficiency of industry and science. In the field of dental equipment, the Ritter Dental Company has no competitor in this country. The products of the Todd Company insure the banks, the business, and the governments of the world against check manipulators. The Pfaudler Company manufactured in 1884 the first glass-lined steel receptacles. Yawman & Erbe for half a century have increased office efficiency by the invention and manufacture of office equipment. The General Railway Signal Company, with its series of improved safety devices, has helped American railroads establish records for safe travel. The Delco Appliance Corporation manufactures a large variety of electrical appliances.

A complete list of Rochester industries would include over 1,000 names. More than 250 of them have been in Rochester for 50 years or more. In 1930, more than 63,000 Rochesterians were employed in manufacturing industries; and some 22,000 were working in about 6,000 stores and other commercial establishments.

Entering and leaving Rochester daily are 41 passenger trains, more than 160 busses, and 4 airplanes. In 1936 there were 105,198 inbound and 40,779 outbound freight cars, besides a network of automobile truck lines. The port of Rochester, at the mouth of the Genesee River, handles upwards of 1,000,000 tons of freight and about 70,000 passengers annually; 90 per cent of the freight consists of coal exported to Canada.

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The most revealing fact about the banks of Rochester is that during the banking crisis of 1933 there were no failures and no loss of depositors' funds. The youngest bank in the city has been in operation for more than a quarter of a century; the others have records of from 40 to 100 years of growth and expansion. The aggregate resources of the six commercial and four savings banks exceed \$425,000,000.

By the side of this picture of economic achievement must be placed another picture of a neighborly people taking pride in their homes, warmly cooperative in social service, pioneering in education as well as in industry, devoted to their churches, and partaking in an active, discriminating cultural life under the stimulus of their institutions in the fields of literature, music, the theatre, and the fine arts.

The people of Rochester have been accused of being overly self-complacent. When faced with the charge, they make no denial, but justify their self-satisfaction by pointing to their city with pride—to its solid economic foundations, to its industrial preeminence in many fields, to its parks, its museums, its churches, its homes, its university, its Eastman School of Music, its symphony orchestra, its famous sons and daughters, its Genesee River, and the illustrious part it has played in the development of state and nation.

HISTORY

ORIGINS

THE beginnings of Rochester go back to the settlement of eight villages the sites of which are now included within the city limits. Rochesterville itself, from which the main line of descent derives, stood upon part of the land known in history as the Mill Yard Tract. After the Revolutionary War, both New York and Massachusetts laid claim to a large part of what is now western New York State. By compromise in 1787, sovereignty over the land was awarded to New York and ownership to Massachusetts. In 1788 Massachusetts sold some 6,000,000 acres of land to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, on condition that they obtain title from the Indians. The Indians ceded them 2,600,000 acres east of the Genesee and added 200,000 acres west of the river for a mill yard on condition that a mill be erected on this land for their use. Phelps and Gorham conveyed a 100-acre tract on the west river bank at the falls of the Genesee to Ebenezer "Indian" Allen on which he was to build and operate a grist mill. The place was known as The Falls.

When Allen moved into his mill in 1789 he became the first white settler on the site of Rochesterville. So sparsely settled was the section in that year that when the mill was completed, only 14 men attended the raising bee and drank the canoe-load of rum provided for the occasion.



Scrantom Cabin

Within the next decade a number of settlements were made in the vicinity: John Lusk at Indian Landing (1789); Enos Stone and others from Lenox, Massachusetts, in what is now Brighton (1789); William Hinchey at the mouth of the Genesee, now Charlotte (1792); and a group of four New England families, supplemented later by the seven Hanford brothers, at Hanford's Landing (known until 1809 as King's Landing), the site of which is east of Lake Avenue and north of Ridge Road.

Allen's hundred acres were not a favorable location for settlement. According to early accounts, it was a dreary swamp infested with snakes and mosquitoes, and threatening settlers with a malarial type of fever called "Genesee fever." In 1792 Allen sold his property and moved to Mount Morris. After changing hands several times the 100-acre tract was purchased in 1803 by Col. Nathaniel Rochester,

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Col. William Fitzhugh, and Major Charles Carroll, three gentlemen from Maryland. Fitzhugh and Carroll settled in Livingston County; Colonel Rochester gave his name to the present city.

Settlement was slow. In 1809 when the State Legislature authorized the supervisors of Ontario and Genesee counties to build a bridge across the Genesee River at the site of the present Main Street bridge at a cost of \$12,000, the opposition protested that no one had any reason to cross the river at that point.

In 1811 Colonel Rochester and his partners surveyed their land and offered lots for sale. On July 4, 1812, Hamlet Scrantom moved with his family into a house built for him on the site of the Powers Building and became the first permanent settler on the 100-acre tract. In the same year the bridge across the Genesee was opened to traffic and drew more families westward.

The appearance of the settlement was not prepossessing. A straggle of muddy lanes, a cluster of cabins and shacks, it was derisively called Shantytown. The Indians lingered in three or four camps on the outskirts, and forests claimed the valley beyond. Rochesterville was, in fact, the smallest and least promising among its neighbors. Hanford's Landing was until 1816 the principal port on the Genesee. Castletown, now the southwestern part of Rochester, was established in 1804 by James Wadsworth, the founder of that family in the Genesee country. Frankfort, now Rochester's second ward, was laid out in 1812 and enjoyed the advantage of Francis Brown's mill race; his mill ground upward of 200 bushels of wheat every 24 hours. Rochesterville's greatest rival was Carthage, located on the east bank of the river at the lower falls, now part of the seventeenth ward. The settlement was started in 1809 by Caleb Lyons but owed its temporary prosperity to Elisha Strong, a Yale graduate. The village devoted itself to shipping and

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shipbuilding, and after 1816 Carthage Landing was the principal Genesee port. Taverns, stores, and a school were opened; a sawmill and a grist mill were constructed. And in 1818-19 the great Carthage bridge was built, 718 feet long and 30 feet wide, the summit of its arch 196 feet above the surface of the water. It was to attract trade and traffic to the village and make it the metropolis of the Genesee. The bridge stood for 15 months and then buckled and fell.

In spite of mud and fever, mosquitoes and rattlesnakes, the settlement on the 100-acre tract showed signs of growth. In 1813 Abelard Reynolds built, on the site of the present Reynolds Arcade, a two-story home, which housed the first post office. In 1815 Samuel Hildreth started a stage-line to Canandaigua, the village began to receive mail three times a week, Abelard Reynolds opened his tavern, the first religious society was organized, and the first census fixed the population at 331. In 1816 the first newspaper, a weekly, began publication, and the Buffalo Road was opened to Batavia. In 1817 the village was incorporated as Rochesterville.

It was neither the failure of the Carthage bridge nor the destructive fires and fevers in the other settlements that gave Rochester (the shorter name was legally adopted in 1822) the victory in the competition for supremacy on the Genesee. In September 1819 surveys were made for the Erie Canal, and the line ran through Rochester, along the present Broad Street. After the construction of the canal the development of Rochester was a matter of time, and eventually she absorbed all her former rivals.

THE FLOUR CITY

In 1823 Rochester held a celebration to mark the opening of its section of the Erie Canal and the completion of the aqueduct which carried the canal across the Genesee River.

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The new waterway opened a new era for the village. The lake commerce declined in importance and all activities tended to concentrate along the new east-west flow of traffic. Using the large local supply of white oak and pine timber, Rochester became a center of canal boat construction. (The same industry is now carried on near Rochester, on an entirely new plane, by the Dolomite Marine Corporation.) The first village directory, compiled in 1827, listed 9 sawmills with 2 more at Carthage, 8 canal basins, 2 drydocks, and a set of machinery for raising canal boats out of the water for repairs. More than half the stock of the transportation companies operating on the canal was owned or controlled in Rochester.

One great contribution of the canal to western New York was a drastic reduction in freight rates. Before its day, the high cost of transportation had limited the market of the Genesee farmer, who let his excess grain rot or turned it into whiskey. The canal enabled him to undersell his eastern competitors along the Hudson and the Mohawk. Genesee land values rose; settlers flocked to settle in the valley; more mills sawed lumber and ground flour; additional land was cleared and planted to wheat. The soil of the Genesee Valley bore rich harvests, and Rochester became the Flour City. Within the first ten days of its use, the canal carried 40,000 barrels of flour from Rochester to Albany and New York. In 1827 the village directory listed seven flour mills. By 1833 exports from the Genesee had increased to \$807,510 a year.

In 1832 a railroad three miles long was built to Carthage to connect the canal with the head of navigation on the river. Though called a railroad, it was really a stage coach running on tracks and hauling open cars loaded with stones, lumber, potash, pearl ash, and bags of grain. This system of transportation of canal and lake boats linked by a "rail-

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road" served Rochester without competition until 1837. For the heavy stagecoach travel of the period Rochester was either a terminus or a stopover or transfer station for 16 stage lines, averaging daily as many as 800 travelers who patronized its hotels, restaurants, and stores.

In a sketch first published in 1835, Nathaniel Hawthorne described Rochester:

Its edifices are of dusky brick, and of stone that will not be grayer in a hundred years than now; its churches are Gothic; it is impossible to look at its worn pavements and conceive how lately the forest leaves have been swept away . . . The whole street, sidewalks and centre, was crowded with pedestrians, horsemen, stage-coaches, gigs, light wagons, and heavy ox-teams, all hurrying, trotting, rattling, and rumbling, in a throng that passed continually, but never passed away. Here, a country wife was selecting a churn from several gaily painted ones on the sunny sidewalk; there, a farmer was bartering his produce; and, in two or three places, a crowd of people were showering bids on a vociferous auctioneer . . . Numerous were the lottery offices . . . At the ringing of a bell, judges, jurymen, lawyers, and clients elbowed each other to the courthouse . . . The number of public houses benefited from the flow of temporary population; some were farmers' taverns,—cheap, homely, and comfortable; others were magnificent hotels, with negro waiters, gentlemanly landlords in black broadcloth, and foppish bar-keepers in Broadway coats, with chased gold watches in their waistcoat pockets . . . The porters were lumbering up the steps with baggage from the packet boats, while waiters plied the brush on dusty travellers, who, meanwhile, glanced over the innumerable advertisements in the daily papers . . . I noticed one other idle

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man. He carried a rifle on his shoulder and a powder horn across his breast, and appeared to stare about him with confused wonder, as if, while he was listening to the wind among the forest boughs, the hum and bustle of an instantaneous city had surrounded him.

With economic development came growth and importance in other fields. The first court of record was held in Rochesterville in 1820. In 1821 Monroe County was formed, and on September 4 the cornerstone of the first court house was laid on the present court house lot, deeded to the county by Rochester, Carroll, and Fitzhugh to be used for the county court house forever. In 1822 the first sidewalks were voted for; in 1824 the first Presbyterian Church was erected and the first bank opened its doors for business; in 1826 the population numbered 7,669; in 1828 was built the Reynolds Arcade, later associated with the beginnings of many great enterprises; new schools and churches and bridges were added. In 1831 Col. Nathaniel Rochester died. In 1833 Rochester applied for a city charter.

The social and cultural tone of early Rochester was set by the stern New England character. Though the early settlers were predominantly Congregationalists, their first church organization was Presbyterian, because they felt that the control of a governing presbytery would be more effective in promoting piety and morality under frontier conditions than the more democratic forms of Congregationalism. From the churches grew the first schools, called "charity schools," which offered the only education available to the great majority of children; what were then called "public schools" were public only in the sense that they were open to all who could afford to pay the tuition. In 1818 the first Sunday school was organized in Rochesterville and was attended alike by Catholic and Protestant children. Mechanics Institute, Rochester's oldest educa-

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tional institution, began in 1829 under the name of the Rochester Athenaeum. Free public schools were established by a charter amendment in 1850.

Early enterprises in the field of public amusement withered under the denunciations of the keepers of the public morals. The "elegant museum consisting of 34 wax figures and two elegant organs, also elegant views," opened in the Eagle Tavern in 1821, soon closed under the attacks of clergymen and editors. In 1825 the Rochester Museum, otherwise known as Bishop's Wax Works, opened on Exchange Street, and presented plays until 1852. Within the same period another theatre on Buffalo (now West Main) Street had a short life. Its first play was *The Forty Thieves*, the handbills stating equivocally that "this piece will be more interesting because the audience is familiar with the subject." In this theatre was also produced *Richard III*, the first presentation of Shakespeare in Rochester. In 1838 a local historian, ignoring Bishop's Wax Works, wrote that "theatres and circuses cannot now be found in Rochester." Newspapers refused to accept theatrical advertisements. But the large German immigration of the 1840's brought a love of recreation and amusements that forced its mellowing influence upon the city. In 1849 Corinthian Hall, with a seating capacity of 1,600, was erected on Exchange Place north of the Reynolds Arcade.

THE FLOWER CITY

The first railroad out of Rochester, the Tonawanda Railroad to Batavia, opened on April 4, 1837, developed a new route of travel untouched by the canal. The first locomotive had no cowcatcher, and the engineer signaled his warnings with a coach horn. The decorated woodburner, with bulging stacks and bright brass trimmings, appeared later.

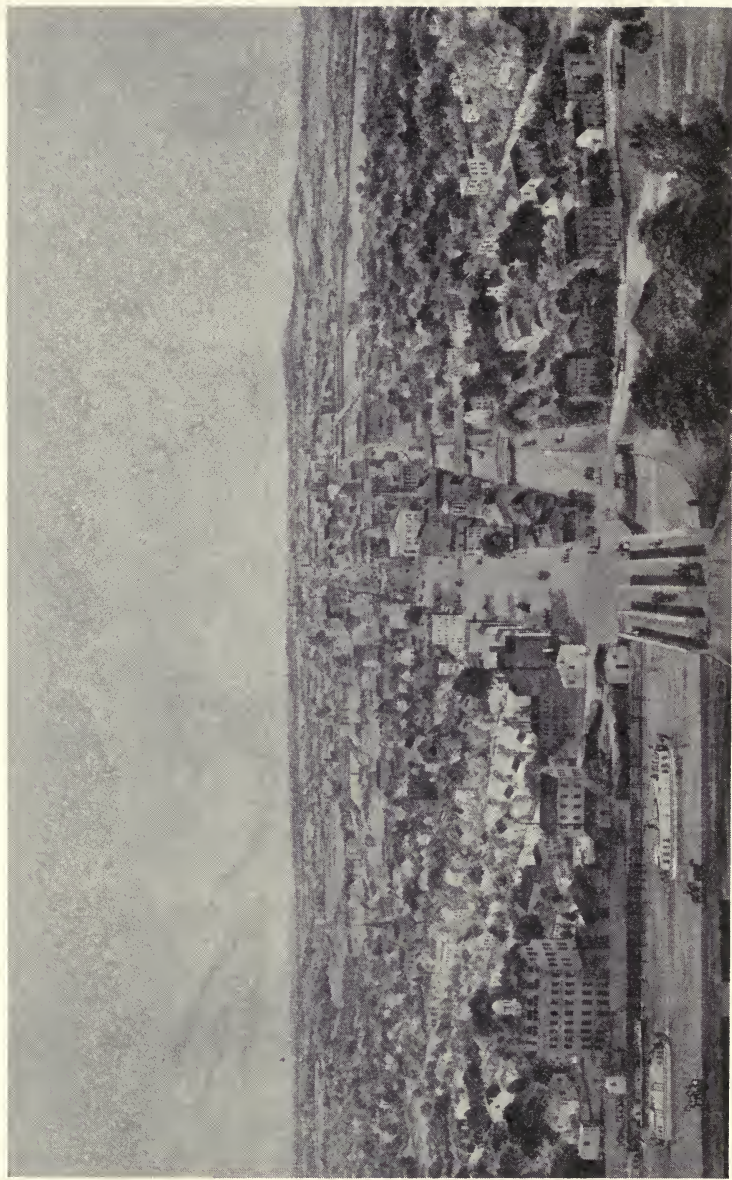
HISTORY

Passenger coaches 15 feet long and accommodating 24 passengers were built in Rochester shops.

In the development of transportation in New York State, railroads came so close on the heels of the canals that, in order to protect its investment in waterways, the state imposed restrictions on railroad competition. But as fast as the new means of travel proved its efficiency and economy, the restrictions were removed. Numerous small companies constructed short stretches of road between population centers; in 1850 the journey from Rochester to Albany involved six changes of cars. To meet traffic demands, these routes first pooled equipment to make through trains possible, and then consolidated into large corporations operating trans-state lines. In 1853 the New York Central Railroad was organized and Rochester became an important station on this system.

The story of the settlement and growth of the Middle West is not part of the history of Rochester; but as the western wheat fields were developed the milling industry began to move west and in the end Rochester was unable to sustain the competition in that field. The decline of the flour industry on the Genesee was not sudden; in fact, production reached its peak in the 1870's, with 31 mills and an output of a million barrels of flour annually. But western cities gained the ascendancy, and Rochester's last flour mill, the Van Vechten Milling Company, closed its doors in 1937.

As flour-milling reached a plateau in its development and began to decline, other manufacturing processes made use of the city's water-power and transportation facilities: machine shops, cotton factories, breweries, boat-yards, coach and carriage, boot and shoe, and furniture factories. But the successor to milling in economic importance and repute was the nursery industry.



1853 Main Street, Looking East From Canal

H I S T O R Y

The first seed business was organized by William A. Reynolds, son of Abelard Reynolds, in partnership with a Mr. Bateman. About 1840 this company was taken over by George Ellwanger and Patrick Barry, two former employes. Ellwanger & Barry became one of the largest nurseries in the world and continued in business until 1918. This firm supplied trees for the early orchards of California, for the Royal Gardens of Tokyo, for planting in India, Australia, and the Dutch East Indies. Highland Park, once part of the company's domain, was presented by Ellwanger & Barry to the city. The firm founded by James Vick, second in prominence, specialized in flowers and seeds; 90 per cent of the varieties of cultivated asters in the United States were developed by James Vick.

Other nurseries sprang up; Rochester became the Flower City, and assumed leadership in the growing and distributing of nursery stock and garden and farm seeds. An important contribution to the success of the industry was made by German gardeners, who came with the large German immigration after 1848, and transplanted their skill to the banks of the Genesee. In 1850 about 2,000 acres were devoted to nurseries. The industry reached its height in the seventies and eighties; the city was almost completely surrounded by vegetable, flower, and tree nurseries.

Aside from its economic importance, the nursery industry exerted a definite influence upon the physical development of the city. It inspired and encouraged the growth of the system of parks, which is today one of the prides of Rochester. And it helped make Rochester a city of individually owned homes. From many of the large nurseries grew affiliated real estate companies that developed suburban home-owning districts. The Highland Park section was developed by the Ellwanger & Barry Realty Company, the Pinnacle

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section by the Crosman Realty Company, and Browncroft by the Brown Brothers Nurseries.

In the middle decade of the 19th century Rochester was a bustling city of more than 40,000 inhabitants, with still flourishing flour mills, rapidly growing nurseries, and a variety of manufacturing industries. A contemporary historian wrote that "several of the mercantile blocks, the banks, and private residences, are beautiful structures and worthy of becoming architectural models." By the outbreak of the Civil War the seeds for the growth and achievement of the second half of the century had been sown. In 1848 Frederick Douglass began publishing his paper, *The North Star*, Rochester homes became stations on the Underground Railroad, and abolition became the first of the many reform movements that kept the city in a ferment for the rest of the century. Susan B. Anthony was already asserting the rights of women in industry. In 1850 the University of Rochester and the Theological Seminary were incorporated. By 1852 the German population was large enough to support two German newspapers, the *Anzeiger des Nordens* and the *Beobachter am Genesee*. Corinthian Hall was a well-known music center. And John Jacob Bausch had begun grinding the first American-made lenses.

MODERN DEVELOPMENT

Setting aside its industrial growth, which is treated in another place, the story of the development of Rochester since the Civil War parallels in general that of most other fast-growing cities during the same period, a story which might be told in a kaleidoscopic moving picture of industry emerging from small-scale handicraft to large-scale mass production; street-cars discarding horses for electricity; horse and buggy traffic first frightened by hybrid horseless carriages and then replaced by the improved automobiles;

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cobblestone and brick giving way to cement and composition stone as architecture turned from classical styles to utilitarianism; streets and sewers laid and extended to new boundaries; the functions of government enlarged and expanded. Charity and social service, once dependent principally upon the sympathy of the individual, was taken over by more efficient, if more impersonal, social service agencies. Society became less formal and more sophisticated. Individualism smoothed into uniformity.

As Rochester prospered in response to technological advances and improved transportation, better means of travel were called for within the ever-spreading city limits. The first attempts by the Rochester City & Brighton Railroad Company to construct a street-car line were bitterly opposed by property owners, who, fearing that the line would lower land values, obtained injunctions to prevent the laying of tracks in front of their property. In building the road, the company left gaps in the disputed areas and then had them built in during a holiday when the courts were closed to petitions. On July 9, 1863, a street-car made the first complete trip to Mount Hope and return. Already sagging under the weight of popular disapproval, the company was nearly ruined by the disastrous flood of 1865, which washed away tracks, damaged cars, and carried horses over the falls. After reorganizing, the company struggled on through many vicissitudes with slowly increasing success.

The second horse-car line began running on South Avenue in 1874. In 1882 the Street Railway Company started a line of herdics from the Four Corners to the city limits via East Avenue. The first electric street-car line, running from the city boundary to Charlotte, was opened in 1889. By 1892 the electrification of the old horse-car lines was completed. The law restricting street-cars to "no faster than a walk around corners" became a dead letter. In 1891, J. Harry

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Stedman, a Rochesterian, invented the street-car transfer, which swept into country-wide use.

In the 1870's the bicycle craze attacked Rochester in an acute form. In 1880 the Rochester Bicycle Club was organized. The fad gave rise to the city's first traffic problem, since the cyclists suffered many a fall on the ill-paved streets. On one occasion 15,000 wheelmen held a mass meeting in Genesee Valley Park and demanded better streets. Their protest was heeded: a law was passed imposing a tax of 25 cents on bicycles, and a network of cinder paths was constructed throughout Monroe County for their use. After that time increasing attention was given to street paving.

George B. Selden, inventor of the automobile engine, was a patent attorney in Rochester, with an office in the old Reynolds Arcade. His first patent, filed in 1879 but not granted until 1895, covered a compression gas engine, a basic device which gave him a monopolistic control over the automobile industry until Henry Ford contested his claim in the courts and won the case.

By 1900 automobiles had begun to appear on the streets of the city. They were mongrel vehicles, inheriting from their carriage ancestry dashboards and high seats. The noise of one coming down the street at the terrific speed of eight miles an hour was heard for blocks; pedestrians scurried before it; horses reared and plunged, and teamsters swore. By 1905 intricate traffic tangles, particularly at the Four Corners, had become a daily irritation, and a police traffic squad was organized, which smoothed out these difficulties and brought a new orderliness to the city's streets. The clatter of hoof-beats gradually died away and Rochester moved on rubber tires. In 1914 the first motorized fire engine was put into use, and within 13 years every fire company in the city was motorized. The first jitney bus appeared on the streets in 1915. More autos, more street cars, more pedestrians made necessary the installation in 1926 of a

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traffic light system. In a short time the city accustomed itself to obeying the signals, and jaywalking went out of style.

The latest chapter in transportation was written by the airplane. Rochester's first attempts to fly were made in 1910; John J. Frisby made the first successful overnight flight the next year. In 1926 the first experimental mail flight was made from Rochester to Cleveland. Two years later the municipal airport was opened; to-day it maintains the most active student flying field in the state. Air traffic through Rochester for 1936 is indexed by a registration of 6,800 airplanes. However, while its use grew more rapidly than that of the automobile, the airplane has not exerted so marked an effect upon the city.

Before 1887 Rochester had no real parks. Small open spaces, city-owned, and known as squares, were scattered through the city. Many citizens, realizing the need for recreation parks, had urged appropriations for this purpose, but the proposal had been rejected by the City Council as "a sinful waste of tax money." But when in 1887 Ellwanger & Barry, the pioneer nursery firm, presented 20 acres of land to the city as the nucleus of Highland Park, the gift was accepted and became the first unit in the magnificent park system established the following year under the supervision of Dr. Edward Mott Moore, Rochester surgeon and "father of the park system." One improvement called for another. Additional parks suggested better streets leading to the parks, and better houses along the streets. Property owners, inspired by visits to the parks, went home and improved their own lawns and gardens.

The Children's Pavilion in Highland Park, another gift of Ellwanger & Barry, was dedicated in 1890. Five years later the lilac collection of Highland Park was started, and

has grown to rival the collection at Kew Gardens, London. The Lilac Festival is an annual event enjoyed by 40,000 visitors.

Near the Elmwood Avenue entrance to Genesee Valley Park stands the statue of Dr. Edward Mott Moore, a large bronze figure gazing off across the rolling park lands and up the Genesee, symbolizing Dr. Moore's interest in the current of future years as in vision he built the parks of Rochester.

Much of the beauty of Rochester's parks is due to the Genesee River, which has always been a capricious friend of the city. To it Rochester originally owed her very existence, but lived in dread of its treachery. Spring floods often carried the Genesee over its banks, causing tremendous damage. Such a flood threatened the downtown section in 1904 when an ice jam at the Clarissa Street bridge blocked the river. In 1913 the river rose to the highest level it had reached since the destructive flood of 1865, with a depth of 8 feet of water pouring over the Court Street dam. Since the last deepening of the river bed and the building of the new Court Street dam, a repetition of the dreadful flood of 1865 is impossible. No longer does Rochester hold her breath when "the ice goes out" in the spring; the occasion is rather a magnificent spectacle to be ranked among the city's annual events. The value of the river-deepening project was proved in 1933, when, on July 7, a storm lasting half an hour broke over the city, setting an all-time record for the vicinity with a rainfall of 1.98 inches. Although damage to the extent of \$500,000 was caused, none of this loss was occasioned by flooding of the river.

In social and intellectual history, the latter half of the 19th century glows with the light of such individuals as Susan B. Anthony, Lewis Morgan, Lewis Swift, Dr. Edward Mott Moore, and Rochester's adopted son, Frederick Douglass.

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In the middle years of the century, when it was still customary for women to center their interests in the narrow circle of the home, the women of Rochester took an active part in a world of wider horizons. How much of this public spirit was due to the local influence of Susan B. Anthony it would be difficult to say, but it is certain that a large part of the credit belongs to her. She fostered among her friends and acquaintances an interest in such matters as the abolition of slavery (her own home served as a station on the Underground Railroad), temperance, education, and equal rights in voting, property, and labor. Throughout the nation, and particularly in Rochester, she awakened women to a sense of responsibility in civic affairs and all matters pertaining to public welfare.

In 1872, under the leadership of Miss Anthony, 14 women voted the national and congressional tickets, the first votes ever cast by women in a national election in the United States. Although all were arrested, only Miss Anthony was held for trial, and she conducted her own defense. She was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, but the sentence was ignored by her and the fine was never collected by the court.

In 1874, after many years of activity in the temperance movement, the women of Rochester succeeded in closing the front doors of saloons on Sundays. This partial achievement was the first temperance victory after the forming of the Prohibition Party and the Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1850. The movement made no further progress toward its goal until the organization of the Anti-Saloon League in 1895.

A notable achievement by Rochester women was the forming in 1881 of the Clara Barton Chapter, the second Red Cross chapter organized in the United States.

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In the "New Woman" movement of the end of the century, Rochester women led rather than followed. They successfully invaded the office, the factory, and the store, and woman in industry became a factor to be reckoned with. Along with this economic emancipation arose the cult of culture. Numerous women's clubs devoted to intellectual improvement, such as the Ignorance Club and the Women's Ethical Club, were organized. In 1893 the University of Rochester, unable longer to turn a deaf ear to the clamor of feminine voices, reluctantly opened its doors to its first woman student. In the same year the Women's Educational and Industrial Union was organized. In 1899 women were elected to the school board for the first time and obtained a direct voice in the management of schools.

The active scientific interest which characterized Rochester in the 19th century was unusual for a city so predominantly industrial and commercial. One reason for this was the presence of Lewis H. Morgan, America's most distinguished anthropologist. As early as 1854 he founded the Pundit Club, made up of the distinguished and cultured citizens of the city. In 1879 he was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He died in 1881, but his influence lived on and resulted in the incorporation in that year of the Rochester Academy of Science.

Lewis Swift, astronomer, was another Rochesterian. From a crudely equipped laboratory on the roof of a cider mill he saw in 1862 the first of the several comets he discovered.

The first fish hatcheries in the world, constructed in 1864 in Caledonia, owed their existence to the discovery by Seth Green of Rochester of a method of artificially hatching fish.

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Dr. Edward Mott Moore came to Rochester in 1882 as surgeon-in-chief of St. Mary's Hospital. He made many contributions to medical science, among which were his studies in cardiac diseases and in the treatment of fractures and dislocations. But his interests extended from his profession into civic affairs, and Rochester best remembers him as the father of its parks.

During the early years of the 20th century industry in Rochester moved forward at a normal rate. But the World War brought a tremendous boom. All commerce and trade reacted to the stimulation. From other cities, from smaller towns, from rural districts workers flocked to Rochester and taxed its housing facilities to the utmost. Real estate values skyrocketed. An era of building, of industrial, commercial, and financial expansion began and continued almost without a let-up until the crash of 1929. Rochester's financial and industrial history since that date has for the most part paralleled that of other cities of its size—a series of retrenchments and municipal economies. Industrial improvement showed itself in the latter part of 1935, increased slowly in 1936, and in 1937 the city found itself well out of the sloughs of depression.

In 1919 Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton visioned the Rochester of the future: the main currents of traffic would move through a subway and over a street of magnificent width built above this subway. Toward this end, after the opening of the Barge Canal, he started a movement for the purchase of the section of the old Erie Canal bed lying within the city limits. Work on the subway was begun in 1922. Broad Street, constructed over the subway, was opened for use in 1923, and in 1927 the first electric cars to run through the subway on their own power carried city officials on an inspection trip of the new traffic way. While it is true that Broad Street and the subway have never fulfilled Mayor

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Edgerton's hopes by becoming the city's chief traffic arteries, both have been of great value.

In 1934 Rochester looked back over her long-traveled road and held a centennial celebration in Edgerton Park. The guest of honor was Mayor Leach of Rochester, England. For a month thousands gathered to witness a spectacular pageant, the reenactment of the drama of the city's life. In a historic procession they came filing down the years: Indians, the first white man, early settlers arriving by ox-cart, by stage-coach, by packet boat. Again Sam Patch made his famous leap. Again the city cheered when the first boat swept through the canal. And again slaves fled along the old Underground. After thus reviewing her past, Rochester faced about and moved ahead into her second century.

GOVERNMENT

The charter of 1817, by which the village of Rochester-ville was incorporated, limited the franchise to "freeholders and inhabitants qualified to vote for members of assembly." In the first election, held in the same year, there were elected five trustees, three assessors, three firewardens, a treasurer, a tax collector, a constable, and a poundkeeper. The first tax levy did not exceed \$350. The trustees were empowered to make regulations governing public markets, alleys, streets, highways, footwalks and sideways, slaughter houses, village watch and lighting, and public wells and pumps; to restrain dogs and swine, to improve common lands, to inspect weights and measures, to see that chimneys and fireplaces were kept clean and in repair, to regulate taverns, ginshops, and huckster shops within the village, to establish fire companies, and in general to do "anything whatsoever that may concern the good government of the village." By amendment to this charter, the name of the village was legally shortened to Rochester on

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May 1, 1822. The more elaborate charter of 1826, which divided the village into five wards, empowered the trustees to "pass ordinances for preventing theatres, billiard tables, or theatrical or circus performances, the exhibition of wax figures, wild animals, mountebanks, fireworks, and all other shows exhibited by common showmen."

In 1834 Rochester was granted its first city charter. Public education and public welfare were introduced as city functions; taxes were imposed for lighting the streets and maintaining a night watch, a fire department, and highways. Rochester's first mayor was Jonathan Child.

The subsequent charters up to 1900 were essentially recodifications of previous charters made necessary by numerous amendments. The charter of 1844 added a department of public health; the charter of 1850 added the office of comptroller; the charter of 1861 created a board of water commissioners and provided for four to six city physicians; the charter of 1880 increased the area of the city to 10,373 acres.

In 1900, under the law passed by the state legislature in 1898, Rochester was granted a second-class city charter. In 1907, with a population exceeding 180,000, it was granted a first-class city charter.

On July 28, 1925, the legislature granted home rule to the cities of the state. Rochester was the first to avail itself of the new powers. The council-manager form of government was submitted to the voters on November 3 of the same year and was adopted. Under the new charter the common council was reduced from 24 to 9 members elected on a non-partisan ticket, and the mayor was released from all technical details of city business. In 1932 a number of changes were made; the principal one was the abandonment of non-partisan elections to the common council.

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The story of Rochester's changing charter revolves around a central figure, the mayor, first appointed by the council, then, by legislative enactment, elected by the people. His position increased in importance until in 1872 the charter became involved in commissions operating independently of the mayor. A revolt in 1900 restored the mayor's authority. Now in 1937 the entire administrative power is vested in the City Manager, who appoints the heads of the four city departments, law, finance, public works, and public safety. The mayor is again appointed by the council, and the cycle is complete.

ROCHESTER ANECDOTES

FIRST FEDERAL VOTES CAST BY WOMEN

YEARS before the adoption of the 19th amendment, Rochester women voted in a national election for the first time on record.

After the 14th and 15th amendments became part of the Constitution in 1868, many women believed that these measures gave them the right to vote. In 1872 to determine the question by a test case, 50 Rochester women under the leadership of Susan B. Anthony, head of the early suffrage movement, registered. Election inspectors in all but one ward refused to accept their votes. In the eighth ward the votes of Miss Anthony and 14 companions were accepted. Both Miss Anthony and the inspectors were arrested and held in \$500 bail. When Miss Anthony refused to supply the money, bail was provided by her attorney, Judge Henry R. Selden.

The case was tried in the United States District Court in Canandaigua. Judge Hunt ordered the jurors to find Miss Anthony guilty but dismissed them before they reported a verdict. Miss Anthony was fined \$100, but refused to pay; whereupon the judge declared: "Madam, the court will not order you to stand committed until the fine is paid." Miss Anthony was free to go, but this leniency of the court was really a defeat for the suffrage movement, for Miss Anthony was left without grounds for taking the case to a



Susan B. Anthony

higher court for an interpretation of the 14th and 15th amendments.

The election inspectors fared likewise. Fined \$25 each, they were not compelled to pay.

FIRST VOTING MACHINE

Not only were the first voting machines used in a Rochester election, but they were invented and manufactured in Rochester. In 1889 Jacob H. Myers, a Rochesterian, filed

application for a patent on the ancestor of the present elaborate device. Myers machines were tried out in the city in the elections of 1895, 1896, and 1897. Not proving satisfactory, they were abandoned. As a consequence Myers fell into financial difficulties and his rights were purchased by the United States Standard Voting Machine Company, a local concern. After acquiring other patents and making improvements of its own, the company was able to induce the city council to buy new machines and try again. From the turn of the century, Rochester has constantly used machines in its elections.

The new company ran into financial bogs in 1908 and, failing to get additional capital in Rochester, moved to Jamestown. The successor firm, the Automatic Voting Machine Company, now operating in Jamestown, is one of the largest plants of its kind in the world.

FIRST MAIL CHUTE

In 1880, James G. Cutler, a Rochester architect, who later became well known as a manufacturer and as mayor, included the first mail chute in his plans for the Elwood Building at the corner of Main and State Streets. So successful was it that he applied for a patent on the device in 1883. Rochester postal officials petitioned federal authorities to investigate its possibilities; the device was approved by the Post Office Department; and a company was formed in Rochester to manufacture chutes—The Cutler Mail Chute Company.

Today letters are dropped in Rochester chutes from Halifax to Cape Town and from Tokyo to Paris. The chute works as well in a skyscraper as in a two-story block. A tendency in the early days for the flood of letters to fill the small boxes and clog the chute has been overcome by the installation of larger boxes. Those in the Empire State Building and in Radio City are a full story in height.

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THE FIRST TRANSFER

Rochester was just changing over from the slow, lumbering horse-cars to shiny new electric trolleys in 1891 when J. Harry Stedman, a Rochesterian, invented the transfer.

Before that time if a passenger changed cars he had to pay another fare, except of course in passing the home of Joseph Medbury in State Street near Andrews. Mr. Medbury had obtained an injunction to restrain cars from passing his land, and passengers were forced to get out and walk to another car waiting on the other side of the property line.

Before Stedman's invention some street-car companies had already used paper slips for transfers that were good "while legible." Stedman's invention soon was adopted by more than 400 traction companies using 750 million transfers a year. By the time the patent expired in 1909 he had printed more than seven billion transfers. Crude affairs at first, they were rapidly elaborated with a variety of features. The date, consecutive numbers, the name of the conductor and of the line were added. Black printing on white paper was used for morning, white on black for afternoon and evening. Later, faces portraying distinguishing features adorned the transfers, to permit identification of passengers by a snip of the conductor's punch in the right place: "clean shaven," "full beard," "with mustache," "with side-burns," and "with chin whiskers" for the men; and for the women, "with bonnet," "with hat," "thin," or "plump." The woman presenting a transfer punched "with chin whiskers" undoubtedly found it even more useless than now to argue with the street-car conductor. On the other hand, the whiskered man with a "smooth shaven" transfer might have some basis for laying it to the length of the trip and slowness of the cars.

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FIRST FOUNTAIN PEN

In 1849 Bishop & Coddington, a local firm specializing in the manufacture of plowshares, turned to making the first fountain pens on record. The following advertisement appeared in a Rochester newspaper almost 90 years ago: "This truly great invention renders the pocket gold pen perfect and invariably considered as the great desideratum fully attained. This pen is particularly useful to travelers and all others using pocket ink stands." The quick demise of pocket ink stands followed, no doubt giving the Rochester post office and Rochester banks the further distinction of being the first link in a now vast chain of free fountain-pen filling stations.

For men of discrimination and superior honesty, however, this surreptitious siphoning of bluing, cornstarch, and sand was no more necessary then than now after Milo Coddington, a brother of the inventor, brewed "The Famous Coddington Fountain Pen Ink." This, as an early advertisement described it, was "as pure as rare old wine, flows smoothly as oil, and leaves when dry only a fine, smooth paste on the paper."

That the new pen was not all it might have been is indicated by the fact that Bishop & Coddington soon turned to the manufacture of boots and shoes.

EARLY CIGARETTE MANUFACTURE

A distant ancestor of the present medicated cigarettes was one invented in 1877 by D. Wark, a Rochesterian. Described as a great "contribution to medical science," this cigarette was rolled in paper which had been saturated in a solution of nitrate of potash, juniper, tar, and oil of turpentine. It was supposed to alleviate the pain of the asthma-suffering populace.

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Country cousins, in New York for weekend visits, until recently gasped with unabashed awe at a shiny machine turning out cigarettes by the dozens of cartons in a Broadway show window. Little did the gaspers know that Oscar W. Allison, a Rochester tobacco manufacturer, amazed his generation by the invention in 1880 of a machine that would produce 150 cigarettes a minute.

In the same year William S. Kimball formed the Kimball Tobacco Company and housed it in a new factory building, now the City Hall Annex. This plant boosted its production to 140,000,000 cigarettes in 1883, and a few years later was purchased and absorbed by the American Tobacco Co.

THE FIRST GOLD TOOTH

In 1843 J. B. Beers, a Rochester dentist, patented his invention of a gold tooth, "a hollow crown secured by cement to a screw inserted in the roots of the broken tooth." Dr. Beers, who had an office in Reynolds Arcade, was a firm believer in advertising. He proclaimed in the Rochester directory:

"I would respectfully call the attention of the public to my specimens of incorruptible teeth, mounted on gold plate. Also to my new, improved method of engrafting artificial gold teeth upon the natural roots, which renders them more permanent and durable than those inserted upon the old plan with wooden pivots."

Before the invention of the gold tooth, the source of supply for artificial teeth for the affluent was ivory from which the dentist carved a molar to fit. To unfortunate victims of frequent canal brawls were offered the cheaper calves' teeth "dressed to proportion." One Rochester dentist advertised that he would "put in pivot teeth, selected from a bottle of human teeth procured in a Florida war." The gold tooth proved a popular substitute and, in addition, provided no little personal adornment.

ROCHESTER ANECDOTES

EBENEZER ALLEN

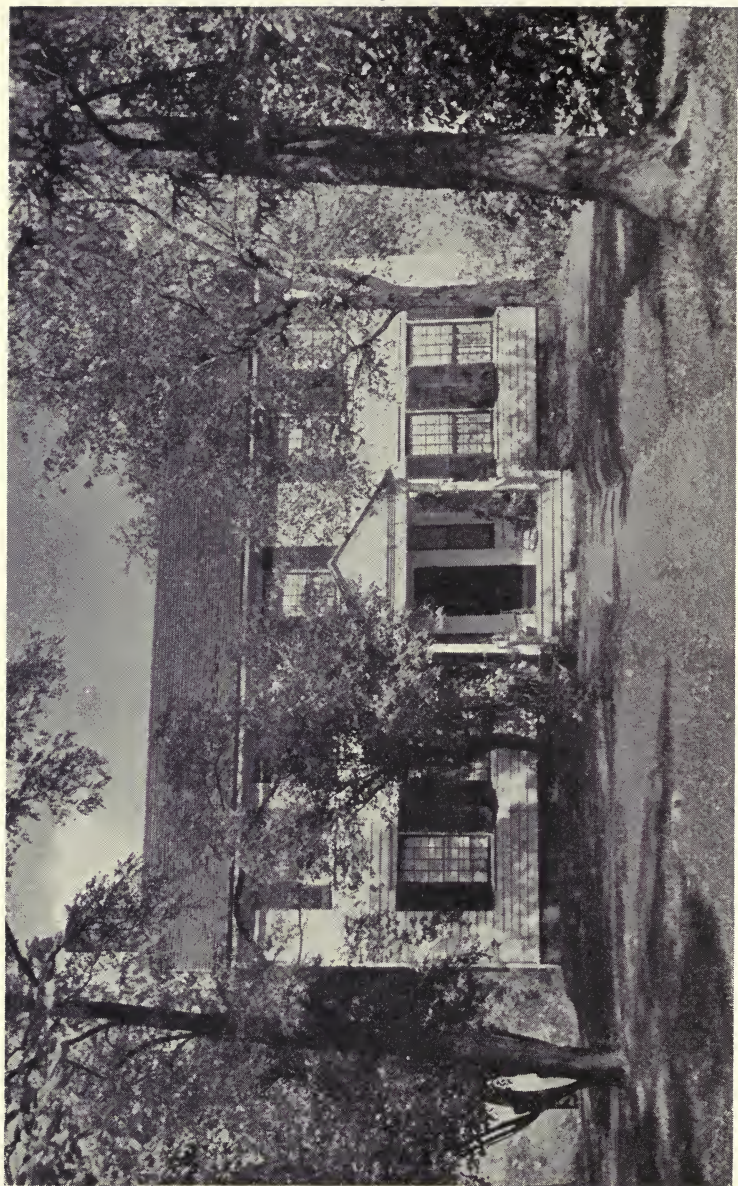
Ebenezer Allen (1742-1814), the Daniel Boone of the Genesee country, was Rochester's first settler. Across the stage of history, against the vivid backdrop of his time, he struts, tall and handsome, clothed by tradition in the pied coat of heroism and scandal.

His military record as a lieutenant in the British army credits him with bravery and rare diplomacy in dealing with the Indians. In 1782 he was sent from Fort Niagara to Livingston County to investigate Indian activities. For more than a year he was a guest of Mary Jemison, "White Woman of the Genesee," in her home on Gardeau Flats near Mount Morris: with the aid of her friendship and his marriage to an Indian woman, he achieved a strong influence over the Senecas. From them he obtained title to a tract of land near the site of Scottsville, on which in 1786 he built a log cabin.

A pioneer named Nathan Chapman, traveling with his family to Niagara, stopped at Allen's cabin. Lucy Chapman, a daughter, married Allen, and lived there with him and his Indian wife. In 1789 Allen moved to the Falls to build a sawmill and gristmill. In return for erecting these mills Allen received from Oliver Phelps the 100-acre tract on which downtown Rochester now stands.

In the course of time, Allen added other wives to his harem. Tradition says that, in addition to being a multi-bigamist, he was a Bluebeard who attempted to dispose of one of his wives, Millie McGregory, by hiring two men to take her out on the river in a canoe and upset the boat. The men carried out his orders, but Millie, refusing to take the hint, swam ashore, and lived to inherit a part of Allen's property.

Because of his violent temper Allen was called by the Indians *Genushio*, a name which they also gave to the boil-



Orringb Stone Tavern, 2370 East Ave. Built 1790

ing torrent of the Genesee. He is said to have killed a small boy who aroused his rage by taking too long to fetch a pail of water from the spring.

In 1792 Allen sold his mills and returned to Mount Morris, but there he began to feel crowded by the dozen or so white families with whom he shared the Genesee Valley. He needed more elbow room. Always a trail blazer, he followed the receding wilderness into the forests of Canada, building mills and opening new frontiers for the civilization from which he fled. In the end, however, his wild spirit appears to have been tamed; in his old age he was overtaken, like David and Solomon, by repentance, became a deacon in the church, and died in the odor of sanctity.

How can one classify a man who, equally at home with aristocrat and savage, rode to hounds with Alexander Hamilton and was a close friend of George Washington, yet chose to marry an Indian squaw? Ebenezer was not nice. His matrimonial peccadillos were frowned upon, even in the unfastidious frontier days. Moreover, his earlier British sympathies, which he claimed to have foresworn, placed him in the eyes of his neighbors under the suspicion of Toryism. But after discounting as propaganda or as folklore many of the stories that have come down to us, "Indian" Allen still looms large, a figure of romance, a man of blood and iron, who cleared the way for settlement along the Genesee.

WHEN ROYALTY VISITED THE VALLEY

In 1797 Louis Philippe, afterwards King of France, came with his brothers, the Duke of Montpensier and Count Beaujolais, to view the Genesee Falls. The young nobleman had been exiled from France because of his Jacobean opinions. Driven by curiosity to see the new world of wilder-

ness and Indians, he journeyed from Philadelphia under the guidance of Thomas Morris, son of Robert Morris, financier of the Revolution. From Canandaigua the royal party proceeded, probably on foot, toward the Genesee. They came along the New Landing Road across the head of Irondequoit Bay. Dinner time approached, and the hungry travelers eyed with disfavor the few clay-chinked log huts along the way; but Mr. Morris reassured them.

"Wait till we reach Orringh Stone's Tavern. I've sent word ahead by an Indian runner, and Mrs. Stone will give us a feast."

In the midst of its well-kept garden surrounded by currant bushes and fruit trees, crabapple and wild plum, the tavern offered hospitality beneath its sloping roof with scalloped rake mouldings. The guests should have been surprised to find, deep in the wilderness, so trim and sturdy a house as Orringh Stone Tavern. But, unreconciled to frontier standards, Louis Philippe was apparently not impressed, for, 50 years later, when he saw in Paris a large square of plate glass ready for shipment to Rochester, New York, the King of France exclaimed, "What can they do with that in that awful mudhole!"

Perhaps his opinion of the "mudhole," if expressed immediately after the feast prepared by Mrs. Stone, would have been less derogatory. Full fed on roast pig, wild pigeon, turkey, corn-bread, apple and pumpkin pies, the royal guests probably rested awhile by the cheery blaze in the great nine-and-a-half-foot fireplace. When they continued their journey after drinking generous noggins of Orringh Stone's applejack and pegs of native whiskey, they may have seen a rare and beautiful phenomenon, a prismatic rainbow over the Falls.

Orringh Stone Tavern still stands on East Avenue, opposite Council Rock. Perhaps the hand of the King of France

rested on the jamb of its door as he steadied himself after the extensive, well-liquefied first royal dinner party.

ROCHESTER'S FIRST NATIVE CITIZEN

There are several contestants for the honor of being the first white child born in Rochester. Several authorities claim that the first time Rochester's primeval forest echoed to the wail of a newborn paleface was when Seneca Allen was born. He was the son of Ebenezer Allen and Lucy Chapman, the second of Allen's plural wives, and was born February 18, 1788. The mills at the Falls were not completed until November 1789. Though Allen lived in Scottsville when he married Lucy Chapman, it is known that he resided at the Falls while the mills were being built. So Seneca might have been born on the site of Rochester; at any rate he was the first white child born in what is now Monroe County.

The second claimant, John P. Fish, was born seven years later. His father, Col. Josiah Fish, was engaged by Ebenezer Allen in 1796 to take charge of the mills at the Falls. The house in which his son was born, situated near the east end of Aqueduct Street, was the first building on the original site of Rochester to be occupied exclusively as a dwelling.

Some local historians have named James S. Stone as Rochester's first white child, but in later years Mr. Stone himself disclaimed the honor, stating that he was born May 4, 1810, in Orringh Stone's tavern in the town of Brighton while his father, Enos Stone, was building a log house on St. Paul Street, into which the family moved two weeks later.

George Evans, another claimant, the son of a retired sailor, was launched on life's voyage in 1811 in a cabin near the site of St. Mary's Hospital.

A fifth claimant, Robert C. Schofield, was born April 1, 1812, in a shack hastily constructed to accommodate work-

men who were building the first Main Street bridge. Although Mr. Schofield's tardy entry seems to disqualify him, his claim is not without interest, for an old letter written by him states: "Col. Rochester offered to give me 50 acres of land if my father would name me after him, but as there was another boy born some days after, Stark by name, whose father wanted his boy treated the same way, my father, being rather proud spirited, declined the honor." Thus parental pride deprived the infant at once of 50 acres of land and of the honor of bearing the name of Rochester's founder.

Mortimer Reynolds, born in 1814 on the site of Reynolds Arcade, was long considered to be the first white child born on the Hundred Acre Tract. To William Dennison goes the distinction of being the latest born claimant, for he did not enter the competition until 1819.

However clouded may be the title of First Native Rochesterian, it is certain that no wedding occurred in Rochester until 1815, when Delia Scrantom married Jehiel Barnard.

JEHIEL BARNARD: ROCHESTER'S PIONEER TAILOR

On September 1, 1812, Jehiel Barnard, a young man of 24 and already a master tailor, arrived in Rochesterville on horseback, bringing with him all his worldly possessions, including a pair of broad, stubby, London-made shears, which are now a prized possession of the Rochester Historical Society. His first order was a suit for Francis Brown, a prosperous settler in Frankfort, whom he charged 20 shillings for the cutting and sewing. In time he built Rochesterville's first tailor shop, a two-story building, 18 feet by 16 feet, near the present Main Street entrance of the Reynolds Arcade. Part of the space in the building he rented to Rochester's first shoemaker. In the rear of the building he

and Hamlet Scrantom constructed an oven and carried on the first bakery in the village. In another room of his building, use of which he donated, a school was organized in 1814; eight bachelors paid the cost of educating eight of their neighbors' children. At a meeting held in Barnard's shop it was decided to build a schoolhouse. Early in the life of the village, Sunday services were held in Barnard's tailor shop. In 1815, at a public meeting held in the shop, the first steps were taken to organize the First Presbyterian Church.

Jehiel also had his lighter side. In the first village band, which was organized in Abelard Reynold's tavern in 1817, he played the bassoon. He also had a good voice, and many were the singing bees held in his tailor shop. This versatile tailor even tried to emulate St. Patrick and undertook to rid the village of snakes; he killed six rattlers, and collected for himself six shillings as bounty. His usefulness to the village was recognized in 1817 by his election as one of the five members of the first board of trustees.

In 1815 Barnard married Delia Scrantom, and added to his other accomplishments the honor of being Rochester's first bridegroom. His children became useful and respected citizens of the later city. When his health gave way in 1837 under repeated attacks of asthma, he retired to a farm in Ogden managed by one of his sons. In 1863 he returned to Rochester and lodged with another son on Exchange Street. He died on November 7, 1865, after a long, active, and useful life.

THIRTY-THREE ROCHESTERIANS DEFY THE BRITISH NAVY

In May 1814, a fleet of thirteen British ships commanded by General Yeo anchored at the mouth of the Genesee River, threatening Charlotte with their cannon. Cut off from outside aid by miles of forest, the little village of



The Old Lighthouse, Charlotte, 1822

Rochesterville was thrown into wild panic. The situation was desperate. There were only 33 able-bodied men to defend the village. Under the command of General Porter, and armed with a heterogeneous collection of muskets, scythes, and clubs, these 33 men marched down to Charlotte to defy the British navy.

In the meantime the women of the village had packed their household goods in ox-carts and the boys had driven the livestock far back into the woods in preparation for flight.

Lacking numbers, the little "army" resorted to guile and subterfuge. Screened by the fringe of trees on shore, the settlers marched in and out of the trees before the astonished eyes of the British, who were convinced that from some source a large army had rallied to the defense of Charlotte. Hurriedly the fleet pulled up anchors and sailed away. The British lion had turned tail and run before 33 men. With laughing affection, Rochester cherishes the story among its collection of "family jokes."

A PAGAN SACRIFICE IN ROCHESTER

On a day in January 1813, the Senecas gathered on the site of Livingston Park to hold their last Sacrifice of the White Dog. At that time five small Indian encampments still lingered on the fringes of the village; two years later these camps had disappeared.

The last Sacrifice of the White Dog, celebrating the return of the tribe from a hunting trip, lasted nine days. Several braves participated in a mask dance, each wearing a hideous and terrifying mask. They visited each wigwam in turn, where, by weird incantations with firebrands, the evil spirits infesting the wigwams were supposed to be driven into the bodies of the dancers, who then by secret ceremonies transferred the evil spirits into one member of their group. He, in turn, transmitted the spirits to the white dogs. Then, as the dogs were cast onto a sacrificial pyre and roasted, the Indians believed that their own sins had been consumed in the flames. Apparently the evil spirits did not inhere in the bodies of the dogs, for these were afterward converted into a stew and eaten by the tribe.

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CARTHAGE BUILT A BRIDGE TO FAME

The little village of Carthage, like Carthage of old, once knew glory and the hope of future greatness. She visioned herself as the center of a vast web of traffic, both by water and by land. To this end she spanned the Genesee with a wooden bridge of mammoth size. Nowhere in the world at that time, not even in the great cities of Europe, existed a bridge of such height and length. Its incredible length of 718 feet, its arch vaulting to a height of 196 feet, evoked the astonishment of all who saw it. It was one of the engineering miracles of the age. Little Carthage looked with pride upon her achievement.

The Rochester Telegraph of Feb. 16, 1819, sang the praises of the bridge:

It presents the nearest route from Canandaigua to Lewiston; it connects the points of the great Ridge Road; it opens to the counties of Genesee and Niagara a direct communication with the water privileges at the lower falls and the head of navigation in the river, and renders the village of Carthage accessible and convenient as a thoroughfare from the east, the west and the north.

Carthage's hopes seemed built upon a firm foundation. The contractor had guaranteed the bridge to stand for a year and a day, and so it did; but three months later, on May 22, 1820, the arch, not sufficiently braced to sustain its own great weight, buckled in the middle and gave way. The great bridge fell! With it fell the hopes of Carthage, for, though two other bridges succeeded it, both were swept away by floods. This disaster was the beginning of the end of Carthage, for with the coming of the Erie Canal and the later construction of the railroad, Rochester began

to take her place as the great city of the Genesee. The epitaph of an older Carthage applies equally well to its short-lived namesake:

Great Carthage low in ashes cold doth lie.
Her ruins poor, the herbs in height can pass.
So cities fall, so perish kingdoms high,
Their pride and pomp lie hid in sand and grass.

THE LAST WOLF HUNT

In the early 1800's so many wolves infested the Genesee Valley that the "wolf at the door" was an ever present menace. The towns of Monroe County offered such a large bounty (in some cases \$5) for the extermination of the dangerous pests that by 1830 wolves were believed to be extinct in this region.

In February 1830, great excitement was caused by the news that a wolf was at large in Irondequoit, ravaging sheep and doing much other damage. Through the village of Rochesterville the rumor spread like wildfire that this was no ordinary wolf. Each day new stories were told of its depredations, its fabulous size, its supernatural cunning. It became, in the imagination of the villagers, a veritable *loup-garou*. Mothers cautioned children to stay near the house or the wolf would get them. Pedestrians walking along the street after dark cast fearful backward glances. Old muskets which had not been fired since 1812 were cleaned and loaded; doors and windows were barred at night. The shadow of the Big Bad Wolf held the village in a stage of siege.

On a winter's day a hunting party of about a hundred people gathered and went to Irondequoit to hunt the wolf. The hunt lasted for five days, a hilarious occasion long remembered, culminating in the killing of the wolf. He was

brought back to Rochesterville and exhibited. When measured, he was found to be five and one-half feet long. The skin was stuffed, and for many years the last wolf of the Genesee country stood before a hat store opposite the Arcade, snarling silently at passersby. The wilderness had been conquered and its fiercest menace served tamely as an advertising sign.

THE FOX SISTERS

In the fall of 1847, John D. Fox, a blacksmith from Rochester, moved with his family into an old house in Hydesville, New York. According to local legend the house was haunted by the ghost of a murdered peddler. Strange noises, knocks, and rappings in the house disturbed the Fox family so frequently that the two Fox children, Margaretta and Catharine, aged 12 and 9, lost all fear and made a game of communicating with the ghost by a code of raps. Neighbors came, listened, and went away puzzled and bewildered. In Rochester the strange happenings in Hydesville were regarded as fraud. A married daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fox persuaded the family to leave the haunted house and move to Rochester. To their consternation the rappings which they had hoped to escape continued in their new home. A number of prominent Rochesterians investigated the phenomenon. Doctors, ministers, and practical business men lost their scepticism and became convinced that the communications were genuine. A public demonstration in Corinthian Hall was sponsored by these citizens and crowds gathered expecting to see signs and wonders. They were not disappointed. Strange messages were rapped out. But the hall was invaded by a disreputable gang that roused such a disturbance as to cause a mild riot. Police intervened and the meeting broke up in disorder.

A short time after this the Fox family moved to New York City, but not before a great many Rochesterians had

been converted to the new religion. Spiritualism had obtained a strong foothold. Spiritualists throughout this country and abroad regard March 31, 1848, as the memorable date upon which communication was first established between this world and the next, through the mediumship of the Fox sisters.

MILLERITES ANTICIPATE THE END OF THE WORLD.

In 1844 a strange religious hysteria called Millerism stormed like a tempestuous wind over western New York. The new religion was originated by William Miller, a captain in the War of 1812, who came from Vermont to Lowhampton, New York. From mathematical calculations based upon biblical dates he evolved a theory that the world would end in 1844. As early as 1831 he began to warn the public in fiery sermons to prepare for the Day of Judgment. On the night of November 13, 1833, occurred a spectacular phenomenon of falling stars; the sky for nearly an hour appeared to rain fire. Terror and panic swept the whole Genesee Valley. Miller's prophecy was remembered with foreboding, and even the newspapers began to give consideration to the possibility that the world was coming to an end.

As the Great Day approached many people made their final preparations for the end of the world. Jennie Marsh Parker's father, who lived in Rochester, was appointed by William Miller as head of the western branch of the movement. He offered the shelter of his home to Millerites, who had recklessly given away their property while they awaited the moment when the world would burst into flames and the righteous would "all go up together with a shout."

The momentous day of October 24 arrived, and people flocked into the city from miles around to hold watch

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meetings, at which groups of wild-eyed fanatics, under the spell of contagious hysteria, shouted hymns and gabbled incoherent prayers.

Since all were to be caught up to Heaven when the trumpet sounded, the Millerites reasoned that their heavenly prospects would be better if they ascended to the hill-tops. Therefore Pinnacle Hills was the scene of wild drama on that fantastic night of October 24. From the hilltops watchers scanned the skies, waiting for the great light which was to precede the world conflagration; but the hours dragged on and nothing happened. As anti-climax to a night of feverish excitement and expectation, the morning of October 25 dawned serene and uneventful, just another in the sequence of the world's days! The watchers came down from the hills in their dew-draggled ascension robes and crept furtively back to their homes amid the jeers of their more practical neighbors.

A great part of Miller's converts deserted him, but many were still loyal to their leader and formed the various branches of the Adventist Church which exist today.

THE LEAP OF SAM PATCH

Ex-sailor, ex-factory worker, professional high diver, and, in character, a swaggering braggart, Sam Patch possessed no qualifications that foreshadowed national fame. One day in 1829, accompanied by his trained bear, he wandered into the village to drink and lounge about the taverns. He announced that he would jump from the brink of the Upper Falls of the Genesee, a feat never before attempted. With laughing scepticism several thousand people gathered to see him make good his boast. He leaped, and to everyone's surprise and the enlargement of his own conceit, lived to tell of it. News of his exploit excited the town. Followed by a crowd of admirers, he made the rounds of the taverns, drinking and boasting.

"I'll show you again how it's done," he bragged. "Some things can be done as well as others." That meaningless statement became a catch-phrase of the times. For years it was a slang expression, not only locally but nationally.

In defiance of fate he chose Friday the 13th as the day for his second leap. To make the stunt more spectacular, he was to leap from a wooden scaffold 25 feet above the 100-foot height of the verge of the Falls. The newspapers gave wide publicity to the event. Special schooners ran excursions from Oswego and from Canadian towns. Hundreds of farmers traveled the muddy roads leading to the Falls. More than 8,000 people, shivering in the cold of that bleak November day, crowded along the river bank to see Sam Patch leap. Large bets were placed. Excited speculation flew like sparks in the wind. Could he do it? Would he drown? The crowd waited.

Sam Patch staggered forward, managed to climb the scaffolding hand over hand. From his lofty platform he shouted his boasts:

"Napoleon was a great general but he couldn't jump the Genesee Falls. Wellington was a great soldier, but he couldn't jump the Genesee Falls. I can do it and I will."

A moment he swayed there. The crowd sensed disaster.

"Stop him. The fool's drunk. He'll kill himself."

Too late to stop him. He jumped—fell, a heart-sickening plunge. Breathless suspense held the crowd. They waited for the sight of a bobbing head in the current below, but the Genesee, defied, revenged itself and held him fast in its depths. Sam Patch had made his last leap.

In horror the crowd fled from the scene. Perhaps in compunction for having encouraged him to take the risk, the public glorified Sam Patch. From coast to coast the newspapers shouted the news of Sam Patch's fatal leap.

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On St. Patrick's day his broken body was found in a cake of ice near the mouth of the river. He rests in a grave at Charlotte, indicated only by a metal marker on a tree at its head.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

June of 1832 brought tragedy to Rochester in the insignificant person of a peddler from New York, who sickened and died of cholera. Within a few days a terrible epidemic raged here, and in the two following months of July and August between 400 and 500 persons died out of a population of only 11,000. The doctors, not armed with knowledge of antiseptics and germs, were powerless to fight a disease the character and treatment of which they did not know. They forbade the patients to eat vegetables, and administered copious doses of brandy as a remedy; few of the victims recovered. So great was the dread of the plague that many, believing themselves to be stricken, died of little more than fear.

Few could be found who were willing to risk almost certain death by nursing the sick. The name of Col. Ashbel W. Riley shines like a star against the dark background of those tragic months. He helped nurse as many as possible of those who were ill, and, unaided and alone, prepared for burial 80 corpses. Only after he had nailed up the coffins would the driver of the dead cart venture into the house to help carry out the dead.

The disease struck down its victims so suddenly that a person apparently well in the morning might be dead before midnight. There was no time to dig separate graves, and 30 bodies were buried together in a ditch in the Buffalo Road cemetery without stick or stone to mark the spot. In recent years, while an addition was being built to the Rochester

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General Hospital, which stands on the site of this old cemetery, workers excavated forgotten graves, reminders of that dark year.

Out of that misfortune came one good result, the establishment of a board of health, so that when in 1833 a second cholera epidemic invaded the town preventive measures were taken and the death toll was only 34.

THE FLOOD OF 1865

On various occasions the city has suffered heavy damage from Genesee River floods. The most disastrous flood occurred in 1865.

On March 16 the city anxiously watched the rising river. Water began to seep into cellars along Front Street and by noon of the next day a trickle of water, like a treacherous snake, was inching its way across the street. Rapidly it grew to a thin sheet of water covering the street from curb to curb. Soon a torrent of water was flowing along Exchange Street, and by the middle of the afternoon merchants around the Four Corners began to move their goods; but many had delayed too long and found themselves marooned in their places of business.

At the Four Corners the water rose to a height of six feet, flowing with a strong current which carried all debris before it. Rowboats plying back and forth through downtown streets effected many rescues. Two street-cars were stranded on the Main Street Bridge. After the passengers had been taken off, the cars drifted majestically downstream, one going over the Falls. To add to the terror and confusion, the gas plant was submerged and the city was in total darkness. In spite of the suddenness of the disaster only one casualty occurred. An unidentified man who was

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crossing the Central Railroad Bridge as the bridge was washed away was believed to have drowned. The property damage caused by this flood exceeded \$1,000,000.

REDWOOD TREES IN ROCHESTER

Rochester was at one time a distributing point for young sequoia, or California redwood, trees. As late as 1925 seven of these giant trees standing at 590 Mount Hope Avenue were cut down, having been practically winter-killed by the severe winter of 1917. These trees, from 50 to 52 inches in circumference and averaging 52 feet in height, were remnants of the original 4,000 planted by the Ellwanger & Barry Nurseries in 1856. At that time they were the largest specimens of their kind east of the Rocky Mountains.

The story is that a "forty-niner" from Rochester, awed by the magnificent redwood trees of California, gathered a few of the seeds, packed them in a snuff-box, and sent them by Pony Express to Rochester. Ellwanger & Barry Nurseries planted the seeds under glass and later transplanted the seedlings, thousands of which were shipped to England to be sold to the owners of large estates. Many went to Boston, and others to France.

MAUD S.

On the 11th day of August, 1881, huge crowds gathered to see a race run on the old Driving Park track. The horses lined up at the starting post. A shot. "They're off." They sped down the track, swept around the curve, headed back along the stretch.

"Here they come." A storm of hoof beats. Cheers. "There she goes. She's ahead. She's going to make it. Hurrah, hurrah for Maud S!" That day history was made: under her flying hoofs Maud S measured off a mile in 2:10½, the

world's record of the age. For six years that record remained unbroken. Maud S was owned at that time by William H. Vanderbilt of New York City. When her racing days were over he sold her, and the gallant little mare was retired with honors to the stables of Robert Bonner, publisher.

Rochester now goes to church where once she went to the races, for the cars of those attending Grace Methodist Church are parked in decorous rows where the horse sheds used to stand.

THE OLD AQUEDUCT

Where Broad Street bridge spans the Genesee two successive aqueducts have stood; both carried the waters of the Erie Canal over the river. The first was built in 1821 by the labor of 30 convicts from Auburn Prison. The uneven bed of the river at that point caused a succession of cascades or small falls, giving to the site of Rochester its first name of The Falls. These falls disappeared when the river bed was leveled by blasting for construction of the aqueduct. The structure, 804 feet long, contained eleven arches and was built entirely of cut stone. When in 1840 the old aqueduct was demolished to make way for the larger one, many of these great blocks of Medina sandstone and limestone were used again in the walls of dwelling houses still standing, one of them at the corner of East Avenue and Upton Park.

European engineers came to view this remarkable feat of a canal constructed high above a river. Artists sketched its chain of arches and carried the pictures back to England to be used for designs on English pottery. In the Municipal Museum in Edgerton Park are dishes of English make stamped with scenes of the aqueduct.

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The completion of the first aqueduct began a new chapter in the city's history. Over its arches a constant stream of traffic flowed—outgoing canal boats loaded with products of the Genesee mills, incoming packet boats bringing new settlers. Its span was the keystone of Rochester's growth.

LOST CITY OF TRYON

Overlooking the valley of Ellison Park from the west is a small tableland above Indian Landing, once the gateway to the territory of the Iroquoian Confederacy. For many years Indians paddled up the drowsy creek from the bay to the Landing, where they disembarked to carry their canoes along the Portage Trail to the Genesee River.

Up from the bay on an August day in 1669 marched La Salle and his men, with glint of armor, jingle of swords, and trample of heavy boots, seeking Indian guides to take them into the Ohio country; but the Indians resented their intrusion and the explorers were forced to turn back.

Eighteen years later battle cries of Denonville's 3,000 men echoed through the valley as they sacked and destroyed the villages of the Senecas. Thirty more years passed over the old trail, and then, in 1721, came English soldiery, under command of Capt. Peter Schuyler, to build a fort on the hill across Irondequoit Creek. For a year its cannon threatened the Landing, and then the fort was abandoned. Far echoes of the French and Indian War reached the little valley as Prideaux and his army passed by on their way to attack the Niagara frontier; and later Sir William Johnson traveled the trail to attend Indian councils at Niagara. During the Revolution, Col. John Butler made his headquarters at the Landing.

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Then, for a few years, quiet prevailed, broken only by the passage of Indian hunters, or, at rare intervals, of a white man. Each newcomer attracted others, and by 1797 a small settlement had found foothold at the Landing. Eight years later, taking its name from an early settler, Tryon stood against its background of wilderness, a bustling "city." It possessed a store serving the area of the three counties of Livingston, Ontario, Erie, a warehouse, a blacksmith shop, a shoe factory, a tavern, and even a school. A distillery and a tannery exported their products to Canada; and in Tryon's large flour mill the stones, taken from "Indian" Allen's abandoned mill at The Falls, ground large quantities of flour to be sent to Montreal. A flourishing shipyard launched its ships on Irondequoit Creek. All this before Rochesterville had emerged from the Genesee swamplands.

Then Tryon's sudden glory began to fade. New mills at The Falls drew industry that way, and Tryon's sun went down. The pounding hammers of its shipbuilders were stilled, its mills were idle. Deserted, abandoned, its buildings crumbled to ruin, the last trace of the ghost town passed away, save for a lingering hint of its dreams of splendor in the melancholy name of "the lost city of Tryon."

WASHINGTON SQUARE

Rochester's first village green remains, a serene oasis, surrounded by the city's busiest streets. In 1817, when Rochester was Rochesterville, Washington Square was set aside from an 80-acre river tract purchased by Elisha Johnson and conveyed by him to the village which, largely by his help, was built into a city. The Square lies between South and Court Streets and Monroe and Clinton Avenues. In its center stands the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument,

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surmounted by a large bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln. An attractive cottage in the southeast corner of the Square accommodates the executive office of the Rochester Convention and Publicity Bureau and serves as an information center for tourists; a bleak, dilapidated old house built many years ago, it was renovated and moved to its present site to be used by the city as a demonstration to home owners of the possibilities of home improvements. Convention Hall faces the Square on the south. Built in 1870 as the State Arsenal, it was converted to its present use in 1907.

Under the elms of Washington Square has been enacted much of the drama that makes the city's history. Along its paths on an early June day in 1825 crowds hurried toward the canal to see the flag-trimmed flotilla escorting Lafayette on his visit to the celebration of the opening of the canal.

Strollers paused in the cool shade of the Square to read their first morning paper, the *Rochester Daily Advertiser* bearing the date of October 25, 1826, the only daily then published between Albany and the Pacific Coast.

Anxious passersby, crossing the park in 1833, stopped to exchange sad news of neighbors dying of cholera in the terrible epidemic of that summer. A year later, through the moonlit Square echoed the calls of the two night watchmen as they made their rounds of the quiet streets: "One o'clock and all's well." And all was, indeed, well with the village, for in that year the city of Rochester was born.

The Square offered a restful haven in 1837, as it did a century later, to many a down-and-outer, for then depression cast its black shadow over the country.

At a slow and solemn pace along South Avenue and past the Square streamed the traffic on a day in 1841—phaetons,

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"carryalls," landaus, barouches, toward Mount Hope Cemetery, to witness the reinterment of the remains of Boyd and Parker, brought with impressive ceremony from Cuylerville, where in 1779 these two heroes of Sullivan's campaign had been massacred.

On the night of October 24, 1843, the Square witnessed what appeared to be a convention of ghosts as groups of white-robed figures gathered there—the Millerites, momentarily expecting the crack of doom to sound over the world.

Another funeral procession, this time forming in the Square itself, filed along the city's streets in 1850 in honor of the dead President Zachary Taylor. Ten years later excitement centered in the Square as the fiery Negro orator, Frederick A. Douglass, aroused indignant thousands with his recitals of the evils of slavery.

Beat of drums, call of bugles, and the rhythm of marching feet echoed through the Square in the chaotic period of 1861-65. For many years following 1871 the Square was bright with colorful uniforms, for in that year was built, overlooking the park, the State Arsenal (now Convention Hall).

In 1882 with thundering hoofbeats the first horse-drawn fire apparatus stormed past.

In 1890 the branches of the elms in the little park writhed and tossed in a wild cyclone which did much damage in the city; but two years later they still arched over the newly erected Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, and the crowds gathered below to listen to the dedication speech of President Benjamin Harrison.

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All through the nineties bicycles glittered and wheeled over the paths of the Square; and then, with a great puffing and huffing and tooting, the first automobiles began to rush by at the terrific speed of eight miles an hour.

To-day, in the Square, pigeons flutter over the grass, and old men sit on shady benches dreaming of the past.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRY

IN the autumn of 1812 Abner Wakelee, shoemaker, came to Rochesterville and began making shoes. He performed the entire process by hand: measured the foot, cut the leather, which had been tanned in a local tannery, sewed the uppers—all in one piece, and pegged on the soles. The product was stiff and clumsy. All men's dress shoes were of one square-toed style. Brogans were made for men and women. For rough wear men had their choice of boots—also in one style. Boots and shoes were regularly rubbed with bear grease to preserve them and keep them soft and pliable.

By 1827 Rochester had more than 50 craftsmen making shoes to order. In that year Oren Sage opened the first shoe factory, or, literally, manufactory, for the work was all done by hand. He employed 18 shoemakers and produced shoes to the value of \$18,000 in the first year of operation. The workers sat around a circular bench and, while cutting, sewing, and pegging, took turns at reading aloud the news of the day. The firm continued under various names for over 75 years; in 1868 it had 650 employes and produced shoes in more than 200 styles, with a market value of \$1,000,000.

In the spring of 1831 a young man carrying all his possessions in a trunk stepped off the canal packet *Nina* and introduced himself as Jesse W. Hatch, expert shoemaker. Within

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a few years he established his own factory in competition with the Sage firm. Up to 1843 all shoes were cut to fit the individual foot; in that year an expert cutter from England employed by Hatch introduced a system of cutting uppers in uniform sizes, and the shoe industry took the first step toward mass production. In the Rochester *Business Directory* of 1849 Hatch announced his "Congress Boots" to sell at \$4 a pair. These, the first low-priced shoes, were—and are, for they have changed little in almost 90 years—made with plain toes and elastic fabrics at the ankles. In 1852 Hatch startled the shoe industry by inventing a method of sewing the uppers to the sole by machine instead of by hand. Then, after numerous experiments, he adapted the Singer sewing-machine to the stitching of shoes. In 1853 Rochester was the only place in the world where shoes were made with machine stitching. Finally, in 1859, a man named Churchill perfected a machine which did away with hand-pegging.

Fearful of losing their jobs as the result of this rapid succession of technological changes, shoe-workers for a time advertised to warn the public against the inferior quality of machine-made shoes. The introduction of the sewing-machine attracted women to the industry. Many socially prominent Rochester women applied for positions in the shoe factories. Susan B. Anthony went about lecturing that "a man's clumsy fingers would never be nimble enough to master the machine that was invented for women," and to prove her contention she entered Hatch's factory as an employee. The first female clerk in Rochester was employed by Hatch in his shoe store.

These changes in the manufacture of shoes lowered the cost of production, and therefore enlarged the market, by standardizing the product and increasing the output. Improved transportation made its contribution. In 1860 the city had seven shoe factories. The demand for military

boots and shoes during the Civil War stimulated the industry, so that by 1865 there were 25 manufacturers; in 1878 there were 36. In 1898, 64 factories produced shoes for a world-wide market. Shortly after the turn of the century, labor difficulties, with union recognition as the chief issue, caused so much strife that a number of the shoe factories closed their doors or moved elsewhere. The trouble came to a climax in the bitter shoe strike of 1922, which forced most of the factories to remain idle for months. Other economic factors doubtless contributed to the decline, attracting the industry to New England and the Midwest. In 1928 there were 32 shoe factories in Rochester. In 1931 the industry employed 3,610 workers with a payroll of \$3,194,110, and produced shoes valued at \$11,587,932. In 1936 there were 17 factories employing over 3,600 workers. In recent years the shoe industry in Rochester has devoted itself to the manufacture of high-grade footwear for women and children for a large domestic and export market. Auxiliary industries include the manufacture of heels, counters, top lifts, upper leather, lasts, dies, patterns, shanks, and machinery.

The shoe industry followed the nurseries in winning national prominence, and was in turn superseded in the limelight by the manufacture of clothing. Rochester's first tailor was Jehiel Barnard who came to the city in 1812; the second was Patrick Kearney; in 1826, 48 tailors served a population of 7,500. The output was all custom work until about 1840. In that year Meyer Greentree opened a tailor shop on Front Street. Becoming interested in a neighbor, a woman who made boys' trousers at 25 cents a pair, he entered into a combined life and business partnership with her, which became the nucleus of the first Rochester clothing firm.

After the Civil War the clothing industry grew by leaps and bounds. The arrival of large numbers of immigrants,

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especially German Jews, who were skilled in the needle trades, the invention of the sewing machine, and improvements in transportation—all encouraged large-scale mass production. Here, as in other industries, the first movement was toward a large number of small establishments: in 1867 the city listed 80 shops manufacturing men's clothes and selling at wholesale and retail. This was followed by a tendency to consolidate, so that while the number of establishments decreased, production figures showed a continuous and rapid expansion. By 1881 between 5,000 and 6,000 persons were employed in the clothing industry.

With the coming of the new century several decisive changes determined the structure of the industry as it exists to-day. In the first place, the diversification of styles and materials and improvements in quality enabled ready-made clothing to absorb the market of the custom tailor almost entirely. In the second place, the trend toward consolidation continued, so that to-day the industry is dominated by a handful of large companies. In 1933 the total product of the men's clothing industry in Rochester was valued at \$32,000,000, with 7,500 workers earning a total of \$11,845,500.

For more than 40 years, the Clothiers' Exchange, an organization of manufacturers, has looked after the interests of the industry in Rochester, especially in maintaining standards of quality and integrity. The field of labor in the industry has been led by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The large-scale manufacture of clothing has naturally attracted accessory industries. Rochester firms manufacture nationally known brands of neckwear, belts, buckles, and suspenders, hats, caps, knitwear, and sweaters. The button industry deserves special mention because of its size; Rochester manufactures more vegetable ivory buttons than any other city in the world.

Rochester's food industry goes back to Ebenezer Allen's gristmill. To-day, as then, it depends for its raw materials largely upon the products of the farms and fruit orchards of the surrounding territory. In 1933 its products were valued at \$35,000,000 and it paid its workers over \$4,000,000 in wages. Several of the individual companies, now million-dollar concerns, began in private kitchens. A large canning company goes back to the day in 1868 when two grocer brothers, with their mother's help, concocted a ketchup to utilize perishable vegetables. The product of a baby food company was first prepared by a father and mother for their six-months-old child and then peddled from house to house. Now the trade-names of these and other food products prepared in Rochester are household words. Finally, the preparation of foods attracted large-scale manufacturers of food containers.

Besides these and other general fields of manufacture, Rochester is home to a number of outstanding specialized industries, some of which dominate in the national, others in a world-wide market. In most cases the inventions which created the industries were made in Rochester, the industries had their small-scale beginnings in Rochester, and grew with the growth of Rochester, so that their history is an integral part of the city's history. The stories of their growth well illustrate the epic of American industrial development since the Civil War.

The romance of the Eastman Kodak Company, which has given Rochester the name "Kodak City," and of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, are summarized elsewhere.

In 1865 William Gleason began producing a general line of machine tools in a small shop employing less than a dozen hands. In 1876 he invented the first commercially successful machine for cutting bevel gear teeth. Up to that time gear teeth had been molded from patterns fashioned

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laboriously by hand; Gleason's machine cut them with much greater accuracy and economy. Since that time the firm has specialized in gear-cutting machinery.

The inventive genius of William Gleason was inherited by his son James, whose new creations in machines and processes have kept the company far in advance of competition in its line. Its products are fundamental to many modern inventions, especially the automobile. It covers the entire field of bevel gears: small machines for half-inch sewing-machine gears, larger ones for automobile gears, and still larger ones for gears on Diesel engines, printing presses, canning machines, up to the largest gears—some of them 20 feet in diameter—for wire-drawing mills. During the World War the Gleason plant was practically a war station, devoting 95 percent of its capacity to the production of gears and gear-cutting machinery for the United States and its allies. To-day its products command a wide market in America and Europe.

In 1851 George Taylor and David Kendall, the son of John Kendall, first manufacturer of thermometers in the United States, began to produce thermometers on the third floor of a building which stood at the edge of the old Erie Canal. The two partners composed the entire force. After a few weeks of manufacturing, they filled a trunk with thermometers and started off in a buggy to sell them from house to house. As the business developed, they extended their territory to New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities. By 1855 they were making eight types of thermometers. In 1890 the firm became the Taylor Brothers Company and began to manufacture thermometers for industrial as well as for household use. After absorbing a number of other firms, it became in 1907 the Taylor Instrument Companies. The concern manufactures more than 2,000 kinds of instruments for measuring heat, humidity, altitude, moisture, specific gravity, blood pressure, and heart-beats,

instruments for determining direction, for predicting weather, etc. Its products are of basic importance in the household, in industry, in medicine, in weather-forecasting, and in aviation.

Casper Pfaudler, listed in the *Rochester Directory* for 1884 as a machinist, invented a vacuum process for fermenting beer but was unable to obtain containers that would maintain a suitable vacuum. Financed by James Sargent and Charles C. Puffer, he conducted a series of experiments and perfected a glass-lined metal container. The Pfaudler Vacuum Fermentation Process Company was organized on December 13, 1884, but the commercial manufacture of glass-lined steel tanks did not begin until 1887. With the brewing industry of the Midwest providing the principal market, a factory was erected in Detroit in 1889. In 1903, since the railroads had developed facilities for transporting the huge tanks to the West, the plant was moved to Rochester because of the cheaper transportation this city offered to foreign markets. The foreign demand led to the opening of a branch factory in Germany in 1907. In 1910 the first glass-lined milk cars, Pfaudler-made, were operated by the Whiting Milk Company over the Boston & Maine Railroad. In 1912 Pfaudler perfected the first glass-lined milk truck tank. The Pfaudler Company is the largest manufacturer of glass-lined steel containers in the world, with five branch factories in foreign countries supplementing the main plant in Rochester.

In 1889 Frank Ritter, operating a small furniture factory, designed and built the first dental chair made in Rochester. Other similar chairs found a ready sale. From time to time new inventions by company employes were added to the original design, including a raising and lowering device, a hydraulic pump, and an overhead, suspension type of dental engine which is considered a notable contribution to dentistry. Besides its large plant in Rochester, it owns one

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in Philadelphia and two in Germany, employing in all more than 2,000 people. In 1915 the daughters of Frank Ritter made a \$20,000 gift of furnishings and accessories to the Rochester Dental Dispensary.

In 1899, the Todd brothers, Libanus M. and George W., invented a mechanical device to protect checks against alteration. Their process consisted of forcing inked words into the paper under pressure by cutting or "shredding" the paper so that the ink became part of the fibre. The first model was made by hand by Charles G. Tiefel in the woodshed of his home on Gregory Street. The first machines were manufactured by a tool and die factory. In the first year about 100 Protectographs were sold; in 1905 the company started its own manufacturing. In 1913 it began the manufacture of a paper impregnated with chemicals which destroy the paper when ink eradicators are applied. Another product is a check-paper so treated that if ink-eradicators are applied the word VOID appears all over the check. In Spain all passports are printed on this paper; in Belgium it is used for printing pawn tickets, in Mexico for bull fight tickets, birth certificates, narcotic permits, and doctors' prescriptions. The company also manufactures electrically powered check-writers and mechanical check-signers. Its products are used in more than 64 countries.

The General Railway Signal Company, with its series of inventions, each designed to overcome some risk in railroading, has helped to establish a recent year's record of only one death to 60,000,000 passengers and to enable a passenger to travel the equivalent of 92,000 times around the earth at the equator before incurring the risk of a fatality. This company was formed in Rochester in 1904, employing 300 men. The workers today number more than 2,000 employees engaged in the manufacture and installation of signaling apparatus. The company supplied more

than 90 per cent of the signaling apparatus in use in Australia prior to 1898. Extensive use of its equipment is to be found in Japan, Spain, New Zealand, and Great Britain.

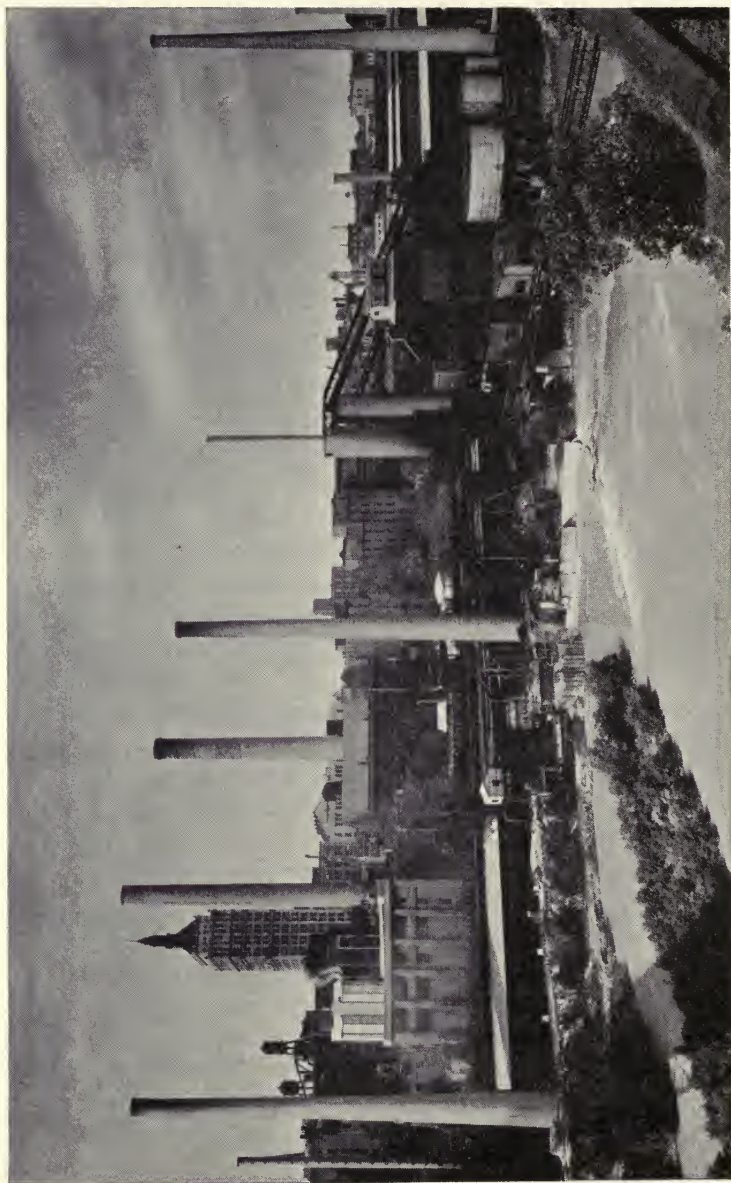
The Delco Appliance Division of the General Motors Corporation manufactures Delco-Light electric light and power plants; Delco water pumps, electric fans, vacuum cleaners, car radio vibrators, speedometers, and small motors; Delco-Heat oil burners, boilers, conditionairs, water heaters, and attic ventilators. A major extension of the Delco Appliance Division is scheduled for completion late in 1937. This consists of a modern single-story, fire-proof building in which about 3,000 additional people will be employed in the manufacture of automotive electrical equipment.

These highly specialized industries owe their continued preeminence in their fields to active research laboratories which they support and which are continually inventing new processes and devices and improving old ones. During the depression following 1929, while production was in most cases drastically curtailed, these laboratories continued their researches and kept these companies in the vanguard of industrial progress.

To complete the account of the distinctive industries of Rochester it is necessary to add that the products of its factories command national and world-wide markets in the fields of office equipment, unbreakable watch crystals, mail chutes, and carbon paper. All in all, in 1931 more than 1,000 industrial plants turned out products valued at \$242,000,000; 800 of these employed 45,455 persons and paid \$52,345,004 in wages.

L A B O R

The history of labor organization in Rochester goes back to as early as 1840, when independent workers in the various crafts united for mutual protection and bargaining power



Industrial Rochester

in an effort to improve working conditions. No complete records of these early activities were kept; but in 1927 the Central Trades and Labor Council published a history of the labor movement in Rochester compiled from all available data.

The early period of industrial expansion witnessed the organization of the first unions: the Typographical Union in 1853, the Iron Moulders Union in 1859, the Carpenters and the Glass Blowers Association in 1884. The gradual unionization of crafts continued until the membership of the American Federation of Labor in the city reached about 26,000. In addition to these were the United Shoe Workers with a membership of 4,000 and the railroad brotherhoods with 1,000.

A new element in labor organization was brought to Rochester by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which organized workers on an industrial rather than on a craft basis. It grew until it left but one craft union, the United Garment Workers, operating in one large clothing factory in Rochester. The real power of the Amalgamated came in 1918 when, after the great garment strike in New York City which brought the 44-hour week, the same working hours were accepted in Rochester without interruption of work.

The history of the Amalgamated in Rochester shows the application of collective bargaining and arbitration to industrial relations resulting in the elimination of strikes and lockouts and the establishment of industrial peace and self-government. A number of leading economists have successfully filled the office of arbitrator in the Rochester clothing industry and have contributed much to a better understanding of labor conditions in the city. By 1933 the capital-labor relations in the clothing industry were so well ad-

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justed that for an 18-month period not a single grievance was brought before the arbitrator.

In the field of labor problems, besides pointing the way in collective bargaining, the Amalgamated has served as a laboratory of industrial codification and has expanded the fields of labor union activity into cooperative buying, banking, housing, and unemployment insurance.

The history of labor unrest in Rochester is much like that of other cities. It is marked by sporadic strikes, with hours and wages, the closed shop, and collective bargaining as the issues. Most disastrous in its effect on the industrial life of the city was the shoe workers' strike in 1922. Up to that time Rochester was the third largest shoe manufacturing city in the country. The strike failed and left behind bitter feeling and conflict. Both factories and workers moved to other cities; the union lost in membership; and, while other economic factors contributed to the result, the fact is that the shoe industry never regained its importance in Rochester.

Rochester labor unions are more representative of skilled than of unskilled labor, but they have wielded an effective bargaining power for the benefit of labor generally. In 1934 the Rochester directory listed 72 labor organizations, most of them skilled craft unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Among the stronger labor bodies are the printing trades, which have always maintained a high wage scale and high standards of working conditions.

Rochester, however, has always been known as an open shop town. Its leading industrial firms have as a rule opposed collective bargaining, though there has been no discrimination against union men.

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MUSIC

As a result of the establishment of the Eastman School of Music and the activities of the Civic Music Association, Rochester has in recent years acquired wide renown as a music center. But the performance and appreciation of good music has been a tradition in Rochester as old as the city itself.

The band was a popular form of ensemble in the early days because it was so well adapted to the limited talents of amateur musicians. In 1817 in the village of Rochester-ville a village band was organized under the leadership of Preston Smith, whose clarinet is now the possession of the Rochester Historical Society. Adams's Brass Band was organized in 1841. Members of this band later formed other units, one of which became the well-known Fifty-Fourth Regiment Band.

Many concerts of secular music were given in the early churches of Rochester. In 1825 a church concert by the Rochester Band included in its program of 26 numbers the *DeWitt Clinton Erie Canal March* and *Hail to the Chief*. The first church organ was installed in St. Luke's Church in 1825; the second in St. Paul's Church—now the Strand Theatre Building—soon afterward.

In 1835, the year after Rochester became a city, the Rochester Academy of Sacred Music was organized; then came the Mechanics' Musical Association. In the Rochester

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City Garden, which was opened on the south side of Main Street near the present site of the McCurdy department store, fireworks and refreshments were mixed with music.

After 1830, when Germans began to settle in Rochester in large numbers, came the period of the organization of German singing societies. In 1847 the Turnverein built the Turnhalle, which was in time superseded by Germania Hall. The Maennerchor, the longest enduring of all these societies, was started in 1854.

Ole Bull, the Norwegian violinist, first came to Rochester in 1844; eight years later he returned with Adelina Patti, then nine years old. In 1845 Christy's Minstrels invaded Rochester and began the era of minstrelsy in the city. In 1848 Theodore Thomas was brought here, and in later years returned many times as America's leading orchestral conductor. Anna Bishop, who appeared here in 1851, was the first prima donna to visit Rochester. Two weeks later, on the evenings of July 22 and 24, Jenny Lind sang in Corinthian Hall (Old Corinthian, Rochester's most famous amusement place in the pre-Civil War period); tickets for the second evening were sold at auction to the highest bidders; the overflow crowded nearby streets.

Henry Appy came here for the first time in 1852 as a violinist with Madame Emma Bostwick. An enterprising choral organization, the Harmonic, gave the city its first presentations of the great oratorios, Handel's *Messiah*, Haydn's *Creation*, and Mendelssohn's *Hymn of Praise*. The Germania, a New York orchestra, attracted to Rochester in 1854 by the German societies, gave the city its first concert by a professional orchestra. The Rochester Musical Union, organized in 1855 with John H. Kalbfleisch as its leading spirit, held its rehearsals in the old city hall.

In a building donated by the Rochester Savings Bank for use by musical organizations, a chorus, known as

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the Rochester Academy of Music, was formed. Henry Appy was called to the city to direct this chorus and to assist in the development of orchestral music. In 1865 John H. Kalbfleisch and William Rebasz formed an orchestra, which they called the Rochester Philharmonic Society, with Mr. Appy as conductor. For more than 10 years this amateur orchestra of about 50 members gave concerts in Corinthian Hall. More important, it provided early training for Herman and Theodore Dossenbach and Ludwig Schenck, the next generation of leaders in Rochester's musical life.

Theodore Thomas brought his orchestra for a performance here in 1869; and from that time until 1892 he visited Rochester every year with few exceptions. Meanwhile all the great musical artists of the day included Rochester on their tours—Christina Nilsson, Annie Louise Cary, Vieuxtemps, the violinist, Brignoli, the tenor, and Wieniawski, the violinist and composer who came with Rubenstein.

A performance of *Pinafore* in 1879 led to the formation of the local Opera Club, which through a long period of years produced all of the important light operas.

Two choral societies of significance were formed in the eighties: the Mendelssohn Vocal Society with Herve D. Wilkins, one of Rochester's leading organists, as conductor, and the Euterpe Club, a singing society under the direction of Henry Greiner, which met in the homes of members. These two groups soon began to combine for concert purposes, and eventually united to form the Tuesday Musicale, the acknowledged leader in the development of musical interest in Rochester prior to the founding of the Eastman School and the organization of the Rochester Civic Music Association. For 20 years it brought to Rochester individual artists, chamber music ensembles, and symphonic orchestras.



Detail of Grand Corridor—Eastman School of Music

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In 1882 the Rochester Oratorio Society was organized with Henry Greiner as director. In the same year Rochester held its first music festival with 400 voices. Later the Tuesday Musicale Chorus became the Rochester Festival Chorus under the direction of George Barlow Penny. In recent years music festivals have been frequently held. The annual Community Music Festivals, begun in 1928, were sponsored by the Council for Better Citizenship of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

In 1900 the Dossenbach Orchestra, Herman Dossenbach conductor, gave its first concert. Renamed the Rochester Orchestra, for 15 years it gave the city music of a high standard. The Rochester Symphony Orchestra was organized in 1901 with Ludwig Schenck as conductor. After several years of professional public concerts supplementing the work of the Rochester Orchestra, it retired from the professional field and gave free public concerts in the high schools, in the auditoriums, and in Convention Hall.

In 1913 Herman Dossenbach, Alf Klingenberg, and Oscar Gareissen established the Dossenbach-Klingenberg-Gareissen Institute, later known as the Institute of Musical Art, which George Eastman purchased from Mr. Klingenberg to serve as the nucleus for the Eastman School of Music. The present era of musical progress in the city of Rochester dates from the opening of the Eastman School of Music in 1922.

THE ROCHESTER CIVIC MUSIC ASSOCIATION

The Rochester Civic Music Association was formed to provide the people of Rochester and vicinity with a varied and comprehensive program of community musical entertainment. It is supported by more than 7,000 contributors and at present sponsors nine separate projects, which it lists as follows: the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, the Rochester Civic Orchestra, the Great Artists' Concerts,

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Community Operas, Educational Artists' Concerts, the Metropolitan Opera, Children's Plays, Radio Concerts, and Community Events.

The Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra completed its fourteenth season in June 1937. During its first eight seasons it was conducted by Albert Coates and by Eugene Goossens. From 1931 to 1935 distinguished guest conductors were invited. In the fall of 1936 Jose Iturbi became permanent resident conductor. He conducts about ten of the concerts each season.

Using this orchestra as his chief medium of expression, Dr. Howard Hanson, in the American Composer's Concert Series which he instituted, has given nearly 50 concerts devoted entirely to the works of American composers. No project comparable to the American Composer's Series exists elsewhere in the country.

The Rochester Civic Orchestra, under the direction of Guy Fraser Harrison, is composed of some 50 players who are also members of the Philharmonic. For 30 weeks in each year it gives educational concerts for school children, which are broadcast by WHAM. On 21 Sunday evenings it gives a series of concerts in the Eastman Theater, with a nominal admission charge of 25 cents.

The Great Artists' concerts of the Eastman Theater, sponsored by the Civic Music Association, bring to the city the finest musical artists of the world. The Association also presents grand operas with local choruses supporting guest singers in the leading roles, and each spring brings the Metropolitan Opera Company to the city for one performance on the stage of the Eastman Theater.

ROCHESTER COMPOSERS

The best known of the Rochester composers is Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School of Music, who

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has attained first rank with such works as *The Lament of Beowulf*, *The Romantic Symphony*, *Nordic Symphony*, *Pan and the Priest*, and the recent *Drum Taps*, inspired by Walt Whitman's poem and written for orchestra and chorus with a baritone solo. His opera *Merry Mount* was given its premiere by the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York.

In 1932 Herbert Inch was awarded the *Prix de Rome* by the jury of the American Academy in Rome. His two works in the orchestral field—the *Set of Variations* for large orchestra and the *Suite* for small orchestra—are characteristic. Also worthy of mention among his other works in minor form are a string quartette and a piano quintette. Rochester recipients of the *Prix de Rome* since 1932 are Hunter Johnson, 1933; Kent Kennan, 1936; and Frederick Woltmann, 1937.

Edward Royce, leader of the composition department of the Eastman School of Music since 1925, has composed two symphonic poems, *The Fire Bringers* and *Far Ocean*. His best known works—*Two Sets of Piano Pieces* and the *Variations in A Minor*—are written for the piano. One of his later works is *Variations for Organ*.

Bernard Rogers is largely known for his orchestral compositions. *To the Fallen*, first played by the New York Philharmonic orchestra, and *Prelude to Hamlet* are symphonic poems. *Adonais*, a symphony; *The Raising of Lazarus*, for chorus and orchestra; *The Marriage of Aude*, an opera; and *Exodus*, a choral work based on the Old Testament, are all well known. Early in 1936 the New York Philharmonic produced Mr. Rogers's *Once Upon a Time Suite*, which received its first public performance two years before in one of Dr. Hanson's American Composer's Series concerts.

Paul White, assistant conductor of the Civic Orchestra and one of the faculty of the Eastman School of Music, is attracting increasing attention as a composer of merit and

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distinction. His *Five Miniatures*, for the piano, are often included in musical programs in Rochester and other cities. Perhaps the best known works of Mr. White are *The Voyage of the Mayflower*, the *String Quintette*, and *Symphony in E Minor*.

Burrill Phillips has composed *Ballet, Princess and the Puppet*; *Symphony Concertante*; and *Selections from McGuffey's Readers*.

Gardner Read is known for his characteristic *Sketches of a City* (Chicago, Cincinnati, etc.) and the *Four Nocturnes for Voice and Orchestra*. In the spring of 1937 Mr. Read was awarded the prize offered by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra for the best symphonic work submitted in a country-wide competition.

THE DAVID HOCHSTEIN SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The David Hochstein School of Music, 12 Hoeltzer Street, was organized in 1920 as a memorial to David Hochstein, Rochester's soldier-musician who lost his life in the Meuse-Argonne campaign of 1918. Mrs. James Sibley Watson purchased the Hochstein property for the purpose of establishing a school to further the musical education of children at very low cost.

The school is under the direction of Samuel Belov, former conductor of the Eastman School Symphony orchestra and a member of the School's faculty. The close connection of the David Hochstein School with the Eastman School of Music enables exceptional students to carry on their studies at the latter institution.

A R T

Paul Hinds is said to have been the city's first resident painter, practicing the art of portrait and miniature painting about 1820. George Arnold (1825) did ornamental and figure

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painting. In 1840 he painted *The Rochester Cadets* upon a banner which was presented by the ladies of the city to the cadets. J. L. D. Mathies and his nephew, the well-known William Page of New York, were working in Rochester in the late 1820's. Some of their pictures still are appreciated by art lovers: *Red Jacket*, *Old Roman in Chains*, and *Children of Israel Crossing the Red Sea*. Daniel Steel is remembered for his portraits of *Horace Gay* and *General Vincent Mathews*. Eugene Sintzenich (1840), well known for his landscapes, was employed by Abelard Reynolds to make a painting of Niagara for the old Reynolds Arcade.

Grove S. Gilbert was probably the Rochester artist with the greatest natural talent. Historians give the date of his birth at Clinton, New York, as 1805 and of his appearance in Rochester as 1834. After 1834 he had a studio at the corner of Main and State Streets, but he painted portraits of Rochesterians as early as 1830. He was elected honorary member of the National Academy of Design in 1878. It has been said of him that if he had been more ambitious and had used his great talent to advance his own interests, his artistic excellence would have been more widely known. Eminent artists came often to study his methods, but his technique eluded careful study and he was unable to teach it—in fact, at times he was unable to apply it himself. Gilbert executed many portraits of the Rochester city fathers; a number of his works hang on the walls of the Council Chambers in the City Hall. He died in 1885.

George L. Herdle, first director of the Memorial Art Gallery and for 22 years president of the Rochester Art Club, was an artist of great vision and a sensitive landscape painter. In the permanent collection of the gallery he is represented by a landscape in oils entitled *Autumn*. J. Guernsey Mitchell, internationally known sculptor, is represented in Rochester by his statue of Dr. Martin Brewer

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Anderson on the Prince Street campus of the University and by his *Mercury*, popularly known as *The Flying Mercury*, atop the City Hall annex, a conspicuous object on the Rochester skyline since 1881. It was derived from Giovanni da Bologna's figure in the Bargello in Florence.

Eugene C. Colby, teacher, painter, etcher, and first principal of Mechanics Institute, had a marked influence on the art of Rochester. Carl W. Peters, landscape painter, three times winner of the Hallgarten Prize of the National Academy of Design of New York City, executed the murals in the Genesee Valley Trust Building and in the Madison and Charlotte high schools. Peters has been widely recognized and his canvasses are found in the leading galleries of the country.

The first gallery of art in Rochester was opened in 1825 by J. L. D. Mathies and William Page of New York. In 1843 an exhibition of European paintings was opened. A gallery of fine arts was established in 1854 under the name of the Rochester Gallery of Fine Arts. In 1860 the Rochester Academy of Music and Art was incorporated for the purpose of encouraging the study of music, painting, statuary, and the other fine arts. In 1870 an art gallery was opened over the Rochester Savings Bank. Here were exhibited such paintings as Church's *Under Niagara* and Bierstadt's *Light and Shadow*. Later the Rochester Academy of Art was organized in the large hall of the old Free Academy to promote an interest in art by conducting exhibitions and maintaining a school of design. Under its auspices Hiram Sibley exhibited in 1874 a large collection of paintings which he had purchased in Italy and hoped to make the nucleus of a public art gallery. This venture proving premature, Mr. Sibley hung his paintings on the second floor of Sibley Hall, the building he had just presented to the University for a library.

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The Rochester Art Club was organized in 1877 from a sketching club, formed three years earlier, which met in the studio of John Z. Wood, and attracted to its membership J. Francis Murphy, Henry W. Ranger, and other New York artists. The charter members of 1877 were James Hogarth Dennis, Harvey Ellis, John Z. Wood, J. Guernsey Mitchell, James Somerville, and Horatio Walker. For nearly forty years the Rochester Art Club labored earnestly to foster an interest in art by holding annual exhibitions of American art and agitating for a public art gallery. It now has a membership of 225 and conducts bi-monthly exhibits of the work of its members and of invited artists and craftsmen in its clubhouse at 38 South Washington Street.

The Powers Art Gallery, which housed the collection of Daniel Powers, was opened in 1875 in four rooms. By the time the collection was broken up after the death of Mr. Powers in 1897, the exhibit had grown to occupy 30 rooms in addition to the "grand salon," the "rotunda," and the halls of the Powers Building and was considered one of the show places of the city. While Mr. Powers had started as a collector of copies of Old Masters in European museums, he soon developed an expert knowledge of such masters as Claude Lorrain, Gustave Courbet, the men of the Barbizon School, Delacroix, de Hooch, and Teniers.

Today the art interest of the city is to a large extent centered in the activities of the Memorial Art Gallery, located on the Prince Street Campus of the University of Rochester.

The Mechanics Institute has had an art department since 1855, housed after 1910 in the Bevier Memorial Building, which gives instruction in illustration and advertising art, design, interior decoration, and art education.

The public schools of Rochester give extensive courses in many branches of art and handicraft. In addition to classes



Memorial Art Gallery, Prince Street Campus, University of Rochester

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in drawing and painting, the high schools provide courses in leather and metal craft, woodcraft, pottery, photography, wrought-iron work, modeling, and commercial art. In the elementary schools two 45-minute periods per week are devoted to instruction in art.

LITERATURE

The Life and Adventures of James Durand, published in 1820 by E. Peck & Company, Rochester's first publisher, was for nearly a century believed to be the first book published in the city; but now bibliophiles award that honor to *The Whole Duty of Woman*, published by the same company in 1819. *Leslie Linkfield*, published anonymously in 1826, is accepted as the first work of fiction by a Rochester author. William Morgan's book, *Illustration of Masonry*, was first printed in Batavia in 1826 and created a furore; the next year 12 editions were published in Rochester, some of them now very rare.

The first novel about Rochester, *Laurie Todd* by John Galt, was published in New York in 1830. Nathaniel Hawthorne, after visiting the city on a trip to Niagara Falls in 1834, wrote a vivid description of Rochester as it appeared in the year it was incorporated as a city. In *Their Wedding Journey*, first published in 1871, William Dean Howells devoted a chapter entitled "The Enchanted City" to an account of the Rochester of that period.

Through the years the native and adopted sons and daughters of Rochester have made contributions in the realm of creative literature and in the allied fields of letters—in history, politics, science, religion, and philosophy.

Taste for the best in poetry and literature was fostered by such works as Asahel C. Kendrick's *Poetical Favorites*, in

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three volumes, Joseph O'Connor's poems and essays, and Rossiter Johnson's *Little Classics*.

One writer of the time won popular distinction with one poem. In 1862 Joseph Henry Gilmore, professor of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Rochester for 40 years, after preaching a sermon in Philadelphia, wrote almost impromptu the well known hymn, *He Leadeth Me*. This was first published in the *Watchman and Reflector*, Boston Baptist newspaper. It was set to music by William B. Bradbury and soon became immensely popular in all Protestant churches. The poem has been translated into many foreign languages. In 1877 was published *He Leadeth Me and other Religious Poems*. Another poet remembered for one poem is John Luckey McCreery, born in Sweden, Monroe County, N. Y., in 1835. *There is No Death* was once one of the most widely quoted poems in America. On the poet's tomb in Washington, D. C., is chiseled the first stanza of this poem:

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some other shore,
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine for evermore.

Thomas Thackery Swinburne was known as the "Poet Laureate of the Genesee." He wrote ballads of the city and of the university that have cast a mantle of romance over both, as well as over the Genesee River. In 1932, opposite the entrance to the River Campus, a tablet was placed upon a huge boulder bearing two stanzas of Swinburne's song, *The Genesee*.

Creative work is encouraged by the Rochester Poetry Society. Its annual publication, *The Oracle*, presents selected poems by its members. Edith Willis Forbes, founder and for many years president of the society, has published consid-

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erable verse; her first two volumes are entitled *Poems* and *A Cycle of Sonnets*. Elizabeth Evelyn Moore has published more than a hundred lyrics that have been set to music. Three of her poems were included in the Braithwaite Anthology in one year: *Mad Woman*, *Prescience*, and *Epitaph*. In 1925 she received first prize for the best sonnet in the American Poetry Salon's competition. Alice Garland Steel (Mrs. T. Austin Ball) contributes verse to various magazines. Eleanor Slater has issued two volumes of verse, one of which, *Quest*, received the Fairchild Prize. She has also written *Everybody's Bishop*, a biography of Charles Henry Brent, once head chaplain of the A. E. F. Christine Hamilton Watson has written much pleasing verse for American publications. Two books of poems, *Crumbled Leaves* and *Earth Grace*, contain her best work.

Adelaide Crapsey is pronounced by many critics the most distinguished poet of Rochester, but, as in the case of Emily Dickinson, her fame did not come until after her death. Miss Crapsey was born in New York City in 1878; the following year she became a resident of Rochester when her father became rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. She was a graduate of Vassar and taught history and literature for a number of years. The double burden of teaching and writing taxed her frail health and she passed her last year in Saranac Lake where her window overlooked a graveyard; this in grim irony she called "Trudeau's Garden." She wrote, "I watch all night and not one ghost comes forth to take its freedom of the midnight hour." There is a brave sentiment and an eternal note in many of the lines she wrote while waiting for the last hour:

Sun and wind and beat of sea,
Great Lands stretching endlessly. . .
Where be bonds to bind the free?
All the world was made for me!

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She died October 8, 1914, at the age of 35. When her volume, *Verse*, was published in 1915, an eminent critic called the book "one of the most instructive books of poetry that has ever been published in America. It will be an abiding shrine where all lovers of poetry may meet its maker's brave spirit." During her last year Miss Crapsey wrote many "cinquaines," a verse form which she originated and in which she was particularly happy. These five-line stanzas owe something to the Japanese "hokku" but are saturated with the poet's own fragile loveliness.

With the publication in 1928 of *The Lost Lyrist* by Elizabeth Hollister Frost (Mrs. Walter D. Blair), literary Rochester and the country at large were suddenly aware of a new poet of evident sincerity and lyrical charm. *Hovering Shadow*, *Closed Gentian*, and *Revolving June*, the last the official poem of the Rochester Centennial of 1934, all confirm the promise of *The Lost Lyrist*.

In the nineteenth century Rochester had several prolific writers of fiction which enjoyed popular, if transient, appeal. Isabella McDonald Alden, the noted "Pansy" of the Victorian period, wrote more than 120 books, which were popular among the young people of her generation. Born in Rochester in 1841, Mrs. Alden began writing when she was eight and continued up to the time of her death at the age of 88 at Palo Alto, California, in 1930. The best known are The Chautauqua Series, The Ester Road Series, and The Life of Christ Series.

John T. Trowbridge (1827-1916), author of the well known *Cudjo's Cave*, was born in Ogden Township, Monroe County. He produced some 40 volumes, which appealed mainly to young people but also, largely by reason of his attractive style, interested adults. He closed his career with the publication of *The Poetical Works of John Townsend*

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Trowbridge, and an autobiography, *My Own Story*, both published in 1903 (see *Spencerport*).

Mary Jane Holmes (1825-1907) was born in Brookfield, Mass. Brockport, Monroe County, was for many years her home and here nearly all of her many books were written. She was a teacher at 13, and published her first article at 15. Her bent for telling stories of her own invention was early recognized by her young friends. Her first book to attract nation-wide attention was *Tempest and Sunshine*. Others of her books which have been enjoyed by millions of the present older generation are *English Orphans*, *Lena Rivers*, *Gretchen and Marguerite*, *Darkness and Daylight*, *Cameron Pride*, *Edna Browning*, *Edith Lyle*, and *The Homestead on the Hillside*.

Frank G. Patchin (1861-1925), born in Wayland, N. Y., was a graduate of the Albany Law School, and had a long journalistic career in Rochester as editor-in-chief of the *Post-Express* and later as night editor of the *Democrat and Chronicle*. During this active period he also produced over 200 books, most of them written for boys and girls. They were adventure books written usually in long series: The Pony Rider Boys, 18 volumes; The Circus Boys, 6 volumes; The Boys of Steel, 12 volumes; The Meadow Brook Girls, 6 volumes; Grace Harland Overland, 12 volumes; Little Boy Heroes of France; Little Daughters of France; and posthumously, Uncle Jim's Bible stories, 3 volumes.

Paul Horgan, born in Buffalo August 1, 1903, lived in Rochester from 1923 to 1926, the period of his brilliant work with the Rochester Opera Company in connection with the Eastman School of Music. He was projected into the literary limelight when he received the Harper's Prize in 1933 for his *Fault of Angels*. The book satirizes the meretricious pursuit of the arts in a provincial city. There is some reason to suspect that the object of the satire is Rochester society.

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Other novels by Horgan are *Men of Arms* (1931), *No Quarter Given* (1935), *Main Line West* (1936), *The Return of the Weed* (1936). Mr. Horgan also contributes articles and fiction to magazines.

Marjorie Rawlings, born in 1896, spent her youth in Washington, D. C. In 1918 she was graduated from the University of Wisconsin. For the next ten years she was a journalist in Rochester and elsewhere. The publication of *Jacob's Ladder* won her instant recognition as a writer. Her story, *Gal Young Un*, won first prize in the O. Henry Memorial Prize awards in 1933. Her later novels, *South Moon Under* and *Golden Apples* increased her prestige. Her husband, Charles Rawlings, formerly on the staff of the Rochester *Herald* and later of the *Times Union*, is a well-known story writer; his *The Inferior Jib*, a yachting story, portrays situations that closely parallel those in a recent Canada Cup Race between Rochester's *Conewago* and Toronto's *Invader II*.

Carl Lamson Carmer, one-time member of the faculty of the University of Rochester, has achieved a national reputation for his engaging descriptions of folk life. He was born in Cortland, N. Y., October 16, 1893, was graduated from Hamilton College in 1914, and received the M.A. degree from Harvard in 1915. He left Rochester to become associate professor and later professor of English at the University of Alabama. From 1924 to 1927 he issued *Some University of Alabama Poets*; in 1927 he was a columnist for the New Orleans *Morning Tribune*; the next year he became assistant editor of *Vanity Fair*; and from 1929 to 1933 he was editor of the *Theatre Arts Monthly*.

He is not widely known as a poet, but during his residence in Rochester he served as first president of the Rochester Poetry Society and up to 1930 had published two volumes of verse, *French-town* and *Deep South*. In the latter, a narra-

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tive in verse, he gives evidence of a sense of dramatic values, but shows a lack of mastery of the lazy tunes of the folk speech.

In 1934 his *Stars Fell on Alabama*, in which he portrays the local folk life, won him national recognition. This was followed in 1936 by *Listen for a Lonesome Drum*, in which he endeavors to do for New York State what the earlier book did for Alabama. Both books are interesting reading and reveal the author as an imaginative reporter of country and people. The style is pleasantly colloquial. *Listen for a Lonesome Drum*, a series of sketches, lacks both the unity and comprehensiveness of the earlier volume.

As a journalist, author, and pageant producer, Edward Hungerford has been closely identified with the life of Rochester. He began his journalistic career in 1896 on the staff of the Rochester *Herald*. Since 1928 he has been assistant vice-president of the New York Central Lines. Mr. Hungerford is author as well as producer of *The Fair of the Iron Horse*, *Wings of a Century*, and *Paths of Progress*, the last being the pageant which he staged as part of the Rochester Centennial in 1934. His latest book, *Pathway of Empire*, is a travel book of substantial merit devoted to New York State, picturing the march of the state's progress, and telling something of the legends of its early days. He is particularly happy in his account of Rochester and its environs, alluding frequently to its old landmarks and the half-forgotten stories of its past.

Henry W. Clune, columnist and portrayer of American everyday life, is the author of two volumes entitled *Seen and Heard*. His recent novel, *The Good Die Poor*, published in 1937 in both America and Great Britain, is a swift-moving story of newspaper life and municipal politics. The motion picture rights were purchased by a Hollywood producer.

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Lincoln J. Carter, creator of hundreds of melodramas that once thrilled the hearts of the country, was born in Rochester on April 14, 1865, the day that Lincoln was assassinated. Among his thrillers were *The Fast Mail* and *The Heart of Chicago*. Old timers will recall the faraway sound of the locomotive, the dim speck of light that grew ever more bright, the increasing roar of the oncoming train, the blinding flash of the headlight as the breaks screamed—and the “fast mail” arrived on the stage.

Three Rochester playwrights of today are frequently in the limelight: Philip Barry, George S. Brooks, and George F. Abbott. Barry is perhaps the best known. Born in Rochester, he was educated at Yale and Harvard, at the latter university receiving early discipline in Baker's “47 Workshop.” The Harvard prize play in 1922 was Barry's *You and I*, which established his reputation when it was produced in New York. It was followed by *The Youngest*, *In a Garden*, *White Wings*, *Paris Bound*, *Holiday*, *Hotel Universe*, and *Tomorrow and Tomorrow*. His plays have been produced outside New York City more frequently than those of any other American with the exception of Eugene O'Neill.

George Abbott has been an actor and director as well as a playwright. He was graduated from the University of Rochester, and, like Barry, was trained in Baker's “47 Workshop” at Harvard. His *The Man in the Manhole* was produced by the Harvard Dramatic Club. His plays were almost all written in collaboration with another playwright: *The Terror* with Maxwell Anderson, *The Fall Guy* with James Gleason, *Broadway* with Philip Dunning, and *Coquette* with Ann Bridges. His most recent successes were *Three Men on a Horse* and *Room Service*.

George S. Brooks was graduated from the University of Rochester and continued his education at the University of Poitiers, France. He is co-author of *Spread Eagle* with

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Walter Lister, of *Celebrity* with Willard Keefe, and of *The Whip Hand* with Marjorie Case. His *No Cause for Complaint* was awarded first prize in the national social work play contest.

In history and politics five Rochester writers have made important contributions. For his work as a journalist and for his orations and articles on slavery, Frederick Douglass is entitled to a place in the literary history of the city of his adoption. He made his home in Rochester during one of the most active periods of his life. He is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery. In Rochester he published *The North Star*, an anti-slavery journal, its title suggestive of an old anti-slavery song of ante-bellum days in which a fugitive slave sings the refrain:

I kept my eye on the bright north star
and thought of liberty.

Besides his orations and addresses, Douglass published an autobiography, a voluminous work, interesting and historically valuable. The Douglass Monument near the New York Central Station is said to be the first monument erected in the United States to one of the African race (*see City Tour 1*).

Rossiter Johnson (1840-1931), born in Rochester, educated at the University of Rochester, and later the recipient of a number of honorary degrees from other institutions, had a long journalistic career. From 1864 to 1868 he was associate editor of the Rochester *Democrat*, and from 1869 to 1872 of the Concord (N. H.) *Statesman*. He then became successively associate editor of the *Cyclopedia of American Biography*, editor of the *Authorized History of the Columbian Exposition*, and editor-in-chief of the *Universal Cyclopedia*. In 1875 he originated and became editor of *The Little Classics*, which eventually became widely popular. Later he was

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associated with Charles A. Dana in the publication of *Fifty Perfect Poems*. In 1898 he was appointed president of the People's University Extension Society; in January 1931, on the day before his ninety-first birthday, he presided over a meeting of that society. He was a founder and first president of the Society of the Genesee. His best known books were on historical subjects, but he also wrote verse and literary essays. His *Phaeton Rogers* (1881) is a story of boy life in Rochester.

David Jayne Hill (1850-1932), educator, diplomatist, and author, was president of the University of Rochester from 1889 to 1896. He was graduated from the University of Lewisburg (later Bucknell University) in 1874; there he taught Latin, Greek, and rhetoric, and in 1879 became president of the university, in which capacity he served until his Rochester days.

His public career began in 1898 when President McKinley appointed him Assistant Secretary of State. While in Washington he was also professor of European Diplomacy in the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy. In 1903 he became Minister to Switzerland and two years later was transferred to Holland. In 1907 he was a delegate to the Second Peace Conference at the Hague, and from 1908 to 1911 was Ambassador to Germany. Later he became a member of the Permanent Administrative Council of the Hague Tribunal.

His published works—lectures, magazine articles, and books—cover a wide field of interest. His early books, from 1877 to 1893, reflected in the main his work as an educator and consisted of texts on rhetoric, logic, psychology, and philosophy. These were interspersed in 1897 by lives of Washington Irving and William Cullen Bryant, in 1885 by *Principles and Fallacies of Socialism*, and in 1888 by *The Social Influence of Christianity*.

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His later works are concerned almost exclusively with problems of government and the history of diplomacy. His *magnum opus* is *The History of Diplomacy in the International Development of Europe*, three volumes of which he completed. Though now outdated, it remains conspicuous for its comprehensiveness.

In all his later work Hill expressed a deep sense of the value of law and an equally strong belief in the necessity of its progressive development to meet human needs. His style reveals an exceptional ability to assemble and organize material and to give it concise and forceful expression.

Dexter Perkins, city historian and head of the department of history and government in the University of Rochester, is author of *The Monroe Doctrine*, in 3 volumes, a fresh and broad treatment of the subject, embracing both the American view and the European reactions to the historic American policy. He also contributes to learned journals.

Arthur Caswell Parker, director of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, is an authority on the ethnology, anthropology, and archaeology of New York State. Born on an Indian reservation, he has been honored with many medals and orders, one of which was given him as the most eminent man of Indian descent in America. His chief works are *Myths and Folk Tales of the Senecas*, *Indian How Book*, *Rumbling Wings*, *Gustango Gold*, *Code of Handsome Lake*, *The Last Grand Sachem*, *Constitution of the Five Nations*, and *Archaeological History of New York State*.

The most distinguished of Rochester's early writers was Lewis Henry Morgan, the "father of American anthropology." He was born near Aurora, N. Y., in 1818, graduated from Union College in 1840, and resided in Rochester from 1851 until his death in 1881. His *League of the Iroquois*, published in 1851, is still the standard work on the Iroquois

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Nation. Among his other well-known books are *The American Beaver*, *Ancient Society*, *Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family*.

Eminent both as an author and as an architect, Claude F. Bragdon is the author of a number of books both technical and popular. His studies in the theory of the fourth dimension have attracted much attention. Representative are *A Primer of Higher Space*, *Four Dimensional Vistas*, *Oracle*, *The New Image*, and *The Eternal Poles*.

Herman LeRoy Fairchild, professor emeritus of geology in the university, is the author of more than 250 monographs and articles on geology. His *Geologic Story of the Genesee Valley and Western New York* is authoritative for the region which it covers.

Under the pen-name of N. Hudson Moore, Mrs. Samuel P. Moore wrote books on antiques which have become almost as well known abroad as in the United States. In 1901 was published her *Old China Book*, now a standard reference work. Her later books deal with old furniture, lace, old clocks, Delftware, wedgewood, and old glass—the last considered one of the best on the subject. She also wrote books for children, notably *Deeds of Daring Done by Girls* and *Flower Fables and Fancies*.

Augustus H. Strong, D.D., born in Rochester in 1836 and for many years president of the Theological Seminary, published in 1886 his *Systematic Theology*, once recognized as the classic exposition of the fundamentalist view. In 1888 he published *Philosophy and Religion* and in 1897 *The Great Poets and Their Theology*.

Walter Rauschenbusch was born in Rochester, graduated from the university and seminary, and served as professor in the latter from 1897 until his death in 1918. He was one of the most influential figures in the United States in the

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development of what has come to be called the "social gospel," his writings in this field attracting international attention. In 1907 the publication of *Christianity and the Social Crisis* made him a national figure.

One of Rochester's most distinguished women, Helen Barrett Montgomery, a graduate of Wellesley, was a versatile and prolific lecturer and writer. Most of her books, some eight or more, like *Island World of the Pacific*, published in 1906, deal with missionary life and interests. Her outstanding work, however, was the translation of the entire New Testament from the Greek.

Conrad H. Moehlman, professor of church history at the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, has published a dozen scholarly books, including *The Story of Christianity*, *The Catholic-Protestant Mind*, and *The Christian-Jewish Tragedy*.

ARCHITECTURE

In general, the architectural eras of Rochester have paralleled those of other cities in New York State. The first frame dwellings which replaced the log cabins were nothing more than serviceable shelters from the weather, a mere matter of four corner posts joined at top and bottom by joists, to which plank walls were fastened with wooden pins or hand-forged spikes, and a gabled slab roof. The first chimneys were precarious affairs made of sticks chinked with clay.

Throughout the Genesee Valley still stand many cobblestone houses, as sturdy as when they were built in the first years of the nineteenth century. While a few cobblestone houses are found in northern Vermont and in eastern New York State, in no other part of the country are they so numerous as in western New York. There were two reasons: the plentiful supply of cobblestones, and the fact that through this region traveled a company of Scotch masons

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skilled in building this type of house. It was their custom to have several houses under construction at once, as the mortar in each tier of stones had to dry and set before the next tier could be laid. Cobblestones in unlimited quantities, waterworn to a smooth roundness, were to be found in the ancient lake bed which formed the valley. The stones were graded by means of plank sieves pierced with holes of varying sizes. Frequently they were laid in simple patterns, a row of large cobbles alternating with a row of smaller size, or in the popular "herringbone" pattern, in which the ovoid stones were slanted in opposite directions in alternate rows. These cobblestone houses were the first concerted attempt in this region to combine utility and beauty in building, and may therefore be classed as the Genesee country's earliest and most original style in architecture.

Not until about 1820 did conventional architecture have its real beginning in Rochester. Before that, very few houses besides the cobblestones were built in the valley with a thought to design as well as service. Among those still standing in Rochester and vicinity are the Orringh Stone tavern, at 2370 East Avenue, immediately across the line in Brighton, which was built in 1790, and the Oliver Culver house, 70 East Boulevard, built in 1805.

Beginning about 1820 and for a few years thereafter, the Georgian Colonial and post-Colonial eras, so far as Rochester was concerned, overlapped and gradually merged into the Greek Revival, which remained in vogue generally throughout the country until about 1850. One of the finest examples of Rochester's post-Colonial houses, erected during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, is the Norris house at 55 Winton Road S. Its well balanced proportions and harmonious lines show something of the influence brought here by architects of the Hudson River Valley. It is a

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corner-entrance house. On either side of the door are leaded side-lights and fluted pilasters supporting a full entablature carved in geometric floral design.

For the awakening of Rochester's interest in architecture local historians give special credit to the work of two men: Capt. Daniel Loomis, a builder, who came to Rochester in 1820, and his son, Isaac Loomis, who in 1828 opened an office as Rochester's first architect. Together they designed and built many of the finest houses in the Third Ward, at that time the city's most aristocratic residential section. Largely under the influence of the Loomises, many Rochester houses built between 1820 and 1840 reflected the simplicity of the Greek Revival style. Doubtless, too, echoes of the Greek Revolution of 1822 found tangible form in the Classic architecture of that period.

Excellent examples of surviving houses built in the Greek Revival style are the Whittlesey house on Troup Street, the D. A. R. house on Livingston Park, and the Jonathan Child house (1837) on Washington Street. Of these, probably the last is the best. Its side doorway is set under a portico supported by four fluted columns of Ionic design.

In the early 1840's, the center of social Rochester began to swing from Livingston Park to East Avenue. Though the Greek Revival was then in its last decade, many of the impressive homes on East Avenue were built in that style. Of those which still lend an air of dignity to East Avenue is the Pitkin house, now the home of Mrs. Gilman Perkins, at 474 East Avenue. Built in 1840, it was originally Greek Revival. While the third story, added in 1906, varies somewhat from the original style, the whole is in complete harmony.

The Silas O. Smith home, at the corner of Sibley Place and East Avenue, now the home of Mrs. Ernest R. Willard, was



D. A. R. Building

built in 1841, of red brick. It is an example of the Classic Revival style. A columned entrance porch, surmounted by a second story balcony, shelters the wide doorway with its double doors. The house is not open to the public, but its interior design merits description. From the front vestibule a hall 18 feet wide leads through the house to a rear sun porch. From this hall, through a stairwell reaching to the

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roof cupola, rises a circular stairway with newel post and balustrade of mahogany. Massive double doors open from the hall into high-ceilinged rooms finished in old ivory. A brass-hooded fireplace, hearthed and manteled with marble, balances each ground floor room by centering the wall opposite the door. The end walls of each room are broken by three narrow pilasters supporting on their acanthus capitals the ornamental plaster cornice. Candelabra hang from central floral designs in the ceiling. The interior of the house has remained unaltered through a century.

The Greek Revival left traces of beauty which still linger along many of the city's older streets. In the early and middle 19th century, the Gothic Revival appeared. One of the first houses of that design, built in 1824, stands unchanged at the northwest corner of Spring and Washington Streets. Upon existing churches the Gothic Revival has left a clearer imprint than has any other style. Oldest among these is St. Luke's (1820) on South Fitzhugh Street. Architecturally it has been classified as Gothic and as Gothic-Colonial. Mr. Walter H. Cassebeer, Rochester architect, asserts that in its coursing and sandstone quoined corners St. Luke's Church bears traces of the Georgian Colonial influence. The Gothic tower of St. Paul's Church rises above East Avenue at Vick Park B. St. Patrick's Cathedral, at the corner of Platt Street and Plymouth Avenue, and the Unitarian Church on Temple Street were also built in the Gothic Revival style. This latter is a particularly beautiful and well planned structure, designed by Richard A. Upjohn, the architect of Trinity Church in New York City.

Almost contemporary with the Gothic Revival came a revival of the Queen Anne style. Many of the old houses in



The Silas O. Smith House, 1838, now the Residence of Mrs. Ernest R. Willard

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this style may be found throughout the city, identified by their square cupolas centering wide-eaved roofs.

Rochester has the usual neo-classic buildings of the 1895-1900 period and representatives of the Beaux Arts style of 1900-1910, as well as other buildings showing the influence of such nationally known architects as McKim, Mead and White; Carrere and Hastings; Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson, and other American master architects who practiced in New York City and Boston and whose better known and more successful examples set the vogue for contemporary architecture.

Rochester itself has long been known for its able architects: Gordon and Kaelber, architects of the buildings on the River Campus, one of the finest college groups in America; Claude F. Bragdon, architect of the Chamber of Commerce Building and the New York Central railroad station; the late J. Foster Warner, the late James G. Cutler, G. Storrs Barrows, Walter H. Cassebeer, and others.

Each succeeding style and type of building has added its characteristics to the architectural composite which is present-day Rochester. Further architectural details will be found in the descriptions of points of interest in the city.

Conservative Rochester has taken less kindly to the innovations of modernism in architecture than have larger cities like New York, Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo. The Genesee Valley Trust Bldg. (*see City Tour 3*), erected 1929, is one of Rochester's architectural ventures in the modernistic. At the northwest corner of Exchange and Broad Streets, where ran the old towpath of the Erie Canal, the building lifts its mass of granite and limestone. Severely straight and modern lines continue to a height of 12 stories, then converge in a tower 42 feet high, decorated with mullions and grilles. At the apex of this tower modernism reaches skyward its startling "wings of progress."



Entrance to the Chapin House, 110 South Fitzhugh Street Schiff

At night floodlights concealed behind the tower grilles shed a soft glow upon these massive metal wings, giving an effect of light and airy grace, as of gigantic moth wings poised against the skyline. Startled, somewhat mystified, practical Rochester asks herself, "But what are they for?"

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She has an uneasy feeling in the presence of beauty which cannot be made to serve some utilitarian purpose. Still she has a secret pride in the possession of those strange wings of progress lifting their pinions toward tomorrow's dawn.

EDUCATION

Public education in Rochester began in 1812 when Huldah Strong started her little private school in Enos Stone's barn. The next year, on a lot on the west side of Fitzhugh Street, the first schoolhouse was erected, a one-story wooden structure 18 by 24 feet. In 1814 another school was organized over Jehiel Barnard's tailor shop on Main Street. When Rochester became a city in 1834, there were six district schools and a number of private schools. The first superintendent of schools was Isaac F. Mack, appointed in 1841; he had 16 schools under his direction, with more than 4,000 children attending.

In 1849 New York State provided for free schools in the entire state, and in 1850 a special school law for Rochester was passed by the state legislature; each city ward was set up as a school district, and all the schools were made free to everyone between the ages of 5 and 16 years.

In 1853 an evening school was established under Supt. R. D. Jones, with more than 400 attendants. In his report Mr. Jones said that he believed the evening school had withdrawn many young people from temptations to evil.

A private high school was founded near Chestnut Street in 1827; nine years later, when Dr. Chester Dewey was principal, there were 560 students. This building burned in 1852; but by that time popular demand for a free public high school had been established. In 1857 the Rochester Central High School was opened in a part of the remodeled

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No. 1 School on Fitzhugh Street This building proving inadequate, in 1873 the lot adjoining it was purchased and the Rochester Free Academy built at 13 South Fitzhugh Street. It was opened for school purposes in 1874. The building is now the headquarters of the Rochester Board of Education and houses the offices of the Superintendent of Schools.

Rochester has originated, experimented with, and developed many educational theories now nationally accepted and practiced. Rochester was the first city in the United States to organize a department of full-time visiting teachers under a director professionally on an equality with the director of any other department in the school system.

The Washington Junior High School, the first in the city, was opened in 1915. In Rochester many of the fundamental theories and courses of the junior high school plan of education were first established and developed. Educators came to Rochester to study the working out of the "6-3-3 plan" (6 years in elementary school, 3 in junior high, and 3 in senior high). In recent years in most of the Rochester schools this plan has largely been superseded by the "7-5 plan" (7 years in the grade school and 5 in the junior-senior high school).

Vocational training was begun with classes in sewing in 1901 and in cooking in 1909. Advanced vocational training beyond the eighth grade was for a time offered to girls in the Madison Park Vocational School but is now an elective in secondary schools. The first vocational school for boys began in 1908 in what later became Edison Technical High School, which lays claim to being the earliest school of its kind in the state.

In music the schools of Rochester have kept pace with the spread of general interest. They were the first to organize

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class instruction in all orchestra and band instruments. The Rochester inter-high school band, orchestra, and choir were among the first school ensembles in the United States. As early as 1910 Rochester began to give individual voice training in the classroom. It was the first city in the state to teach sight reading in music without syllables. Orchestra concerts over the radio for all public school children were inaugurated in 1924. Rochester was the first eastern city to award school credit for private study of music and to provide the free use of instruments to students.

Partly as the result of the interest of the Eastman Kodak Company in the field, Rochester has been the scene of successful experiments in visual education. In 1937 the city school system ranked fifth in the size of its film libraries.

The first open-air school was started in New York City in 1908; Rochester followed one year later with the Edward Mott Moore School, adjacent to Cobb's Hill Park, which has achieved a notable reputation in health work. The Monroe County Sanatorium School, opened in 1912, was the first of its kind in the state. It is now carried on at Iola Sanatorium. Special classes for subnormal children were established in Rochester in 1906, anticipating the state law by 12 years; all the elementary subjects are taught and the needs and abilities of each pupil are studied. Ungraded classes for problem children were organized for boys and girls as early as 1916. In 1920 classes for exceptionally gifted children were formed in the elementary schools.

Lip-reading classes and classes for the partially deaf were organized in 1916, and sight-saving classes for children with weak eyes two years later. Classes for crippled children, later to be enlarged into a school, were begun in 1920: a year earlier a hospital class was formed at the General Hospital.

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In 1915 Rochester began its pioneer work in school savings. Arrangements were made with a Rochester bank to encourage deposits by children through their schools. The plan, named the Barrows School Savings System after Mr. Howard Barrows, member of the Board of Education who initiated it, became an immense success, and the idea spread all over the land. By the end of 1935 the children of Rochester and vicinity had deposited more than \$2,000,000. With the passing of the depression, the amount has grown larger every week.

The Rochester School of the Air over stations WHEC and WHAM was established under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with profit to large numbers of people who have not had much formal education.

In its public school system Rochester has 44 elementary schools, 12 high schools, 9 special schools, and one open-air school. In addition, nine teachers are employed in hospitals and sanitariums.

Catholic education in Rochester goes back more than a century. As early as 1831, when the second St. Patrick's Church edifice was erected, a room was set apart in the basement for school purposes.

The first school was opened in 1835 in the home of Dr. Hugh Bradley on St. Paul Street. Since then the Catholic school system has continuously expanded until today it includes 35 grade schools, 4 high schools, a preparatory and a theological seminary, a college for men, and a college for women. Aquinas Institute and St. Andrew's Seminary provide regular high school work for boys, including a four-year course in religion; the latter adds the first two years of college work, preparing most of its students for the priesthood. College education for men is offered by a branch of Niagara University, which trains

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for a business career or for the teaching of commercial high school subjects. The extension department admits women as well as men.

Regular high school work for girls is offered in Nazareth Academy, Our Lady of Mercy High School, and Sacred Heart Academy. A college curriculum is offered by Nazareth College and by the extension department of Niagara University. Seminary training is provided by the St. Andrew's Preparatory Seminary and St. Bernard's Theological Seminary.

NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO

NEWSPAPERS

After the suspension of publication of the *Rochester Evening Journal and Post-Express* in the summer of 1937, Rochester readers were served by only two English daily papers of large circulation, both now belonging to the Gannett chain. The *Democrat and Chronicle* is published in the morning and on Sundays, and the *Times-Union* comes out on weekday noons and evenings. The circulation of these two papers is well over 150,000.

The *Democrat and Chronicle* traces its origin back to the *Rochester Balance*, established in 1828 by D. D. Stephenson. In 1834, the year that Rochester became a city, the paper was merged with the *National Republican*, which had been started as a weekly by Sydney Smith in 1831. Alvah Strong and Erastus Shepard of Palmyra continued the merged papers under the name, *Monroe Democrat*. Under a succession of ownerships it continued under this name until 1857, when it was united with the *Daily and Weekly American*. On December 1, 1870, the Rochester Printing Company was organized and purchased the *Democrat* and the *Rochester Chronicle*, issuing the new daily under the name *Democrat*

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and Chronicle. This is the name that has survived to the present day.

The *Rochester Herald* first appeared on August 5, 1879, and for a period of 46 years it was the rival morning paper. In 1926 it was purchased by the *Democrat and Chronicle* and lost its name and its distinct individuality. In 1928 control passed to Frank E. Gannett, editor and owner of the *Times-Union* and of a chain of papers in other cities.

The *Times-Union* also is the result of many combinations and mergers of other papers. The *Telegraph* was founded in 1818 by Everard Peck & Company. Later Thurlow Weed, whose name was to go down in history as one of the earliest political bosses, became the editor. In 1825 he bought the paper and ran it in association with Robert W. Martin. In 1827 he sold out his interest to Martin, who made it a daily and a year later merged it with the *Advertiser*. The *Advertiser* was the first daily paper established west of the Hudson River. The first issue appeared on October 25, 1826, under the editorship of Henry O'Reilly, remembered today as the author of Rochester's first authentic history, *Sketches of Rochester* (1838).

The *Daily Union* was launched in 1852 as a result of an old schism in the ranks of the Democratic party. In 1857 it was combined with the *Advertiser* to form the *Union and Advertiser*. A paper started as the result of a painters' strike in 1887 eventually became the *Evening Times*. On February 26, 1918, the old *Union and Advertiser* was purchased by Mr. Gannett, who merged it with the *Evening Times* and called the new paper the *Times-Union and Advertiser*; later the word *Advertiser* was dropped, and the paper received the name by which it is now known.

The *Rochester Post-Express* traced its descent from the *Evening Express* founded in 1859. It had a long and honorable

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career, and its memory is still fresh in the minds of many Rochesterians. It rather prided itself upon being the "quality" newspaper of Rochester, making little effort to keep up with the modern trends in American journalism. It published its final edition on July 16, 1923, having been purchased by William Randolph Hearst, who had begun publishing the *Rochester Journal* the year before. In the summer of 1937, however, this paper discontinued publication, leaving the evening field to the *Times-Union*.

In Rochester are also published four foreign language papers, a Catholic weekly, and several journals serving business and occupational groups.

RADIO

Radio audiences of Rochester are served by three local broadcasting stations. WHEC, under the ownership of Frank E. Gannett, was the first station in Rochester and the twenty-sixth in the United States. The first program was broadcast from WHEC, then identifying itself under the signature of WHQ, on March 1, 1922. Its story, however, goes back to 1908 when Lawrence G. Hickson, then a student of Mechanics Institute, began tinkering with an amateur wireless telegraph. Mr. Hickson's wireless equipment was later dismantled by the Government as a war measure, but when peace was declared he resumed his activities, setting up this time a wireless telephone set over which he broadcast phonograph records three times a week. Mr. Gannett, foreseeing the future of the radio, joined Mr. Hickson and obtained a government license.

WHAM, organized in 1927, is a 50,000-watt station, owned and operated by the Stromberg Carlson Co., manufacturers of radio equipment.

Recently WSAY was licensed for daytime broadcasting to serve an advertising field somewhat neglected by the

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other stations, the obligations of which are first to carry the programs of the CBS and NBC chains and then to serve local advertisers to the extent that their time is not claimed by their networks. WSAY is a member of the New York State Broadcasting system, a chain of six stations linking Buffalo, Rochester, Auburn, Utica, Albany, and New York City. Its policy is first to serve the local advertiser with local programs and to extend its facilities to national advertisers only if its time be unclaimed by local sponsors.

RELIGION

Early Rochester took religion seriously. The founders of the city were nearly all churchmen—the Rochesters, Scrantoms, Wards, Reynolds, Mathews, Goulds, Chapins. Three distinct influences may be said to have determined the early religious life of the community—the Puritan, the Southern Cavalier, and the Quaker. The Southerners came first but in a few years were outnumbered by the New Englanders. The Quakers were in Monroe County a number of years before Rochester was founded; in 1828 there were 592 of this sect in the county, one half of whom lived in Rochester.

The latest data give Rochester 208 churches or church organizations, or about one church to every 1,500 inhabitants. The membership is divided among 57 sects, eight of which might be termed undenominational. According to the United States religious census of 1926, there were in the city at that time 178,340 church members: 92,079 (61,863, 13 or more years of age) Roman Catholic; 22,500 Jewish; and 63,761, (13 or more years of age) Protestant. The Protestant churches, however, claim a constituency of about 180,000, and the Roman Catholic 130,000.

Six groups account for the larger part of the Protestant membership, all but about 11,000 church members belonging to the Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran, Episcopal,

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Baptist, and Evangelical Synod denominations. Of 94 Protestant churches studied between 1920 and 1930, 81 percent had increased their membership.

Rochester has a "downtown" church situation which is unusual. In other cities of the same class, decentralization of churches has been accomplished to a large extent, but in Rochester nearly all of the early church organizations are still to be found in the center of the city, some housed in their century-old buildings—as, for example, old St. Luke's—and some with very recently constructed edifices. A recent count revealed that one-third of the Protestant membership of the city was enrolled in churches located in the business district.

The first Christian church to conduct services in the Genesee country was the Roman Catholic. The Jesuit and Sulpitian Fathers and Franciscan Friars penetrated this region as did the early French explorers, traders, and soldiers. Catholic services were held in Rochester when it was only a village, and St. Patrick's Church was built in 1823. The city has (1937) 43 Catholic parishes with 130 priests. St. Mary's Hospital, the first and for some years the only hospital in Rochester, has been maintained continuously for 80 years. Other Catholic institutions include orphan asylums for younger children, St. Ann's Home for the Aged, two neighborhood social service centers, and the Columbus Civic Center.

The history of Judaism in Rochester is a history of religious and charitable service. There are at the present time 17 Jewish synagogues with spiritual leaders of eminence and initiative.

Rochester has been the birthplace or the focal point of a number of new religious sects. At Cumorah Hill, not far from Rochester, Joseph Smith received his asserted visitation from the angel Moroni and established a new religion

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which has more than a million members, and the first Book of Mormon was printed nearby. There are two Mormon churches in Rochester.

Spiritualism likewise may be said to have had its inception here. In Hydesville, just to the east, the Fox sisters first heard the mysterious rappings. Afterwards they came to Rochester, where most of their later spiritual manifestations were experienced. Rochester has a number of Spiritualist churches, including the first, or Mother Church, on Plymouth Avenue.

The Megiddo Mission and Community Settlement is located on Thurston Road within the city. This organization came to Rochester in 1904 under the leadership of the late L. T. Nichols; the Megiddos, a Hebrew word meaning "true soldiers of the Lord," had at that time some 80 members. At the present time the organization has about 200 communicants. They have been a thrifty folk and are an asset to the city.

S O C I A L S E R V I C E

In 1937 the Rochester Council of Social Agencies listed 71 member agencies. This in itself is an indication of the interest that Rochester maintains in the health and happiness of its citizens. In the fall of 1936 a report was issued of an exhaustive study of the cost and volume of social work in Rochester, made cooperatively by the research department of the Council of Social Agencies, the Rochester Bureau of Municipal Research, and the department of sociology of the University of Rochester; anyone interested in the details of Rochester's social work can consult this thorough survey.

Perhaps no better gauge of the scope of social welfare work in this city and the interest of its citizens in social agencies could be given than the accomplishments of the

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Community Chest. As in many other cities, the Community Chest apportions to the deserving agencies the contributions of citizens for philanthropic purposes. Records of these contributions in Rochester are available for a period of 18 years. By March 31, 1936, the people of the city had paid into the coffers of the Community Chest the sum of \$25,-196,137.16. The number contributing to this fund has in some years been in excess of 100,000 persons.

In 1924 the social welfare income was \$4,762,914; in 1931, \$9,567,083; and in 1935, \$17,243,535. It may be unnecessary to state that the sharp increase, made necessary by the recent depression, was to a large extent derived from state and federal grants.

The social agencies of Rochester may be grouped according to their work and purposes into six divisions: child care, family welfare, health, character building, coordination, and animal protection, with the number of agencies in each division varying widely. For purposes of reference, and to indicate better perhaps than in any other way the scope of social work in Rochester, there follows an alphabetical list of the member agencies of the Rochester Council of Social Agencies as of 1937:

American Red Cross, Rochester Chapter, 307 Plymouth Avenue North
Association for the Blind of Rochester, 439 Monroe Avenue
Baden Street Settlement, 152 Baden Street
Baptist Home of Monroe County, Fairport, N. Y.
Board of Education, 13 South Fitzhugh Street
Boy Scouts of America, Rochester Council, Cutler Building
Bureau of Parks, 34 Court Street
Charles House, 445 Jay Street
Children's Aid Society, Washington Jr. High School, Clifford Avenue
Children's Court, Court House, Main Street West

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Child Study Department, S.P.C.C. 156 Plymouth Avenue North

Children's Service Bureau, 31 Gibbs Street

Church Home, Episcopal, 509 Mt. Hope Avenue

Civic Committee on Unemployment, City Hall Annex

Columbus Youth Association, 50 Chestnut Street

Convalescent Hospital for Children, 425 Beach Avenue

Department of Public Welfare, Convention Hall Annex,
Clinton Avenue South

Family Welfare Society, 31 Gibbs Street

G. A. R. Relief Committee, 34 Court Street

Genesee Hospital, 224 Alexander Street

Genesee Institute, 347 North Union Street

Girl Scouts, Rochester Council, 76 North Water Street

Highland Hospital, 3 Bellevue Drive

Hillside Home for Children, 1161 Monroe Avenue

Humane Society, 263 Central Avenue

Industrial Workshops, 292 Alexander Street

Jewish Children's Home, 27 Gorham Street

Jewish Children's Orphan Asylum of Western New York,
156 Plymouth Avenue North

Jewish Home for the Aged, 1162 St. Paul Street

Jewish Welfare Council, 144 Baden Street

Jewish Young Men's Association, University Ave. and
Andrews St.

Legal Aid Society, 21 S. Fitzhugh Street

Lewis Street Center, 57 Lewis Street

Milk in Schools Committee, 13 South Fitzhugh Street

Monroe County Board of Child Welfare, 1460 South Avenue

Medical Society of the County of Monroe, 277 Alexander
Street

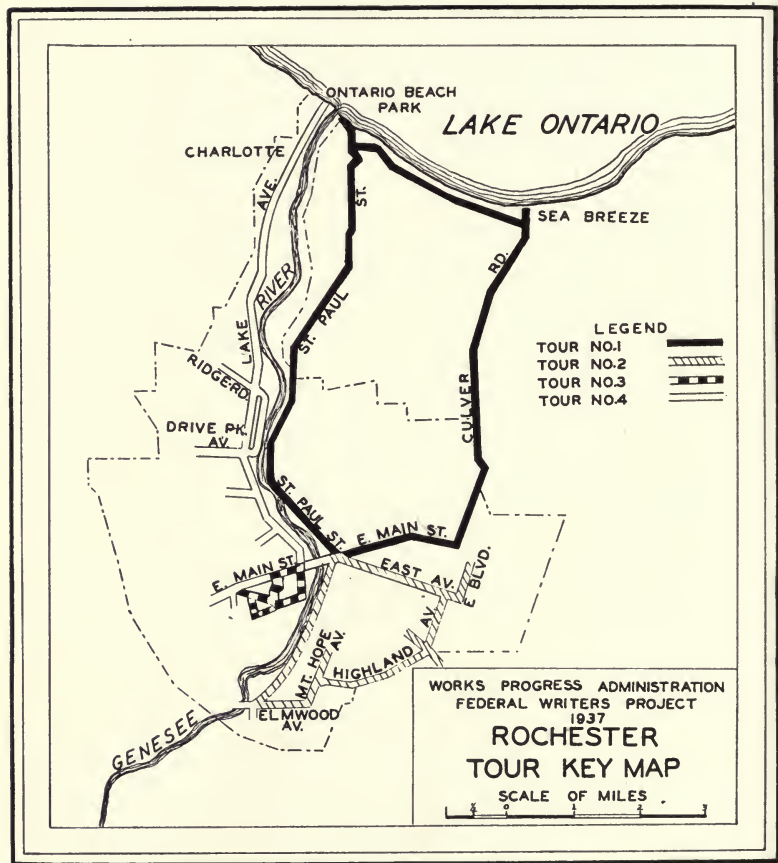
Monroe County Court, Adult Probation, Court House,
Main Street West

Needlework Guild, 1011 University Avenue

Park Avenue Hospital, 789 Park Avenue

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People's Rescue Mission, 134 Front Street
Public Health Nursing Association, 130 Spring Street
Rochester Catholic Charities, 39 State Street
Rochester Children's Nursery, 133 Exchange Street
Rochester Community Home for Girls, 293 Troup Street
Rochester Dental Dispensary, 800 Main Street East
Rochester Female Charitable Society, 13 Vienna Street
Rochester Friendly Home, Brighton Station, East Avenue
Rochester General Hospital, 501 Main Street West
Rochester Girls' Service League and Big Sister Council,
411 Temple Building
Rochester State Hospital, 1600 South Avenue
St. Anne's Home for the Aged, 1971 Lake Avenue
St. Elizabeth Guild House, 1 Field Street
St. John's Home for the Aged, 1262 South Avenue
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 305 Andrews Street
St. Mary's Boys' Home, 851 Main Street West
St. Mary's Hospital, 909 Main Street West
St. Patrick's Girls' Home, 160 Clifton Street
Salvation Army, 64 North Street
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 156
Plymouth Avenue North
State of New York, Division of Parole, 65 Broad Street
State of New York, Education Dept. Rehabilitation Div.
65 Broad Street
Strong Memorial Hospital, Crittenden Boulevard
Toy Depot of Rochester, 3528 Elmwood Avenue
Travelers Aid Society, New York Central Station, Central
Avenue
Tuberculosis and Health Association, 277 Alexander Street
Vacation Home, 9 Arnold Park
Volunteer Motor Service, 277 Alexander Street
Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 86 North Street
World War Relief Committee, 34 Court Street
Young Men's Christian Association, 100 Gibbs Street
Young Women's Christian Association, 190 Franklin Street



POINTS OF INTEREST

THE points of interest in Rochester are arranged under four tours: Tour 1 (Points of Interest Nos. 1-19), a motor trip through the northeast section, including a trip through the Bausch & Lomb plant (afternoons only); Tour 2 (Points of Interest Nos. 20-41), a motor trip through the southeast section; Tour 3 (Points of Interest Nos. 42-62), a foot-tour through the downtown section; and Tour 4 (Points of Interest Nos. 63-78), a motor trip to Charlotte, including a two-hour tour of the Eastman Kodak Plant. Three points of interest especially for children are added. The University of Rochester and the Eastman School of Music are treated separately. All tours begin at the Four Corners. The tour maps are provided to aid the tourist in following tour directions and identifying points of interest, as well as to enable him to reach individual points of interest without reference to prepared tours.

TOUR 1—19 *m.*

N. from E. Main St. on St. Paul St.

1. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING (L), corner St. Paul and Mortimer Sts. of modified Italian Renaissance architecture, the exterior of Tennessee marble, was erected in 1916 with funds donated by George Eastman. It was enlarged in 1927 by a four-story addition erected at Mortimer and Water Streets. The

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original structure was designed by Claude F. Bragdon, the addition by Gordon and Kaelber. One of the largest buildings in the country devoted to Chamber of Commerce activities, it includes a large lounge room, a library room, offices, several committee rooms, and a banquet hall with a seating capacity of 1,200. The headquarters of the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the Community Chest, and the Rochester Home Bureau are in the building.

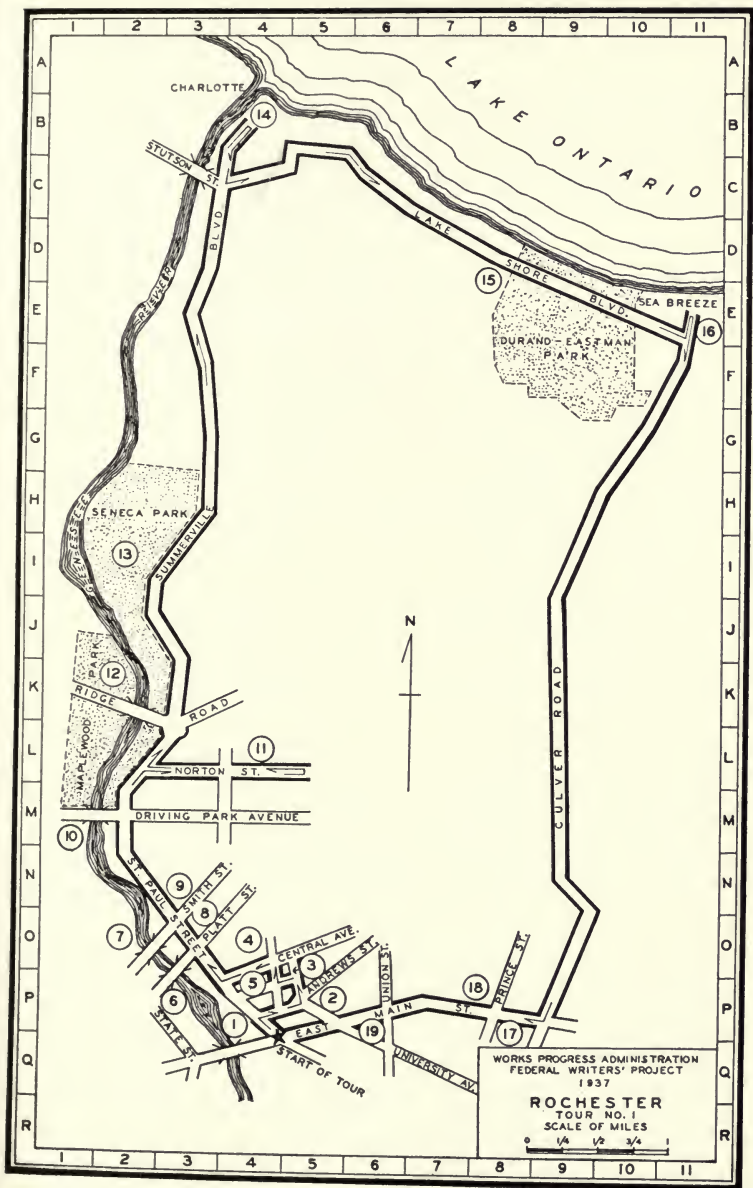
Organized in 1887, incorporated in 1888, the Chamber of Commerce has a membership (1937) in excess of 3,500, functioning through 35 committees, bureaus, and councils. Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce in 1936, was president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce in 1917.

R. from St. Paul St. on Andrews St.

2. J. Y. M. A. and J. Y. W. A. (R), corner Andrews St. and University Ave., an eight-story structure of structural steel and reinforced concrete completed in 1936, is of modified Georgian Colonial style. It has women's and men's gymnasiums, a swimming pool, a library, game rooms, and a cafeteria, with four upper floors devoted to dormitories for men. At the rear is a two-story auditorium seating 1,100.

Tour No. 1 Map Index

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Chamber of Commerce Building | 10. Driving Park Ave. Bridge |
| 2. J. Y. M. A. and J. Y. W. A. | 11. Red Wing Stadium |
| 3. Rochester Post Office | 12. Veterans' Memorial Bridge |
| 4. N. Y. Central R. R. Station | 13. Seneca Park |
| 5. Frederick Douglass Monument | 14. Summerville-Rochester Yacht Club |
| 6. Platt St. Bridge | 15. Durand Eastman Park |
| 7. Bausch Memorial Bridge | 16. Sea Breeze |
| 8. Lomb Memorial | 17. Masonic Temple |
| 9. Bausch & Lomb Optical Company | 18. Rochester Dental Dispensary |
| | 19. Anderson Park |



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Retrace Andrews St.; R. around Franklin Park; L. on Cumberland St.

3. ROCHESTER POST OFFICE (R) occupies the entire block between Ormond St. and Hyde Park. Constructed in 1934 at a cost of \$1,700,000, the building is in design a modern adaptation of Italian Renaissance architecture, built of Ohio buff limestone. The two curved entrances at the southeast and southwest corners are adorned with columns of pink Tennessee marble with simplified Corinthian capitals. The walls and floor of the main lobby, which extends the full length of the building, are of varicolored marble with woodwork of American walnut. A large mailing room in the basement is connected by a tunnel with the New York Central station on Central Avenue. A recently constructed garage at the rear houses all post office trucks.

R. from Cumberland St. on Hyde Park; L. on Central Ave.

4. NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STATION (R), on Central Ave. between Joseph and N. Clinton Aves., largest Rochester station, serves all east- and west-bound traffic over the New York Central lines. Constructed of smoke-brown tapestry brick and brownstone, the building was designed by Claude F. Bragdon, Rochester architect and writer. It is freely designed in the neo-classic style. The four-story end pavilions are traditional in design, but the connecting unit, with its three wide circular arches lighting the main waiting room of the station proper, is somewhat of a departure from the classic precedent. Of the waiting room an authority has written that although certain details are based upon Roman prototypes, the beauty of design of this room is achieved by simplicity of line and proportion and by the able treatment of non-stylistic ornament. From the waiting room a subway leads to 15 passenger and freight tracks.

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5. FREDERICK DOUGLASS MONUMENT (L), at Central Ave. and St. Paul St., unveiled in 1899, was dedicated by Theodore Roosevelt, then Governor of New York State. The statue, of bronze on a granite pedestal, designed by Sidney W. Edwards, is inscribed with quotations from speeches of Mr. Douglass.

Frederick Douglass (1807-1895) was born a slave in Easton, Md. Having run away from his master in 1838, he took up residence in New Bedford, Mass. In 1841 he began to lecture against slavery and became famous as an orator. In 1848 he published a newspaper, *The North Star*, in Rochester. At the outbreak of the Civil War he urged the employment of colored troops and helped organize them. He was an active agent of the Underground Railroad and his home, still standing on Alexander Street, was a refuge and way-station for runaway slaves seeking safety and freedom in Canada. During the administration of Benjamin Harrison, Mr. Douglass was appointed Minister to Haiti. After his death in 1895 his body was interred in Mount Hope Cemetery in Rochester.

R. from Central Ave. on St. Paul St.

6. PLATT STREET BRIDGE (L), at St. Paul and Platt Sts., a steel arch bridge constructed in 1891, is 857 feet long, its roadway 114 feet above the river. From a point near this bridge Sam Patch made his fatal exhibition leap into the river in 1829.

7. BAUSCH MEMORIAL BRIDGE (L), St. Paul and Bausch Sts., is of steel cantilever construction with a span of 945 feet and a height of 105 feet above the river's flow. At the water's edge on both sides of the gorge are the massive storage tanks of the Rochester Gas & Electric Company, the glass plants of Bausch & Lomb, and numerous small factories and warehouses which climb the cliffs. Here one may feel the pulse of Rochester's industrial life.

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Bronze tablets at both approaches honor John Jacob Bausch, (1830-1926), founder of Bausch & Lomb Optical Company. Born in Germany, Mr. Bausch followed in the footsteps of an older brother apprenticed to the optical trade, worked in Germany and Switzerland, and in 1848 came to America. He passed his first winter in Buffalo, where he served as a cook's helper and at the wood-turning trade. Coming to Rochester in 1849, he made a futile effort to establish an optical store. After a few years at wood-working, in 1853 he again opened an optical store, selling imported spectacles and telescopes. Dissatisfied with the lenses he was importing from Europe, he constructed a lens-grinding machine with which he ground the first American-made lenses. He was soon joined by his friend Henry Lomb, who purchased a half interest in the business for \$60. Supplementing his business by mending windowpanes, Mr. Bausch kept his business venture intact, with Mr. Lomb's help, until 1863, when he began to manufacture spectacle frames from hard rubber. This innovation, coupled with the superiority of his lenses, was responsible for the early growth of the Bausch & Lomb Company.

8. LOMB MEMORIAL (R), on plaza facing Bausch St., is a black granite shaft, 48 feet high on a base of pearl-pink marble, floodlighted at night. The monument, erected by the Bausch and Lomb families in May 1930, was designed by Walter Cassebeer and Lewis Brew, associated architects, and is dedicated to Capt. Henry Lomb (1825-1908). Born in Germany, Lomb emigrated to America in 1849 and worked as a carpenter. In 1853 he became the partner of Mr. Bausch. To supplement the meager income from their business, Mr. Lomb turned peddler, selling spectacles, and on one occasion, a consignment of deer meat from Canada at two cents a pound. In 1861 he joined the Union Army, and for the duration of the war sent a portion of his soldier's pay to his partner. When, as a captain, he returned home in

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1864, he found the business firmly established and prospering. In 1885 Mr. Lomb founded Mechanics Institute, with more than 600 students present at the first session. In 1903 he donated the initial funds for instruments and appliances for the Rochester Dental Clinic, first of a world-wide chain. He continued his philanthropies and business activities until his death in 1908.

9. BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL COMPANY
635 St. Paul St. (*open weekdays; guides provided for three-hour tour of plant, afternoons only*), is the largest plant of its kind in America, with 16 separate buildings containing more than 1,000,000 square feet of floor space. The company has more than 3,500 employees and manufactures upwards of 700 products. From 15 to 20 million lenses of all kinds are produced yearly.

The products of the company fall into two main divisions, ophthalmic and instrument. The first includes spectacle lenses and frames and instruments for testing and treating eyes. The second division includes telescopes, microscopes, periscopes, binoculars, photographic lenses, army and navy optical instruments, and scientific instruments. The glass plant, where all the company's optical and spectacle glass is made, contains the furnaces, ovens, melting pots, and casting equipment. The lens plant is housed in a six-story building, three stories of which are devoted to batteries of lens-grinding and polishing machines. The stock room contains at all times more than a million pairs of lenses. Another six-story building is devoted to manufacturing spectacle frames, mountings, and cases.

The instrument plant is a five-story building where many highly technical departments and research laboratories combine in manufacturing scientific instruments. The company maintains its own foundry, with one iron cupel and several brass and aluminum furnaces. The planetarium, located on the roof of one of the buildings, commands nearly



The Lake in Seneca Park

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all of the horizon; the 14-foot refracting telescope may be used by visitors. The keynote of the company is precision, and visitors may see instruments and machinery capable of measuring to 2-1,000,000 of an inch, as well as many indications of the company's ability to "bend light to do the work of man."

10. DRIVING PARK AVENUE BRIDGE (L), St. Paul and Driving Park Ave., 212 feet above the river bed, is the highest of Rochester's bridges. It was built in 1890 by L. L. Buck, C. E. From the bridge may be seen, to the south, the lower falls of the Genesee, the last of a series of four falls with a total drop of 225 feet within the city limits; to the north, Maplewood Park extending along the west bank of the river, and in the distance the graceful arches of the Veterans' Memorial Bridge.

R. from St. Paul St. on Norton St.

11. RED WING STADIUM (L), Norton St. and Clinton Ave. N. (*admission 55 cents—\$1.65; ladies free on Ladies' Day, except for payment of amusement tax*), is the home of the Rochester Red Wings Baseball Club of the International League. Constructed in 1928 of structural steel and reinforced concrete, the stadium has a seating capacity of 18,000 and is equipped with floodlights for night games. There are two parking lots, one free, with space for 500 cars. The Red Wings' schedule includes 154 games, approximately half of which are played on the home field. The stadium is the scene of outdoor boxing and wrestling shows during the summer months, with an occasional evening of opera and semi-professional and amateur football in season.

Retrace Norton St.; R. from Norton St. on St. Paul St.

12. VETERANS' MEMORIAL BRIDGE (L), St. Paul St. and Ridge Rd., completed in 1931 at a cost of \$2,500,000, is the longest of the city's bridges, with a span of 981 feet. It is a concrete arch type, dressed with granite

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masonry, and has been widely praised for its classic architectural beauty. Gehron and Ross, New York City, were the architects and Thomas McKibbin was the engineer. Shortly after the bridge was completed, the 190-foot drop from the parapet to the river inspired a gruesome "suicide lottery." Many tickets were sold, with the sex, age, and time of the first suicide to determine the winner. The lottery was soon stopped by legal procedure.

13. SENECA PARK (L), entrance corner Ridge Rd. and St. Paul Blvd., embraces 245 acres extending to the banks of the Genesee River gorge. A public swimming pool near the park entrance is open both day and evening during the summer months (*pool and locker 25 cents*). North of the swimming pool is the city zoo. One of the park's two picnic areas, equipped with tables, benches, shelters, and fireplaces, is near the zoo. Winding paved roads lead through wooded sections of the park to another picnic area, a small lake, and several tennis courts, baseball diamonds, and other athletic fields. An excellent view of the river gorge is obtainable from various lookout points on the road above the precipitous river bank. There are no camping facilities in the park.

Continue on St. Paul St., which becomes St. Paul Blvd.

14. SUMMERVILLE, just outside city limits at end of St. Paul Blvd. and at the mouth of the Genesee River, is, with its sandy bathing beach and shady groves, a popular summer resort. A United States Coast Guard Station is located here, with complete equipment, including a new 126-foot Coast Guard cutter, several smaller craft, a boat house, and a signal station. The crew of the life guard division is housed in a modern 10-room house at the mouth of the river. Adjacent to the Coast Guard Station is the Rochester branch of the New York State Naval Militia, the first station to be placed in operation on the Great Lakes. A former Coast Guard boat, the *Eagle*, is maintained

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as a training ship. The Rochester Yacht Club has its basin and clubhouse at Summerville. The Canada Cup race and the International Star Class Regatta have been run on a course off Summerville. Directly across the river are the Port of Rochester and Ontario Beach Park, Rochester's most popular summer resort.

Retrace St. Paul Blvd. and St. Paul St.; L. from St. Paul St. on Lake Shore Blvd.

15. DURAND-EASTMAN PARK, with its entrance 1 m. from St. Paul Blvd., extends for more than a mile along the shore of Lake Ontario. Its 506 acres were donated to the city in 1907 by Dr. Henry Durand and George Eastman. Four small lakes within the park are stocked with fish; fishing tackle and boats are available. The park has eight picnic areas equipped with tables, benches, shelters, and fireplaces; a zoo; and an 18-hole golf course (*greens fees 50 cents for residents, \$1 for non-residents*). The sandy bathing beach is floodlighted for night bathing; the bath house is equipped with 1,750 lockers and showers. The park contains 395 varieties of native and foreign trees, shrubs, and plants.

L. from E. park entrance on Culver Rd.

16. SEA BREEZE, end of Culver Rd., is a summer colony on the shore of Lake Ontario at the mouth of Irondequoit Bay, with a sandy bathing beach and amusement concessions and booths. (*See Tour 13*).

Retrace Culver Rd. 7 m. through residential section; R. on E. Main St.

17. MASONIC TEMPLE (L), corner E. Main and Prince Sts., dedicated in 1930, is the city's largest fraternal structure. The architecture of the pressed brick and limestone building is a modern adaptation of the Gothic style. The architects were Osgood and Osgood, Grand Rapids, Mich., with Carl Ade as associate. The structure consists of

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two units. The lodge room building has a spacious ball-room and banquet hall in the basement. The main floor is devoted to offices and lounge rooms with huge fireplaces. The upper floors contain several lodge rooms individually designed in the Georgian Colonial, Classical, and Gothic styles. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 2,600, and is the only theater for legitimate drama in Rochester. The stage, completely equipped, is 100 feet long and 60 feet deep. The orchestra pit, which can accommodate 80 musicians, contains a four-manual organ, which can be lowered. The decorative features of the auditorium include solid walnut wainscoting, a huge central chandelier, and shaded lighting fixtures skillfully designed not to detract attention from the stage.

18. ROCHESTER DENTAL DISPENSARY, 800 Main St., is the first of several dispensaries founded by the philanthropy of George Eastman. It is now associated with the University of Rochester. (*See University of Rochester*).

19. ANDERSON PARK (L), Main St. E. and University Ave., was named in honor of Martin Brewer Anderson (1815-1890). Born in Brunswick, Me., Dr. Anderson attended Waterville (now Colby) College; Waterville, Me., continued his education at the Newton Theological Institution, and from 1843 to 1850 held a professorship at Waterville College. In 1850 he became editor and part owner of the New York *Recorder* and remained with that paper until 1853, when he became the first president of the University of Rochester. Dr. Anderson died in 1890 and was interred in Mount Hope Cemetery, where a monument was erected to his memory.

A MONUMENT honoring Friederich Schiller, German poet, designed by Carl A. Herber and erected by the Rochester German societies, stands in the park.

POINTS OF INTEREST

TOUR 2—9 m.

E. from Four Corners on Main St.; R. from Main St.; E. on East Ave.

20. ROCHESTER GAS & ELECTRIC BUILDING 89 East Ave., is a modern ten-story office building which houses the administrative offices of the Rochester Gas & Electric Company. It is in the Italian Renaissance style, designed by Gordon and Kaelber, with McKim, Mead and White as associates.

21. ROCHESTER CLUB (L), corner East Ave. and Swan St., organized in 1860, is the oldest social club in Rochester. The building, recently remodeled by James Tyler, Rochester architect, contains a large ballroom, a dining room well known for its cuisine, and numerous club rooms.

R. from East Ave. on Broadway.

22. UNIVERSITY CLUB, 26 Broadway, restricts its membership to men who have attended a college of recognized standing. The building, completed in 1929, Leon Stern, architect, is in the Georgian Colonial style. It contains many murals of Rochester scenes.

Retrace Broadway; R. on East Ave.

23. HIRAM SIBLEY BUILDING (R), corner East Ave. and Alexander St., was erected in 1925 by Hiram Sibley in memory of his father, Hiram Sibley Sr., founder and first president of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The design of the building, taken from the Wren wing of Hampton Court, England, is English Georgian. It is built of Harvard brick with limestone trim on a base of Chelmsford granite. The architects were Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch and Abbott of Boston and Gordon and Kaelber

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

of Rochester. The main floor is devoted to exclusive shops fronting on East Avenue and Alexander Street. The three upper floors are devoted to offices.

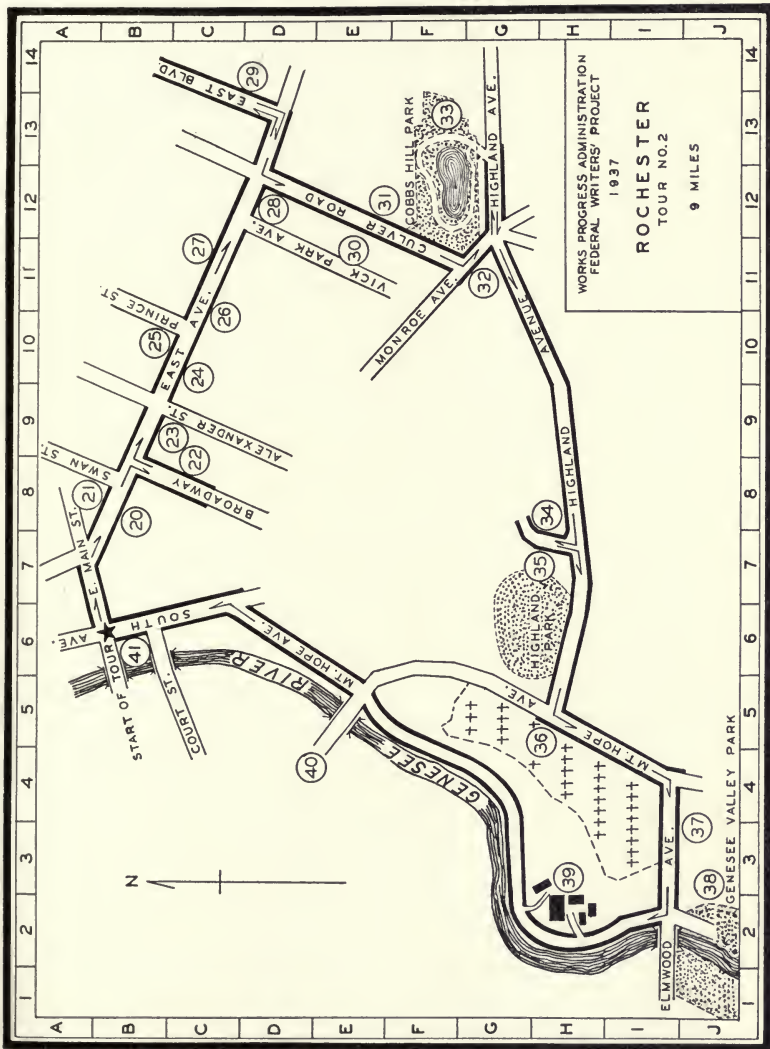
24. GENESEE VALLEY CLUB, 421 East Ave., built in 1840, was formerly the Gilman Perkins Home, one of the early residential show places on East Avenue. Of Georgian Colonial design, the building is set well back in a spacious plot landscaped with a variety of shrubs and magnolia trees. A recent addition provides a gymnasium and swimming pool. The club was organized in 1885.

25. FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST (L), N. W. corner East Ave. and Prince St., built in 1916, is designed in the neo-classic style, with wide steps leading to a curved main entrance through a portico with Corinthian columns copied after those of the Temple of Lysicrates, Athens. The interior is in the form of a large circular auditorium with an ornamental dome.

26. SILAS O. SMITH HOUSE, 485 East Ave., was built in 1841 by Silas O. Smith, pioneer miller and merchant, in the Greek Revival style. The three-story structure is built of red brick. Stately classic columns grace the portico

Tour No. 2 Map Index

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 20. Rochester Gas & Electric Bldg. | 32. Hillside Home for Children |
| 21. The Rochester Club | 33. Cobbs Hill Reservoir |
| 22. The University Club | 34. Colgate-Rochester Divinity School |
| 23. Hiram Sibley Building | 35. Highland Park |
| 24. Genesee Valley Club | 36. Mt. Hope Cemetery |
| 25. First Church of Christ, Scientist | 37. Strong Memorial & Municipal Hospitals |
| 26. The Silas O. Smith House | 38. Genesee Valley Park |
| 27. Eastman House | 39. Men's College, University of Rochester |
| 28. St. Paul's Episcopal Church | 40. Clarissa St. Bridge |
| 29. Oliver Culver House | 41. Rundel Memorial Building |
| 30. Armory Building | |
| 31. Lake Riley (Cobbs Hill Park) | |



ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

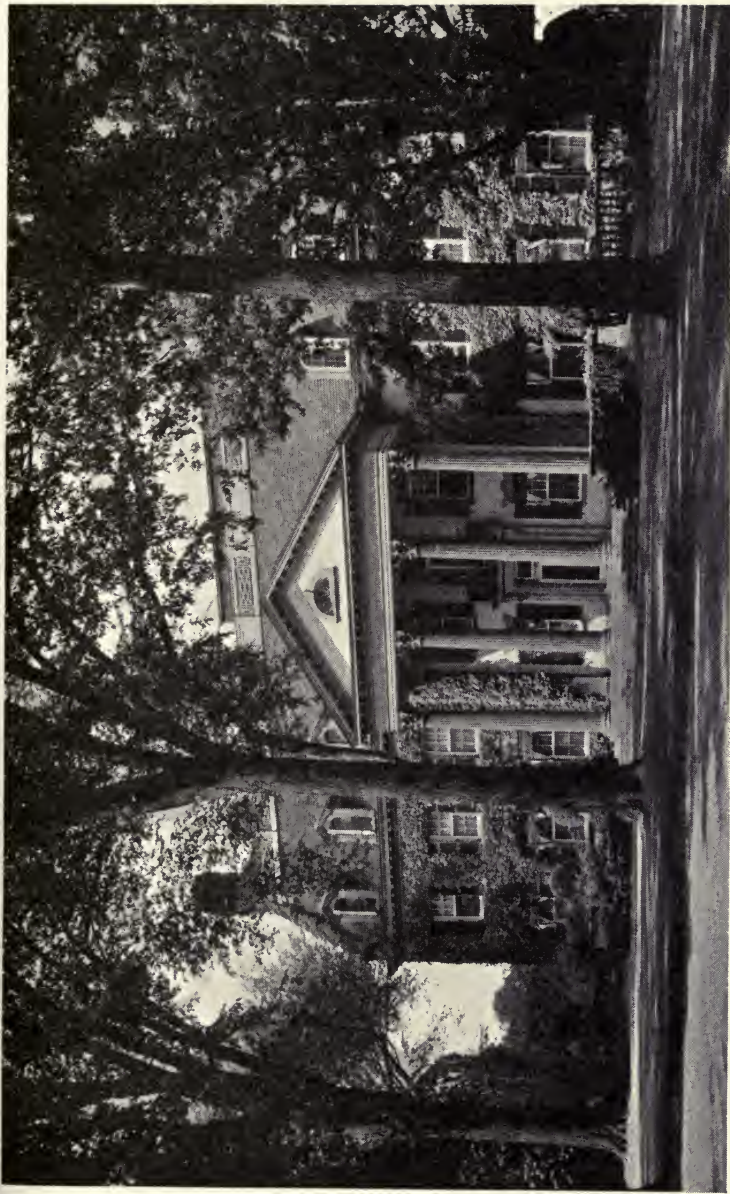
of the building, which supports a balcony. The original doorway, with silver knob and old pull-chains, has been preserved.

27. EASTMAN HOUSE, 900 East Ave., was built in 1906 by George Eastman. It served as his residence until his death in 1932; then by the terms of his will it became the property of the University of Rochester to be used as the official residence of the president of the university. The three-story mansion, containing 49 rooms, is built of brick with stone trim. The style is Georgian Colonial. At the front entrance are four tall columns supporting the gable roof of the large front portico. The extensive grounds contain over four acres, with 900 feet frontage on East Avenue. At the rear of the house, and extending to University Avenue, the grounds are landscaped with sunken and formal gardens, lawn areas, terraces, and a small lily pond.

28. ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH (R), East Ave. and Vick Park B., is of English Gothic architecture, with a graceful clock tower rising high above the surrounding copper beech trees. The church was built in 1897 as the home of one of Rochester's earliest congregations, organized in 1827.

L. from East Ave. on East Blvd.

29. OLIVER CULVER HOUSE, 70 East Blvd., was built in 1805 on what is now the northeast corner of East Avenue and Culver Road by Oliver Culver, pioneer settler and miller. In 1906 the house was moved to its present location. The building is a fine example of post-Colonial architecture; the doorway is considered one of the finest of its type in New York State. A large room, extending across the front of the house on the second floor and flanked by large fireplaces, had a specially constructed spring floor to fit



*Eastman House, Formerly the Home of George Eastman,
Bequeathed by him to the University of Rochester*

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY



Oliver Culver House, East Boulevard

it for use as a ballroom. The house was noted for the hospitality it extended to the westward-bound pioneers of a century ago.

Retrace East Blvd. to East Ave.; R on East Ave. to Culver Rd.; L. on Culver Rd.

30. ARMORY BUILDING, 145 Culver Road, headquarters of Troop F. 121st Cavalry, National Guard, is built of red brick with Medina sandstone trim. Three stories in height, the building embodies many of the fortress-like features typical of older armories and copied from medieval castles. A large drill hall in the building is the scene of the annual Spring Horse Show in April. In the rear is an outdoor drill ground, also used as a polo field.

31. LAKE RILEY (L), opposite the Armory, named in honor of a former Park Commissioner, is an artificial lake $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres in area. During the winter months it is used for skating and in the summer for boating and canoeing. Min-

POINTS OF INTEREST

ature yacht races, sponsored by the Board of Education and playground directors, are held here annually. A building near the shore is equipped with lounge room, fireplace, and refectory; nearby is a picnic area with tables, benches, and a fireplace.

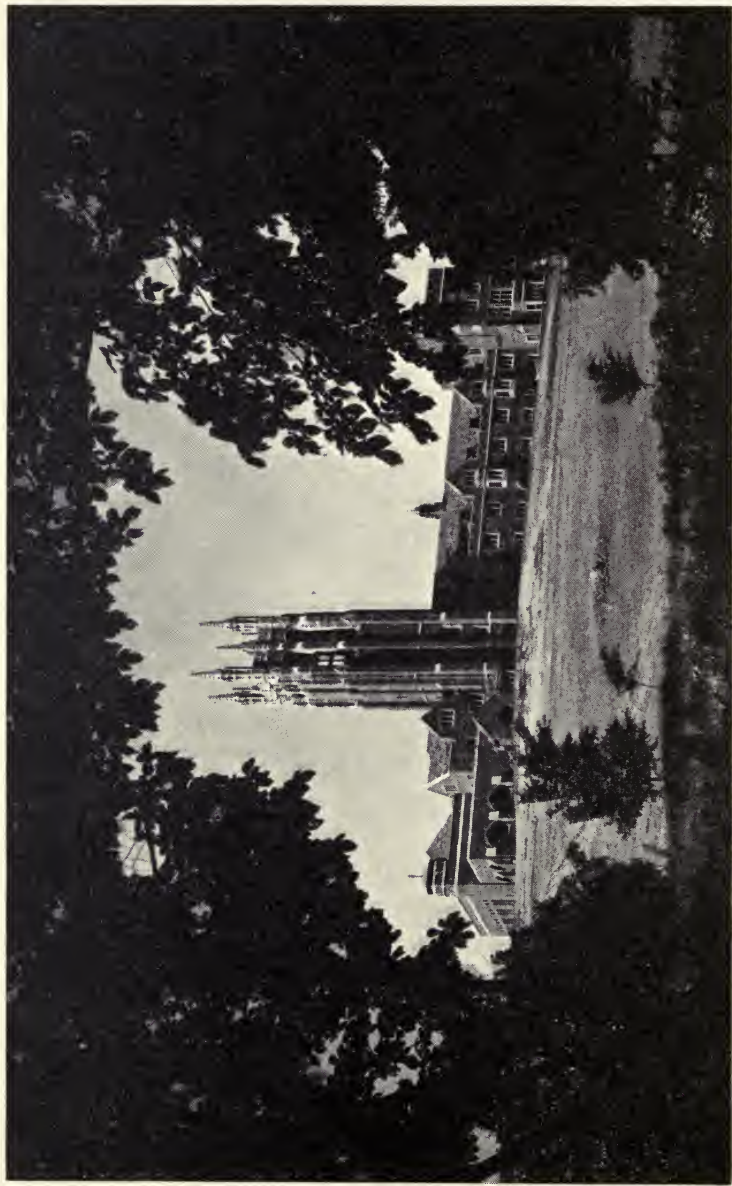
L. from Culver Rd. on Monroe Ave.

32. HILLSIDE HOME FOR CHILDREN, 1161 Monroe Ave., occupies 38 acres on Pinnacle Hill. The 17 buildings are constructed of red brick with white trim. Eight are children's cottages, each accommodating 18 orphans, boys or girls, between the ages of 6 and 18, under the supervision of a house mother or father. The remaining buildings house a dispensary, a dining hall, a recreation hall, and offices. The grounds include athletic fields, flower gardens, and garden plots taken care of by the children.

L. from Monroe Ave. on Highland Ave.; L. through gates to Cobbs Hill.

33. COBBS HILL RESERVOIR, largest reservoir within the city limits, has a capacity of 144 million gallons. Water is aerated through a large central fountain, which sends a column of 21 jets 75 feet into the air, a spectacle visible for miles. During the summer the fountain is often flood-lighted with shifting colors. The reservoir is circled by pine trees and lights, evenly spaced. Because of the symmetry of the lights Cobbs Hill has been called "Rochester's birthday cake."

The hill, with an elevation of 636 feet, affords an excellent view of the city. A lookout tower, accommodating 80 people and equipped with a telescope, is located near the reservoir. From it may be seen the downtown skyline flanked by the Pinnacle Hills and the University of Roch-



Colgate Rochester Divinity School

POINTS OF INTEREST

ester on the south, Lake Ontario on the north, and a residential section in the foreground.

One-way road circles reservoir, returning to Highland Ave.; R. on Highland Ave.

34. COLGATE-ROCHESTER DIVINITY SCHOOL (R), Highland Ave. and S. Goodman St., is approached on a winding road leading through landscaped slopes to the crest of a hill, on which stands the administration building, the president's house, and the chapel, a well-built group of brick buildings designed in the English Gothic style. The architect was James Gamble Rogers of New York City.

The square tower of the administration building, with its spires and pinnacles suggestive of English cathedral towers, is visible for miles. Two additional dormitories, in the English Tudor residential style, stand at the base of the hill.

The main building was dedicated in 1931, marking the merger of the Colgate Theological Seminary, Hamilton, N. Y., with the Rochester Theological Seminary, formerly located at East Avenue and Alexander Street. The seminary at Colgate was opened in 1820. The Rochester school was incorporated and opened at the same time as the University of Rochester. The two seminaries were merged for the sake of economy and efficiency. Negotiations are under way (1937) for the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Auburn to join the Colgate-Rochester group.

35. HIGHLAND PARK (R), directly opposite the Divinity School, acquired in 1888 by gift and purchase, contains 107 acres of rolling land, which forms part of the ridge known as the Pinnacle Hills. One of the city's reservoirs is located in the park. There is one picnic area, equipped with tables, fireplaces, and benches. A lily pond, used as a skating rink during the winter months, is flanked by four tennis



Pavilion at Highland Park. Dedicated to the Children of Rochester

POINTS OF INTEREST

courts and a baseball diamond. Five greenhouses and a conservatory display flowers throughout the year, with special displays at Easter and Christmas. The park contains more than 400 species of trees, shrubs, and perennials, including a grove with 370 varieties of evergreens. Several rhododendron and azalea beds are afire with color in season.

The nationally known Lilac Festival held in May during the week of bloom, with its display of 350 varieties of lilacs, includes entertainment, concerts, and floats. The display is floodlighted at night.

L. from Highland Ave. on Mt. Hope Ave.

36. MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY, 791 Mt. Hope Ave., extending over 250 acres, is the largest cemetery in the city. Many hills and deep hollows give variety and beauty to the landscape. A small artificial pond, approached by a flight of stone steps, is surrounded by wooded areas. A chapel with a seating capacity of 280 is located near the main entrance on Mt. Hope Avenue. Many well known Rochesterians are buried in the cemetery, including Susan B. Anthony, Col. Nathaniel Rochester, and Abelard Reynolds.

Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906) won a place in American history as a pioneer advocate of equal rights for women in politics, industry, and education. Born and educated in New England, she taught school in New England and in New York State until 1849. In that year she gave her first lecture on temperance. She continued lecturing on anti-slavery, women's rights, and temperance until 1865, and from that year until 1900 continuously campaigned for women's suffrage. She contributed much time and money toward the establishment of the Women's College of the University of Rochester. Her activities in this cause are

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

commemorated in Anthony Memorial Hall on the campus at University Avenue, (*see University of Rochester*).

Col. Nathaniel Rochester (1752-1831), is called the founder of Rochester. He came to the Genesee country in 1800 from his home in Maryland. With his partners, Major Charles Carroll and Col. William Fitzhugh, he purchased the hundred acre tract that is now downtown Rochester. In 1811 he surveyed the tract and sold lots, often advancing the money necessary to build mills and dwellings. He served as a member of the legislatures of three states, Maryland, North Carolina, and New York. He was twice appointed postmaster of Hagerstown, Md., was sheriff of Washington County, Md., for three years, and served one term as judge of the Washington County Court. After moving to the Genesee country, Colonel Rochester served as presidential elector, first county clerk of Monroe County, and member of the state assembly. His last public service was the organization of the first Bank of Rochester, of which he became first president.

Abelard Reynolds (1785-1878) born in Dutchess County, New York, left his birthplace at an early age to try farming in Massachusetts. In 1812 he came to Rochester and in 1813 erected the first two-story dwelling on the site of the present city, where he carried on the two businesses of saddler and innkeeper. In the year of his arrival he was appointed the city's first postmaster. He prospered, and in 1828 built the first Reynolds Arcade, at that time the largest building west of Albany. He was one of the founders of the Rochester Athenaeum, the city's first public library.

R. from Mt. Hope Ave. on Elmwood Ave.

37. STRONG MEMORIAL & MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL
(L), (*see University of Rochester*).

POINTS OF INTEREST

38. GENESEE VALLEY PARK (L), main entrance at Elmwood Ave. and River Blvd., largest city park, comprises 636 acres, with the Barge Canal, Red Creek, and the Genesee River converging near its center. A public boat-house on the west bank of the river rents boats and canoes, and offers a sight-seeing trip on the river by power launch (*fare 10 cents*). The park contains five tennis courts, seven baseball diamonds, football and soccer fields, a cricket field, a polo field, running tracks, and two 18-hole golf courses (*greens fees: 50 cents for city residents, \$1 for non-residents.*) The clubhouse is half a mile from the main entrance. There are five picnic areas, equipped with tables, benches, fireplaces, and shelters, and refectories located nearby. Two swimming pools are on the west side of the park. Three softball diamonds near the swimming pools, flooded during winter months, provide a large skating rink. Winding paved roads, hiking trails, and bridle paths lead through wooded sections containing over 600 varieties of native and foreign trees.

Near the entrance to the park, a bronze statue on a granite base honors Dr. Edward Mott Moore (1814-1902), called the "father of Rochester's parks." Dr. Moore began practicing medicine in Rochester in 1840. He gained prominence as a lecturer and occupied the chair of surgery in several eastern colleges. He served as professor of surgery at the University of Buffalo, 1852-1882. Upon his return to Rochester in 1882, he became a trustee of the Reynolds Library and president of the board of trustees of the university. He was one of the founders of the American Surgical Association and served as president of the American Medical Association in 1890. His interest in the development of public parks led to his appointment as first president of the Board of Park Commissioners in 1888.

R. from Elmwood Ave. on River Blvd.



The Genesee River, Looking Northward from Clarissa Street Bridge

POINTS OF INTEREST

39. MEN'S CAMPUS, UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER (R), (*see University of Rochester*).

40. CLARISSA ST. BRIDGE (L) is one of the series of 12 bridges spanning the Genesee River within the city limits. Constructed in 1918, it is a triple steel arched bridge with four cast stone pylons, each consisting of four rusticated Roman Doric columns. The architects were Gordon and Kaelber.

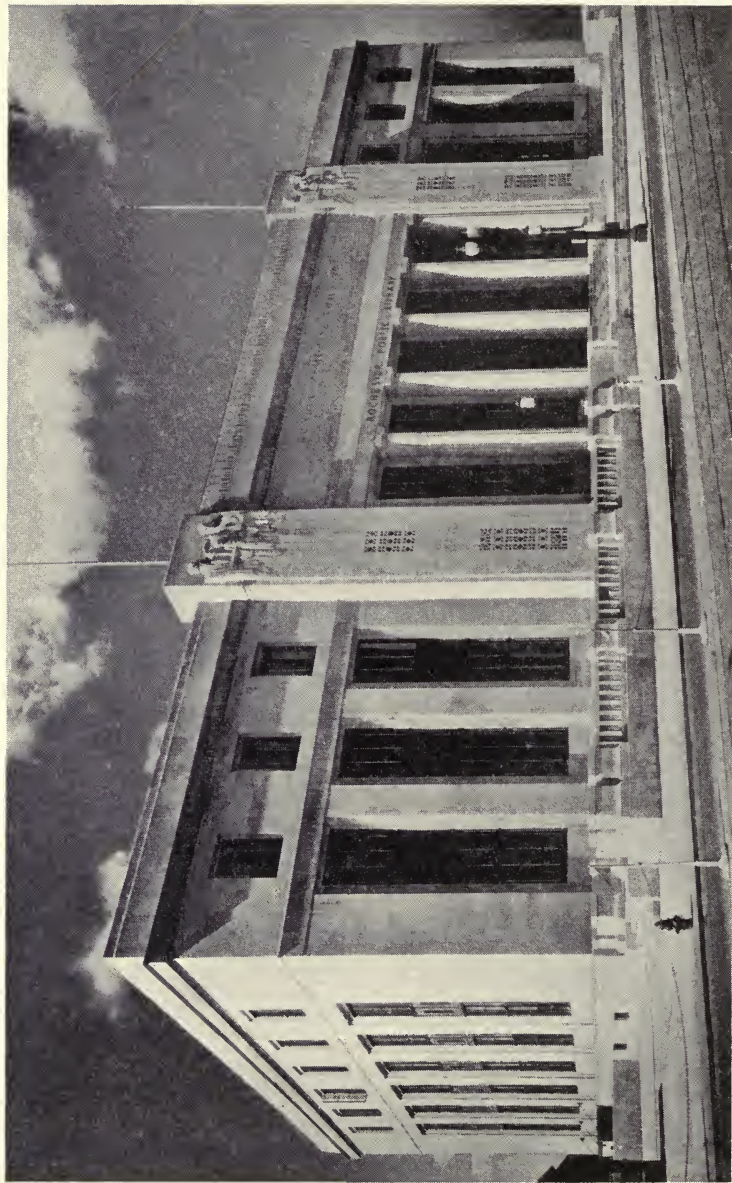
The view from the bridge to the north is a panorama of the downtown skyline. In the foreground is the Barge Canal harbor and terminal building.

River Blvd., N. of Clarissa St. Bridge, runs into Mt. Hope Ave., L. on South Ave.

41. RUNDEL MEMORIAL BUILDING (L), South Ave. and Court St., houses the Reynolds Reference Library and the Rochester Public Library. Completed in 1936, it is constructed of limestone and designed in a modern interpretation of the Italian Renaissance style.

The building is constructed literally on stilts over a four-track subway and a river raceway. A series of 13 spilling arches, symbolizing Rochester's early leadership in the milling industry, form part of the base of the building on the west and carry the waters of the raceway to the Genesee River. With broad plazas at either end, the building occupies part of a site which is being considered (1937) as a future civic center.

Funds for the completion of the building were bequeathed by Morton W. Rundel (1838-1911), who, born in Alexander, N. Y., conducted an art store in Rochester for several years and fostered local exhibitions of water colors and oil paintings. Prospering by shrewd investments, Mr. Rundel for many years cherished the idea of an art gallery for Roch-



Rundel Memorial Library, Corner South Avenue and Court Street

POINTS OF INTEREST

ester. In his will he left the city \$400,000 for a building to be used as an art gallery and library. During years of litigation the bequest increased to \$1,000,000, and was finally made available in 1934.

The Reynolds Reference Library was chartered in 1884 by Mortimer F. Reynolds (1814-1892), one of the claimants to the title of first white child born within the village limits of Rochester. He named the library in memory of his father, Abelard Reynolds and housed it in the Reynolds Arcade. In 1896 the library was moved to the Reynolds home on Spring Street. Upon the completion of the Rundel Memorial building, the Reynolds Reference Library, then containing 90,000 volumes, was consolidated with the Rochester Public Library and given a prominent position on the main floor of the building.

TOUR 3—1 *m.*

W. from Four Corners on W. Main St.

42. POWERS BUILDING (R), cor. W. Main and State Sts., stands on the site of the first dwelling erected on the "hundred-acre tract" that later became Rochesterville. It is built of Ohio sandstone, with cast iron decorations. When it was constructed in 1870, the building was the city's first fireproof office structure and contained the first elevators west of New York City. Designed by Andrew Jackson Warner, architecturally it is a sad reminder of the post-Civil War period, the "dark ages" of American architecture, with its horizontal belt courses, many dormer windows, and fantastic series of Mansard roofs. For many years it housed the Powers Art Gallery founded by Daniel W. Powers (1818-1897), who amassed a fortune in the banking and brokerage business in Rochester and con-

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

structed the Powers Building and the adjacent Powers Hotel, both landmarks of the city.

43. MONROE COUNTY COURTHOUSE (L), cor. W. Main and Fitzhugh Sts., was built in 1896, the third courthouse on this site. Constructed of New Hampshire granite, the four-story building is designed in the Italian Renaissance style. The architect was J. Foster Warner, son of A. J. Warner. Four granite Roman Doric columns flank the main entrance, from which a wide marble stairway leads up to an enclosed courtyard.

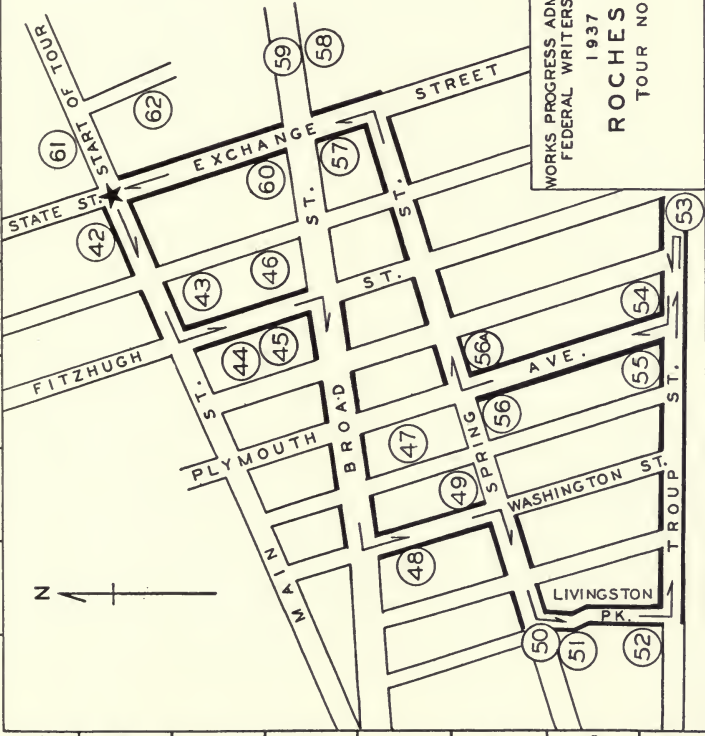
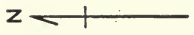
The first courthouse, built in 1824, is represented in the present building by a large ball on the flagpole. A wooden, hand-carved statue of Justice from the second courthouse, built in 1850, occupies a niche on the fourth floor level overlooking the main entrance. The millstones from Indian Allen's grist mill, commemorating the founding of Rochester's first industry, are embedded in the west wall of the third floor.

L. from W. Main on Fitzhugh St.

44. BOARD OF EDUCATION BLDG., 13 S. Fitzhugh St., was erected in 1874 as Rochester's first public high

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| 42. Powers Building | 53. Whittlesey House |
| 43. Monroe County Court House | 54. Plymouth Ave. Spiritualist Church |
| 44. Board of Education Building | 55. Fox Sisters Home |
| 45. St. Luke's Episcopal Church | 56. First Presbyterian Church |
| 46. City Hall | 56-a Bicknell Houses |
| 47. Mechanics Institute | 57. Times-Union Building |
| 48. Jonathan Child House | 58. Statue of Mercury |
| 49. Bevier Memorial Hall | 59. Broad St. Bridge-Aqueduct-Main
St. Bridge |
| 50. Livingston Park | 60. Genesee Valley Trust Building |
| 51. Livingston Park Seminary | 61. Reynolds Arcade |
| 52. D. A. R. House | |
| 62. Marker—Indian Allen's Mills | |



WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT
1937
ROCHESTER
TOUR NO.3

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

school. It was the only public high school in the city until 1902. On this site, donated to the city by Col. Nathaniel Rochester in 1814, was built in the same year the first school in Rochester.

45. ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 17 S. Fitzhugh St., built in 1824 of stone, is Rochester's oldest church edifice. The architecture is Gothic, but traces of the Georgian Colonial style are evident. The three doorways are surmounted by high arched windows of stained glass. Embedded in one of the interior walls is a stone bearing the seal of the Bishop of Rochester, England, dated 1115-1124, which was presented to St. Luke's by the Cathedral Church of Rochester, England.

46. CITY HALL (L), cor. Fitzhugh and Broad Sts., a five-story structure built in 1875 of Lockport gray sandstone with Medina stone trim, houses the main offices of the city administration. The style is a variation of Victorian Gothic; the architect was Andrew Jackson Warner.

The common council chamber, on the third floor, has oil portraits of former mayors on its walls. A 3-ton bell, for many years used as a fire alarm, hangs in the lofty bell tower.

R. from Fitzhugh St. on Broad St.

47. MECHANICS INSTITUTE (L), Broad St. and Plymouth Ave., a two-story structure, occupies the entire block between Broad and Spring Sts. The school was financed in 1885 by Capt. Henry Lomb "for the purpose of providing technical training for the youth of Rochester." The fact that the school is not a standardized institution gives it the flexibility necessary to meet changing conditions. It operates both day and evening classes, with some 500 day students and more than 1,500 evening students.

POINTS OF INTEREST



Jonathan Child House, South Washington Street

L. from Broad St. on Washington St.

48. JONATHAN CHILD HOUSE, 37 S. Washington St., sitting high on a terrace, is an outstanding example of the Greek-Revival style of architecture. Constructed of brick, the building is distinguished by its five lofty

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

Corinthian columns supporting the roof of the large front portico. Constructed in 1837 as a residence by Jonathan Child, first mayor of Rochester, the structure now houses the Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist.

49. BEVIER MEMORIAL HALL (L), Washington and Spring Sts. (*visitors welcome, weekdays 9-5*), erected in 1910 on the site of the home of Col. Nathaniel Rochester with funds donated by Mrs. Susan Bevier of New York City, houses the School of Art of the Mechanics Institute. The architect was Claude F. Bragdon; the design is in his personal style of that time, the colors of the brick and terra cotta suggesting the Oriental.

During the school year, monthly art exhibitions are held in the room containing the Bevier art collection, which includes illustrations for instruction in oil and water painting, etchings, pottery etc. All are works of contemporary artists and craftsmen.

R. from Washington St. on Spring St.; L. on Livingston Park.

50. LIVINGSTON PARK, named in honor of James K. Livingston, pioneer Rochester miller, was until the turn of the century the center of social activity in Rochester. The terraced lawns, guarded by iron grill gates and adorned by iron animal figures, were the scene of many early Rochester social events. Formerly a part of the "ruffled shirt" district, the street retains the air of exclusiveness to which for nearly a century it laid claim.

51. LIVINGSTON PARK SEMINARY, 1 Livingston Park, of Greek classic design, built in 1825 as a residence, was converted in 1860 into a family school for girls and conducted as such for many years. Columns mark the entrances at the front and side doors. The interior trim is of carved mahogany, with columns of black walnut. Over-

POINTS OF INTEREST

looking the park from a high terrace, the Seminary is a reminder of the architectural splendor of early Rochester homes.

52. D. A. R. HOUSE, 11 Livingston Park, built about 1840, houses the Irondequoit Chapter of the D. A. R. The design is Georgian Colonial. The rock wall which borders the house on the Troup Street side is studded with wrought-iron staples that served as hitching posts when the house was a center of social activities.

L. from Livingston Park on Troup St.

53. WHITTLESEY HOUSE, cor. Troup and Fitzhugh Sts., is a brick building of Greek Revival design erected in 1836. A high columned portico extends across the Troup Street side, although the main entrance is located on Fitzhugh Street. The interior of the house has mahogany trim, high ceilinged rooms, and a wing stairway, all typical of the architecture that predominated in early Rochester homes. This house has recently been purchased by a corporation and will be preserved as a historical shrine.

Retrace Troup St.; on Plymouth Ave.

54. PLYMOUTH AVENUE SPIRITUALIST CHURCH NE. cor. Plymouth Ave. and Troup St., is recognized as the mother church of modern Spiritualism. The brick building, constructed in 1853 in the Victorian style, was originally a Congregational church. In the churchyard a marble monument, erected in 1927, commemorates the advent of Spiritualism in the home of the Fox sisters in Hydesville, N. Y., in 1848, (*see Rochester Anecdotes*).

55. FOX SISTERS' HOME (L), NW. cor. Plymouth Ave. and Troup St., is one of the cradles of Spiritualism. It is a simple Colonial house of brick construction. The two-story portico has Greek Doric columns.



The Osgood House, Livingston Park. Home of Irondequoit Chapter, D. A. R.

POINTS OF INTEREST

After their first contact with the spirit world at Hydesville, the Fox sisters moved with their family to this house in 1848. Meeting with skepticism, they conducted seances in their home; and from that small beginning the faith spread throughout the world. The house served as one of the Rochester stations of the Underground Railroad.

56. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. Plymouth Ave. and Spring St., was erected in 1870 shortly after the original church, on the site of the present city hall, was burned. The building is the home of the oldest church organization in Rochester. Constructed of domestic gray limestone, it is Victorian Gothic in style. At the rear of the church, concealed under a cement slab, is the spring that supplied drinking water for the first residents of Rochester.

R. from Plymouth Ave. on Spring St.

56.-a BICKNELL HOUSES 63 and 67 Spring St., are the oldest houses in Rochester on the west side of the Genesee River. Number 67, built in 1821, of frame construction, has been considerably altered through the years. Number 63 retains most of its original lines. A high front porch flush with the sidewalk leads to the original doorway ornamented with leaded-glass side lights and fan transom light.

L. from Spring St. on Exchange St.

57. TIMES UNION BLDG. stands on the SW. cor. of Exchange and Broad Sts. This intersection was named Times Square by the City Council upon the completion of the building in 1928. In this four-story modern structure are printed all editions of the Rochester *Times-Union* and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*.

R. from Exchange St. on Broad St.



"Mercury" and the "Wings"

POINTS OF INTEREST

58. STATUE OF MERCURY (R) was placed in position in 1881 on top of the high chimney of the Kimball Tobacco Factory, pioneer developers and manufacturers of machine-made cigarettes. The building is now the City Hall annex. The 28-foot statue, made of copper plates riveted together, towers 182 feet above the Genesee River, a symbol of the speed and development of industry and commerce in the city.

59. BROAD STREET BRIDGE serves as a roof for what was once the Erie Canal aqueduct, which, built in 1842, carried the canal across the Genesee River and was considered a wonder of engineering accomplishment, (*see Rochester Anecdotes*). Now the aqueduct carries the four-track subway over the river.

From the bridge may be seen to the south the Court Street bridge with its seven stone arches, patterned after ancient Roman bridges. On the north the Main Street bridge spans the river, with numerous commercial structures built on its stone piers. It has long been popular with etchers and artists because of its resemblance to the Ponte Vecchio in Florence.

Retrace Broad St.; R. on Exchange St.

60. GENESEE VALLEY TRUST BLDG. (L), Broad and Exchange Sts., erected in 1929, of modern design, is built of granite and limestone. The architects were Voorhees, Gmelin and Walker of New York City. It is surmounted by four huge aluminum wings, 42 feet in height and weighing 12,000 lbs. each. Floodlighted at night, these wings add a distinctive touch to Rochester's night skyline.

R. from Exchange St. on Main St.

61. REYNOLDS ARCADE, 10-20 Main St. E., is a modern 10-story limestone office building designed by Gordon and Kaelber. Completed in 1932, it stands on the

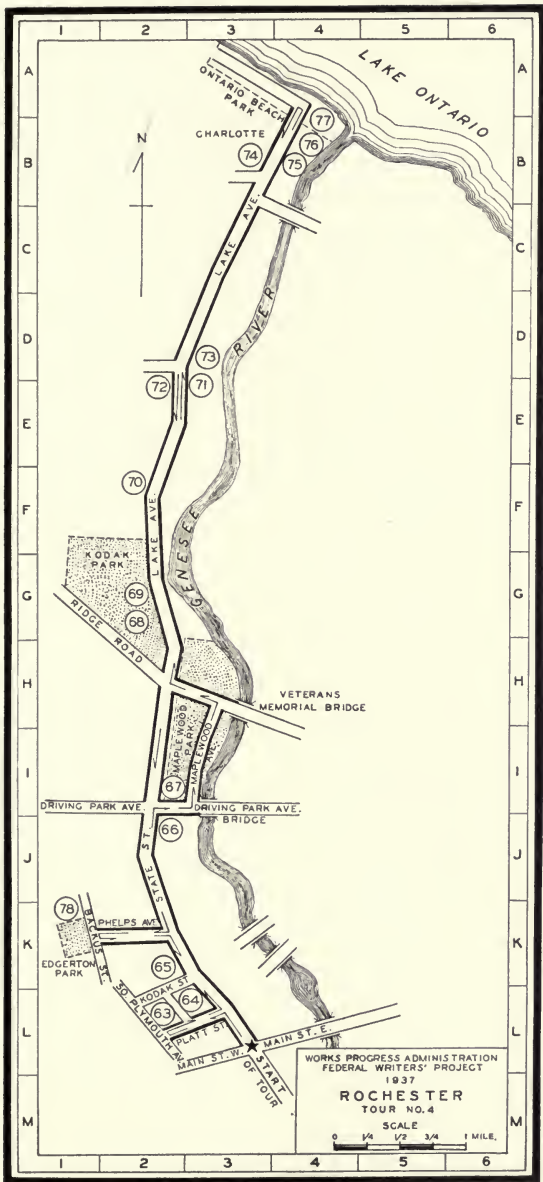
site of the original Reynolds Arcade, which, erected in 1828 by Abelard Reynolds was closely associated with the history of Rochester. Within its walls were housed the city's first police court, first post office, and first practising physician and lawyer. The foundations of many fortunes were laid in the old Arcade: it was the birthplace of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company; George Eastman obtained his first job in an office in the Arcade; and George Selden worked out his plans for the first successful automobile motor in his office in the building. The original Reynolds Arcade, repeatedly modernized during its century of existence, was torn down in 1931 to make way for the present building.

R. from Main St. on Graves St.

62. SITE OF INDIAN ALLEN'S MILL, 3-5 Graves St., is identified by bronze plaques embedded in the wall. Coming to the Genesee Country in 1789, Indian Allen was given the hundred-acre tract (*see Rochester Anecdotes*) that is now downtown Rochester with the provision that he erect a sawmill and a gristmill on the banks of the Genesee River. Allen built the mills, and after working them until 1792 sold his interest both in the mills and in the land. After various transfers of title, the property was purchased by Rochester, Carroll, and Fitzhugh in 1803 and became the site of Rochesterville.

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| 63. <i>St. Patrick's Cathedral</i> | 71. <i>St. Bernard's Seminary</i> |
| 64. <i>Camera Works</i> | 72. <i>Holy Sepulchre Cemetery</i> |
| 65. <i>Kodak Tower</i> | 73. <i>Riverside Cemetery</i> |
| 66. <i>Maplewood Branch Y. M. C. A.</i> | 74. <i>Charlotte High School</i> |
| 67. <i>Maplewood Park</i> | 75. <i>Old Charlotte Lighthouse</i> |
| 68. <i>Kodak Park</i> | 76. <i>Port of Rochester</i> |
| 69. <i>Eastman Memorial</i> | 77. <i>Ontario Beach Park</i> |
| 70. <i>St. Ann's Home</i> | 78. <i>Edgerton Park-Rochester Museum of Arts & Sciences</i> |



ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

TOUR 4—14 *m.*

N. on State St.; L. on Platt St.

63. ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL (R), Platt St. and Plymouth Ave., built of Medina brownstone with Niagara limestone trim in the Victorian Gothic style, is modelled after the original St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City. It stands on the site of the first Catholic church in Rochester, a wooden structure built in 1823. This early church was replaced in 1852 by a stone building. When plans for a cathedral were prepared in 1864, the present site was chosen because it marked the cradle of Catholicism in western New York. The structure was completed in 1868, shortly after the creation of the Rochester Diocese. A shrine to St. Anthony within the Cathedral was recently dedicated. The Cathedral property was purchased in August 1937 by the Eastman Kodak Company, and the buildings will be razed.

Retrace Platt St.; L. from Platt St. on State St.

64. CAMERA WORKS of the EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY (L), State and Platt Sts. (*open to public*), is a series of six- and seven-story brick buildings devoted to the manufacture of photographic and developing equipment. The plant employs 3,000. Its products include Kodaks, Brownies, Cine-Kodaks, Kodascopes, tripods, enlargers, and a variety of other equipment for photography and home movies. Two hundred automatic screw machines have a normal weekly output of 2,500,000 parts, and 250 power presses stamp out other metal parts. The buildings include metal-plating and bellows-making departments and several laboratories for testing materials and finished cameras.

65. KODAK TOWER (L) State and Kodak Sts., completed in 1913, is of modified French Renaissance architec-

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ture. It is constructed of steel skeleton with exterior facing of terra cotta. Widely known as the "nerve center of photography," the 19-story building houses the administrative offices of the Eastman Kodak Company's organization of 33,000 employees, 13 plants, and world-wide distributing units. The aluminum tower, built in 1931 and rising 106 feet above the 19th floor, is illuminated at night, providing a landmark visible for 50 miles. A huge neon sign, spelling KODAK, is located above the 19th floor level on the south side of the building.

R. from Lake Ave. on Driving Park Ave.

66. MAPLEWOOD BRANCH of the Y. M. C. A. (R), a two-story structure of brick, contains several game and club rooms, a gymnasium, bowling alleys, and a swimming pool. The large plot of ground encloses a running track, a basketball court, and several tennis courts.

L. from Driving Park Ave. on Maplewood Ave.

67. MAPLEWOOD PARK, comprising 145 acres bordering on the west bank of the Genesee River, extends from Driving Park Ave. along both sides of Maplewood Ave. to Ridge Rd. near the Veterans' Memorial Bridge. A small artificial lake is used as a skating rink in winter. Near the entrance to the park is a rose garden displaying a large variety of blooms in season. There are two picnic areas equipped with fireplaces, tables, and benches, and two playgrounds and seven tennis courts. Band concerts are given near the main entrance at Driving Park Avenue at advertised intervals.

L. from Maplewood Ave. on Ridge Rd.; R. on Lake Ave.

68. KODAK PARK (L), Ridge Rd. and Lake Ave., extends for several blocks along each street (*parking space for cars at main entrance on Lake Ave., where admission to the plant*

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

is obtained and guides are furnished for the two-hour tour). Kodak Park is one of the three Rochester plants of the Eastman Kodak Company, world's largest manufacturer of photographic materials. This plant, employing 10,000, contains 83 major buildings spread over an area of 400 acres. Production at Kodak Park is confined to photographic films, plates, paper, and chemicals. The plant resembles a modern compact city, with six miles of paved streets and fifteen miles of railroad tracks.

Near the main entrance on Lake Avenue a six-story building houses the research laboratory, the experiments of which have produced home "movies," Kodachrome natural color film, and film that records pictures at a distance of hundreds of miles. More than 3,000 organic chemicals are stocked. Near the laboratory stands the first building erected in the park, now housing part of the world's largest refrigerating plant, with a daily production equivalent to 12,000 tons of ice. This plant furnishes temperature control, which is of vital importance in film manufacture. Another building close by is built over a 5,000,000 gallon reservoir through which flows one-third of the water used daily.

On another street is a large building with solid masonry walls, within which a battery of machines, operating in dim light, coats film base with an emulsion sensitive to light and visual images. White light, the enemy of film, is carefully excluded from many buildings; an eerie glow of subdued orange, red, and green, lights the departments where film and sensitized paper pass through various stages of manufacture.

In another building, pure bar-silver is converted into photographic materials. (The plant's weekly requirements of 5 tons of silver is surpassed only by the needs of the United States mint.) Here the silver is dissolved in nitric

POINTS OF INTEREST

acid, and in its fluid state siphoned into troughs that carry it to an evaporating room. After evaporation of water and distillation, the concentration cools, and silver-nitrate crystallizes. Silver-nitrate, by its sensitivity to light, makes photography possible. The fact was known for centuries, but the progress of photography was slow until the development by the Eastman Company of a flexible, transparent film base. The film base is composed of cotton, treated with nitric and sulphuric acids, resulting in nitrocotton, which is then dissolved. This compound is treated in a mixture of solvents to remove acids, and a fluid with the consistency of honey is obtained. In several large buildings, batteries of machines three-stories high, running night and day for months at a time, roll this honey-like fluid into wide strips of transparent film. The normal weekly requirement of cotton in this department exceeds 300 bales.

In another group of buildings more than 250 types of photographic paper are manufactured under conditions similar to those prevailing in the manufacture of film. Employees and machines, almost invisible in the dusk, guide the sensitized paper through a series of manufacturing and cutting processes.

The machinery requirements of the Kodak Park plant are unique, and much of the demand is met by machine and metal shops within the park. A large printing shop and a paper-box factory supply printed literature and hundreds of varieties of cartons.

Towering over the buildings are the tallest twin chimneys in the world, carrying away chemical fumes and smoke. Maintenance departments, a hospital, cafeterias, a small theater, a firehouse, garages for fleets of electric trucks, a locomotive roundhouse, and an athletic field create the impression of a city within a city.



George Eastman Memorial, Kodak Park

POINTS OF INTEREST

69. EASTMAN MEMORIAL (L) stands at the Lake Ave. entrance to Kodak Park. Erected within the shadow of the immense manufacturing plant built by Mr. Eastman, the monument is reached by three broad flights of steps leading down sloping banks to a large circular plaza paved with Georgian rose marble. In the center of the plaza is a circular pedestal. A bronze urn, containing Mr. Eastman's ashes, occupies a niche in the pedestal, which is surmounted by a cylindrical block of pink Georgia marble 8 feet high, on which are carved two figures in bas-relief. The figure on the west side is that of a man heating a retort over a flame, representing physical science; the one on the east side is that of a woman holding aloft a torch, symbolizing aspiration. The inscription bears the words: "For George Eastman 1854-1932."

George Eastman was born in Waterville, N. Y. With his parents, he moved to Rochester in 1860, where his father had founded the Eastman Commercial College, first business school in America. In 1868, after his father's death, Eastman obtained his first job. While working as an office clerk for \$4 a week, he displayed an interest in photography and spent much of his time and savings in an effort to simplify the making of pictures. Experiments conducted in his mother's kitchen resulted in 1879 in the invention of a machine for mechanically coating the dry plate. In 1880 he began the manufacture of dry plates in a third floor loft on State Street, meanwhile keeping his job as a bank clerk. The success of his product enabled him to open a small factory in 1882 on the site of the Eastman Kodak office building. After his development of flexible film in 1889, the invention by Edison of the moving picture machine occasioned a large demand for Eastman film, a demand that has grown from 21,000 feet a year in 1895 to 200,000 miles a year at the present time. In 1888, Mr. Eastman brought out the first Kodak, a simple, portable box camera utilizing

rolled paper film. The Kodak brought photography for the first time within the reach of amateurs. Other important developments in the industry were introduced by Mr. Eastman.

Recognized as one of America's leading industrialists, Mr. Eastman was also an outstanding philanthropist, donating \$72,000,000 to various institutions throughout the world. His Rochester philanthropies include the Eastman School of Music and the Eastman Theater, the Rochester Dental Dispensary, and the Chamber of Commerce building. He gave large sums to the University of Rochester, and at his death left his East Avenue residence as a home for the university president. The success of the Rochester Dental Dispensary led to his establishing similar institutions in Rome, Brussels, Stockholm, Paris, and Berlin. Mr. Eastman received many honors during his life. He died in 1932, leaving the message, "My work is done; why wait?"

70. ST. ANN'S HOME FOR THE AGED, 1971 Lake Ave., a large brick building of modern design, with three wings and a laundry building, provides a home for aged and infirm Catholic and non-Catholic men and women. Part of the 40 acres of ground is used for garden plots.

71. ST. BERNARD'S THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 2260 Lake Ave., consists of a series of three-story buildings of red sandstone in the Gothic style. The main building, housing a chapel, classrooms, and living rooms, is flanked by the Building of Philosophy and the Theology Building, providing students' rooms, professors' living quarters, classrooms, a library, and an auditorium. The grounds are landscaped.

The site was purchased in 1887 by the Right Rev. Bernard McQuaid, the first Bishop of the Rochester Diocese. As a

POINTS OF INTEREST

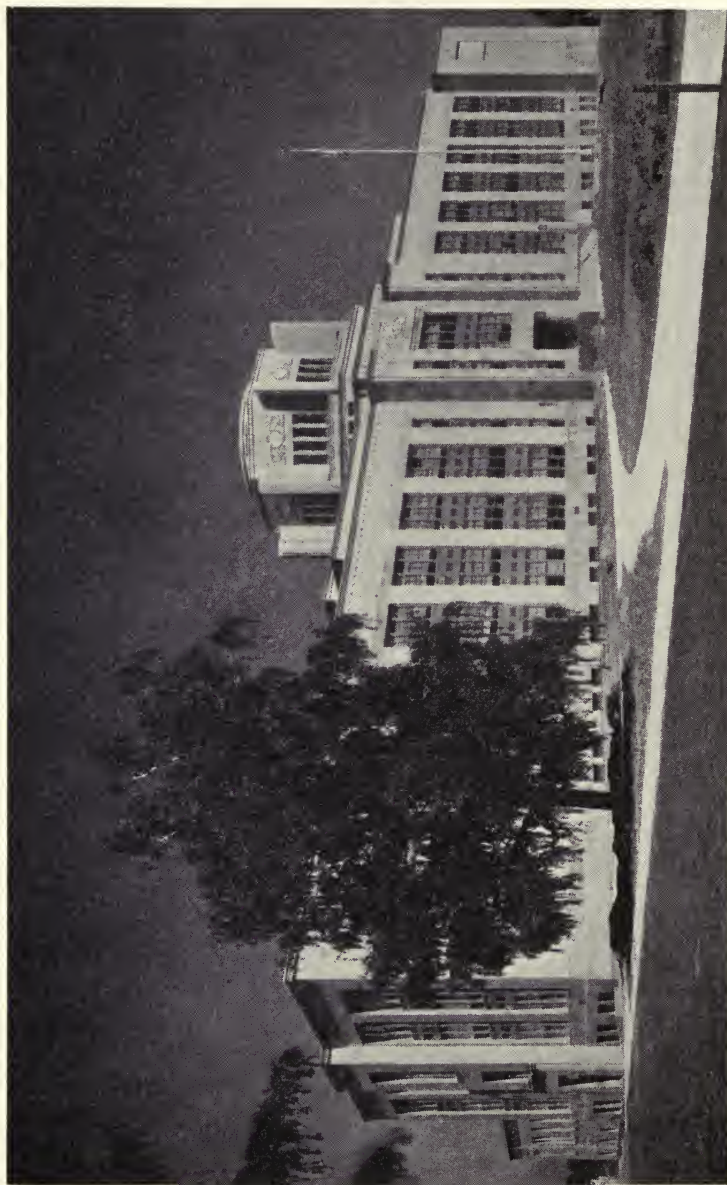
result of his personal efforts and the contributions of the priests of the diocese, the first building was completed in 1893. A statue of Bishop McQuaid is a feature of the landscaped garden extending along Lake Avenue.

72. HOLY SEPULCHRE CEMETERY, 2461 Lake Avenue, is Rochester's largest Catholic cemetery, containing 300 acres and extending for several blocks north on Lake Avenue. Near the entrance is a chapel and gate house in Saxon design, recognized as the finest example of this style of architecture in New York State. Stained glass windows from Bavaria and ceiling and wall treatments in gold leaf enhance the beauty of the chapel. Near the entrance is a large burial plot reserved for priests and nuns of the Rochester diocese. Scattered through the cemetery are plots reserved for Civil, Spanish, and World War veterans. A large greenhouse within the cemetery fills the floral needs of visitors.

Many Rochesterians prominent in religious and civic endeavors are interred in the cemetery, including Bishop McQuaid and Mother Hieronymo.

The Right Rev. Bernard McQuaid (1823-1908), born in New York City, was placed in a Rochester orphanage in 1827. Ordained to the priesthood in 1848, he was sent to a small parish in New Jersey, where he established the first Catholic school in that state. In 1868 he was chosen first Bishop of the Rochester Diocese. He was a constant champion of religious teaching in the schools, and cherished an ambition to establish a theological seminary in Rochester. This ambition was fulfilled in 1893 when the first building of St. Bernard's Seminary was completed on a site which he had bought.

Mother Hieronymo (Veronica O'Brien) (1819-1898), born in Maryland, entered the Order of the Sisters of Charity in Maryland in 1841. Her first mission was in Pittsburgh in



Charlotte High School

POINTS OF INTEREST

1843. After some time devoted to caring for fever victims in Buffalo, she was chosen in 1857 to take charge of St. Mary's Hospital, then under construction. During the Civil War Mother Hieronymo became widely known for her devotion in the care of convalescent soldiers. As a result of her efforts, the present building of St. Mary's Hospital was completed in 1865. In 1871 she was transferred to Nazareth Academy, and in 1873 established a Home of Industry for girls. She celebrated her golden jubilee as a nun in 1891, and continued her work for charity until her death.

73. RIVERSIDE CEMETERY, 2650 Lake Ave., comprises 120 acres of land sloping gently to the Genesee River bank. The grounds are landscaped with a variety of trees, shrubs, and hedges. Mounding of graves is prohibited, and low stone markers are used on all graves. Only one monument is permitted on each burial plot.

74. CHARLOTTE HIGH SCHOOL, 4115 Lake Ave., officially opened in 1933, is one of the newest of the city's junior-senior high schools. Of modern design, with an impressive tower, the school is built of spotted buff face brick with limestone trim, and is fireproof. In the rear of the school are a large greenhouse and an athletic field.

75. OLD CHARLOTTE LIGHTHOUSE (R), was built in 1822 of sandstone and brick. Octagonal, ivy-covered, it stands on the site of the first house built in the lake area between the Genesee and Niagara Rivers. Situated on a high bluff approximately 2,000 feet from the mouth of the Genesee, it guided early navigators into the river. In accordance with an act of the state legislature in 1829, several hundred acres of land on both banks of the river were cleared of timber in order to provide an unobstructed view of the lighthouse from Lake Ontario. The increased efficiency of the lighthouse, and subsequent deepening of the river

channel, gave Rochester an advantageous position as a lake port among the frontier lake settlements. With the development of the present harbor and the erection of a new lighthouse, the old lighthouse fell into disuse. An observation platform near the top, which is reached by an iron spiral stairway, provides a wide view of Lake Ontario and the surrounding country.

76. PORT OF ROCHESTER (R) comprises a dock wall extending 1,200 feet along the west bank of the Genesee River and a large passenger and freight building adjoining the dock. As the result of a harbor study in 1932, the city deepened the river channel and widened the turning basin to 600 feet, providing for the entrance of ocean-going steamers. The harbor accommodates regular lake traffic, freight steamers operating between the Atlantic coast and Great Lakes ports, and ocean-going steamers from European ports. Passenger boats of the Canada Steamship Line ply regularly between Rochester and Toronto, with special excursion trips during the summer months.

77. ONTARIO BEACH PARK, at the end of Lake Ave. in Charlotte, containing 33 acres, has a frontage of 2,000 feet of sandy bathing beach on Lake Ontario. There are six picnic areas equipped with fireplaces, shelters, tables, and benches. Two large paved areas at either end of Lake Avenue provide free parking space for cars. A merry-go-round, bandstand, dance pavilion, and two children's playgrounds are located at the east end of the park. At the west end, bordering the beach, is a public bath house built of red brick in an adaptation of the Georgian style. It is equipped with 6,500 lockers and showers. Facilities are provided for checking valuables and the rental of bathing suits, beach chairs, and umbrellas.

Retrace Lake Ave. 6 m. to Phelps Ave.; R. on Phelps Ave. to Backus St.

POINTS OF INTEREST

78. EDGERTON PARK and ROCHESTER MUSEUM OF ARTS AND SCIENCES. EDGERTON PARK, 62 acres, has its main entrance on Backus St. at the end of Phelps Ave. Directly opposite the entrance a peristyle with stone columns adjoins a bandstand where concerts are given in summer. In this park is held the annual Rochester Exposition, which opens on Labor Day and lasts one week. A large paddock, surrounded by a grandstand seating 4,000, is the scene of livestock judging and evening displays of fireworks. A group of exposition buildings provides space for shows and exhibitions. In the fall the field is used for football games; and in the winter the buildings are used for track meets, basketball games, and other athletic contests. The park has three baseball and three softball diamonds, two soccer fields, one tennis court, and one children's playground.

ROCHESTER MUSEUM OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, near the entrance of the park (*admission free; summer hours: daily except Sun. 9-5; Sat. 9-12; winter hours: daily, 9-5; Sun. 2-5.*), was established in 1911 by Mayor Hiram Edgerton in a building formerly used for a School of Correction. It is a four-story brick structure with the crenelated roof line of a feudal keep. The director of the museum is Dr. Arthur C. Parker. The Indian exhibit on the third floor contains many rare artifacts discovered by Dr. Parker and the assistant archaeologist, William A. Ritchie. Other exhibits pertain to local flora, fauna, geology, and history. By means of an extension service carried on in city and rural schools, the museum has become an important factor in education. It is also the sponsor and headquarters for Rochester's many hobby clubs, including the Burroughs-Audubon Nature Club, the Philatelic and Numismatic associations, the Aquarium and Microscope societies, the Camera Club, and others.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

HISTORY

ON the north side of Main Street West, just east of Clarissa Street, stands an old four-story brick structure once known as the United States Hotel. This building was the first home of the University of Rochester.

On May 8, 1846, a number of Presbyterians of the city obtained from the state legislature a provisional charter for an institution to be known as the University of Rochester; but they failed to raise the required endowment, and the charter lapsed three years from its date.

At about the same time, members of the Baptist denomination were planning to build a university in Rochester that would be not exclusively Baptist, as was Madison (now Colgate) University, but yet under Baptist control. On January 31, 1850, the Regents of the University of the State of New York granted another provisional charter for a Rochester university. Two years were allowed for completion of the plan, which provided for a self-perpetuating board of 24 trustees. On May 11, 1850, at an educational convention of Baptists, a committee of nine presented a report on "a plan for a new university together with a plan for a separate institution of theology." The approval of

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both plans marked the beginning of the University of Rochester and of what is now the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School.

Most of the arrangements for the opening of the new university were made by John N. Wilder, assisted by a few other Rochesterians. It was decided to lease the United States Hotel for three years at a rental of \$800 per year. This hotel, built by Martin Clapp in 1826, had never paid, and had housed at different times a manual training school, two successive girls' schools, and the terminus of the Tonawanda Railroad. The trustees remodeled the building, providing for a chapel, rooms for two literary societies, a library and reading room and a recitation room on the first floor, recitation and lecture rooms on the second floor, and some 65 or 70 lodging rooms for students on the third and fourth floors and in the wing.

Two four-year courses of study were provided, one leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts and the other to the degree of Bachelor of Science. The establishment of a scientific course in which the study of the ancient languages was omitted—a radical step for the time—manifested the liberal purpose of the founders. In the same spirit they gave a conspicuous place on the curriculum to the natural sciences—to chemistry at a time when it had not been accepted as a subject at Harvard; to geology only three years after Agassiz had begun his teaching; and a full-time professor was allotted to this subject out of a faculty of five. Finally, electives were allowed in the senior year.

On September 16, 1850, the board passed a resolution "that the institution be opened the first Monday in November next for the reception of students and the organization of classes." They also elected the following professors at a salary of \$1,200 each: A. C. Kendrick, A.M., professor of history and *belles lettres*; Chester Dewey, D.D., professor of

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natural sciences; and Samuel Green, A.M., professor of mathematics and philosophy. Professor Green found himself unable to serve, and E. Peshine Smith was engaged to serve as acting professor of mathematics and natural philosophy.

At a meeting in the First Baptist Church on September 17, 1850, the Hon. Ira Harris was appointed to serve as chancellor of the university until a president should be elected. Two professors of the theological seminary were authorized to give part time instruction in the new university: Thomas J. Conant, D.D., professor of Hebrew language and literature, and John S. Maginnis, D.D., acting professor of intellectual and moral philosophy.

The formal exercises marking the opening of the university were held Tuesday afternoon, November 5, in the chapel. Housed in an abandoned hotel building, with five faculty members and 60 enrolled students, the University of Rochester entered upon its career.

The university has had but four presidents. The administration of Dr. Martin Brewer Anderson, 1853-1888, was the period of the establishment of tradition by a group of pioneering teachers: Otis Hall Robinson in mathematics; Albert H. Mixer in the modern languages; Joseph E. Gilmore in English literature; William C. Morey, first in Latin and then in history and political economy; Samuel A. Lattimore in chemistry, and Henry Fairfield Burton in Latin. David Jayne Hill, the second president, resigned in 1896, and in 1898 became Assistant Secretary of State. Dr. Burton served as acting president until the election of Dr. Rush Rhees. Under President Rhees came a period of rapid expansion, due largely to the munificent gifts of George Eastman and others. In 1935 Alan Valentine was inducted into office as the fourth president.

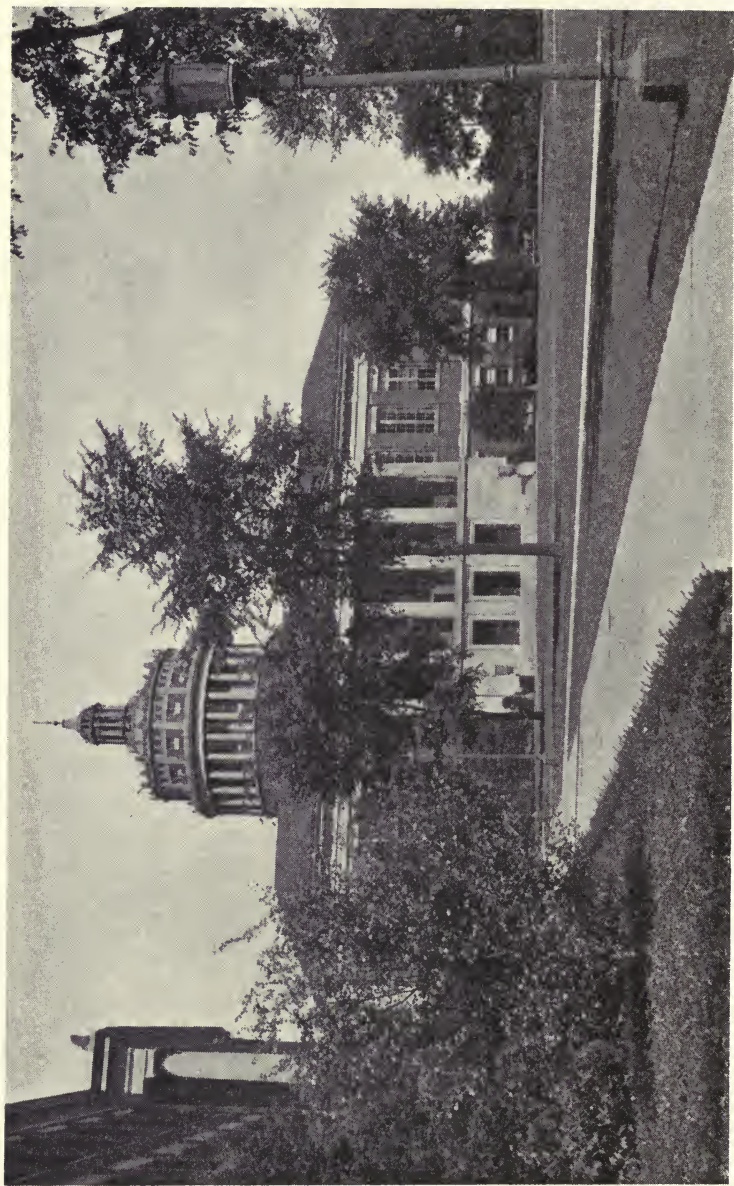
UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

After the first decade the institution outgrew its cramped quarters in the old hotel, and the first building was erected upon what is now the Prince Street Campus, the first land of which was a gift by Azariah Boody. Other buildings were constructed, but during the first 50 years development was slow; "The Collegiate Department of the University of Rochester," as it was called by the founders, remained the only unit of the university.

In 1900 Dr. Rush Rhees was inaugurated as president; in the same year, largely as the result of a movement headed by Susan B. Anthony, women were admitted to the university upon the same conditions as men; in 1904 George Eastman made his first gift to the university—\$60,000 for a biological and physical laboratory. In 1909 education for women received financial support from a bequest by Lewis H. Morgan. In 1914 the university realized its policy of separate classes for men and women except in advanced elective courses; Catharine Strong Hall and Anthony Memorial Hall were erected as a college for women on land donated by Mrs. Aristine Pixley Munn.

In 1912 the Memorial Art Gallery was given to the university by Mrs. James Sibley Watson in memory of her son; in 1919 title to the Eastman School of Music and the Eastman Theatre was vested by Mr. Eastman in the university; in 1926 the School of Medicine and Dentistry was opened; in 1930 the new River Campus, or Men's College, was dedicated, and the old campus became the College for Women.

The College for Women is an integral part of the College of Arts and Sciences of the University of Rochester. Its classes are conducted by the same professors who teach on the River Campus; and in many cases men and women take the same course together. By this arrangement the university



Rusb Rbees Library, River Campus, University of Rochester

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

seems to have retained the desirable and eliminated the objectionable features of both coeducational and separate men's and women's colleges.

The greater university of to-day, ranking fifth in the country in amount of endowment, was made possible by George Eastman, the total of his benefactions and bequests exceeding \$35,000,000.

THE RIVER CAMPUS

The new River Campus, Elmwood Avenue and River Boulevard, which houses the College for Men, comprises 87 acres of rolling land on a high bluff at a great bend in the Genesee just north of the Elmwood Avenue Bridge. It is reached by the Plymouth Avenue bus and the Genesee Street car line. This campus was dedicated with academic ceremonies on October 10-12, 1930.

The main buildings, grouped about the quadrangle and the plaza, are excellently designed in the Greek Revival tradition with classic columns, entablatures, pediments, ornament, lettering, and other stone details. The architects were Gordon and Kaelber.

The Rush Rhees Library (*open to public: during academic year, weekdays 8 a.m.-9:30 p.m.; Sun. 2-6 p.m.; in summer weekdays, 2-6 p.m.*), named for Dr. Rush Rhees, president of the University, 1900-35, dominates the campus by its axial position and the circular tower, rising 186 feet, which, in its exterior graduated tiers of columns and its crowning lantern, is more Roman than Greek. In the tower is the Hopeman Memorial Chime of 17 bells. Illumination of the tower at night makes it a conspicuous feature of the skyline.

The interior is of monumental design. The foyer is of Indiana limestone with a floor of marble mosaic. Heavy

stone columns mark the entrance to the grand stairway. The lintels of the doors are ornamented.

The library contains (1937) about 175,000 books, but provision has been made for 2,000,000 volumes. The interior of the tower will be filled with book stacks that will be the highest in America.

The "browsing" room on the first floor was designed to encourage recreational reading. It has bookshelves recessed in oak-paneled walls, a large fireplace, and a stained glass window. The main library rooms are on the second floor.

Morey Hall, on the north side of the quadrangle, is named for William Carey Morey, a member of the faculty for 48 years. It is three stories high in front and five in the rear. It houses a number of the academic departments and several administrative offices. Its oak-paneled entrance lobby serves the students as a lounging place.

Lattimore Hall, on the same side of the quadrangle, named in memory of Samuel Allen Lattimore, for 42 years professor of chemistry, houses the department of chemistry. The interior is finished in a glazed fire-proof and acid-proof tile of light tan.

The Bausch-Lomb Memorial, on the south side of the quadrangle, so named in recognition of a gift made by the families of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, is the home of the physics department and of the Institute of Applied Optics, which trains technicians and research workers in the field of industrial optics and prepares students to qualify as registered optometrists under the New York State law.

Dewey Hall, the companion building on the S. side, named for Chester Dewey, the university's first professor of chemistry and natural philosophy, houses the departments

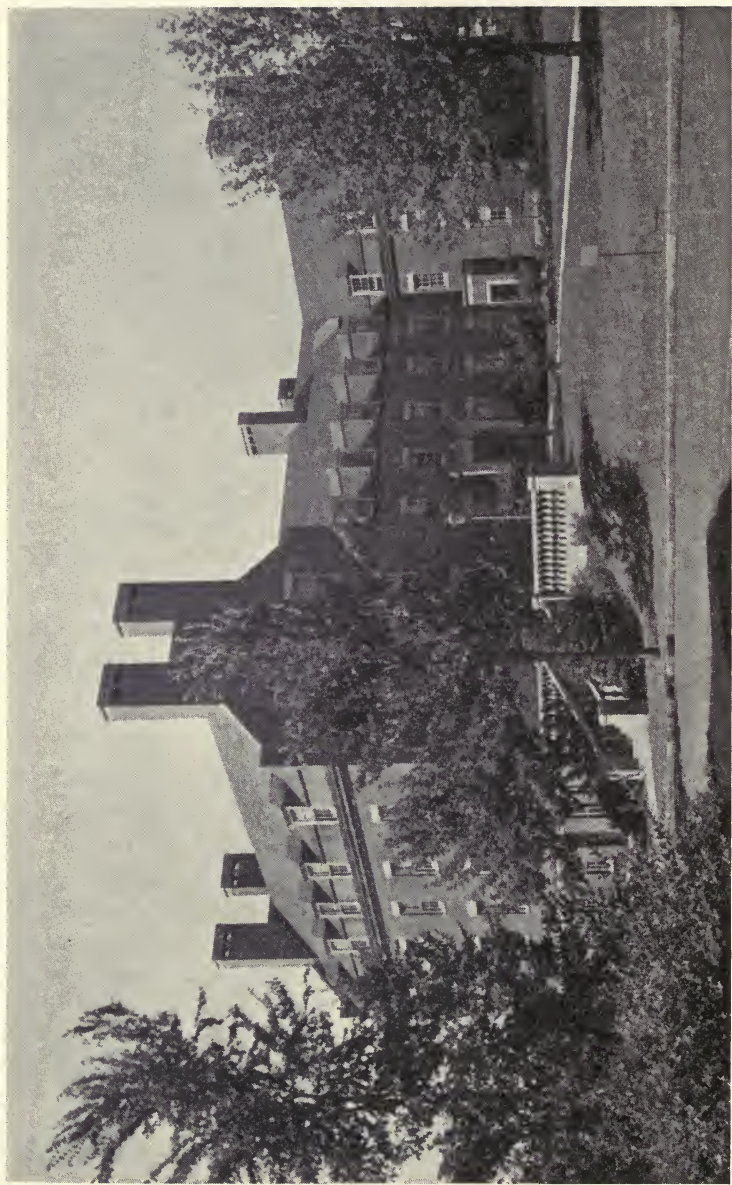
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of biology and geology. The rear and the south wing are occupied by the Museum of Natural History (*open free—weekdays 8:30-5*), which also has quarters on the Women's Campus. The geology, zoology, and botany departments are particularly rich. On the first floor are the study collections and the herbarium of the Rochester Academy of Sciences. On the second floor is the geological collection, the nucleus of which was gathered by Henry A. Ward, who established Ward's Natural Science Museum and supplied the specimens for many of the large museums of America. Presented to the university in 1927, the collection still continues as a source of supply for college and school museums.

The Engineering Bldg. S. of the main quadrangle, provides facilities for the work in chemical and mechanical engineering. The scope of the works in hydraulics has been extended recently by the courtesy of the Rochester Gas & Electric Company, which made available a former hydro-electric station in the lower gorge of the Genesee River for use as a laboratory.

Strong Auditorium, on the north side of the plaza, serves as assembly hall and auditorium, in which lectures, entertainments, and student functions are held. Burton Hall, on the west, named for Henry Fairfield Burton, professor of Latin, 1877-1918, and acting president, 1898-1900, is a student dormitory. The quarters of the Faculty Club occupy two-thirds of the main floor. Crosby Hall, east of Burton, named for George Nelson Crosby, who bequeathed a large part of his estate to the university, is also a dormitory.

Todd Union, named for George W. Todd, general chairman of the Greater University financial campaign of 1924, serves as undergraduate clubhouse. The grill at the west end of the basement, paneled in pine, with a beam ceiling



Burton Hall, River Campus

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

and plank floor, suggests an early Colonial taproom. The main dining hall is large, with high ceiling, oak wainscoting of antique red, two huge fireplaces, and solid Jacobean furniture.

PRINCE STREET CAMPUS

The College for Women occupies the old or Prince Street campus. The 27 acres, with the vine-covered buildings shaded by elms, form a park in the midst of a residential district. The weathered Anderson Hall, occupying the central position on the campus, was constructed in 1861 and named for Dr. Martin Brewer Anderson, first president of the university; for a long time it was the only building on the campus. Completely remodeled, it houses several academic departments and serves as principal classroom building. Directly in front of Anderson Hall is a bronze statue of Dr. Anderson erected in 1904. The sculptor was Guernsey Mitchell.

Sibley Hall, directly west of Anderson Hall, the second university building to be erected, serves as the library of the College for Women. It was given to the university in 1874 by Hiram Sibley. By a recent gift of Hiram W. Sibley, son of the original donor, the building has been modernized. A large bust of the first donor stands in the center of the lobby.

The Eastman Laboratories Building, left from Sibley Hall, donated by George Eastman in the days when he first became interested in the university, is occupied by the departments of physics and biology.

The Reynolds Memorial Laboratory, directly east of Anderson Hall, completed in 1886 and enlarged and re-equipped in 1915, is the home of the department of chemistry.



*Cutler Union. Social and Recreational Center,
Prince Street Campus, University of Rochester*

Schiff

The Carnegie Laboratory Building, R. from the Reynolds Memorial Laboratory was provided by Andrew Carnegie for the department of mechanical engineering; with the removal of this department to the River Campus, the building was remodeled to serve the departments of geology and psychology.

Cutler Union, R. of the University Ave. entrance, named for James and Katherine Cutler, whose benefactions made it possible, was formally opened on June 10, 1933. Its tall, graceful, well-designed English Gothic tower dominates the entire campus.

The entire building, monumental and imposing, of English Collegiate Gothic architecture, is constructed of shot-

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sawn limestone. The solidity of the structure as a whole is relieved by the delicate tracery and ornamentation of the lofty tower with its tall window openings and slender spires.

The building is approximately 165 feet long and 145 feet wide; the tower rises to a height of 135 feet. The structure was planned to balance the Memorial Art Gallery. It was designed by Gordon and Kaelber.

The large assembly room on the main floor, called Cutler Hall, two stories high, with beamed ceiling, paneled walls, and decorative detail, is used for major college functions. The lounge, of the English "great hall" type, is paneled in pine, with stained glass Gothic windows reaching almost to the ceiling. The murals are the work of Ezra A. Winter, who also painted those in the Eastman Theatre and the Rush Rhees Library.

Catharine Strong Hall, on the SW. cor. of University Ave. and Prince St., was given by Henry A. Strong in memory of his mother. Before the removal of the men's college to the new campus, it was the main building of the College for Women; now it houses the department of education, the offices of the extension division, and the summer school.

Anthony Memorial Hall, adjacent to Catharine Strong Hall, named for Susan B. Anthony, serves as the women's gymnasium.

MEMORIAL ART GALLERY

The Memorial Art Gallery, 490 University Ave. (*open to public, free, daily 10-5; Sun. and Mon. 1:30-5*), presented through the university to the people of Rochester by Mrs. James Sibley Watson in memory of her son James G. Averell, was opened in October 1913 and enlarged in 1926. The archi-

pects of the original building were Foster, Gade and Graham of New York City; the addition was designed by McKim, Mead and White. The structure is of Italian Renaissance architecture, built of Indiana limestone. The Palladian loggia forming the main entrance is similar to that of the Morgan Library in New York City. The bronze door is elaborately designed. The bas-relief panels in the entrance facade symbolize Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, and Music.

On the main floor are a foyer and eight galleries assembled around a stone-paved fountain court. In the galleries are exhibited collections of the late Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance periods, including a notable group of 15th, 16th, and 17th century tapestries.

The lower floor contains an art library with 5,000 volumes for public use, an auditorium, a lecture room, service and storage space, and studios and classrooms for the extensive educational work which is carried on for the public, members of the Gallery, and the students of the university. Here are held the 30 weekly classes in painting, drawing, modeling, and the history of art which are offered free of charge to school children and special membership groups. The Gallery is widely known for its creative-expression methods of art education.

The permanent collections of the Gallery include paintings by old and modern masters, departments of Egyptian, Classical, Chinese, Medieval, and Renaissance art, including painting, sculpture, and such important fields of allied arts as furniture, ceramics, stained glass, tapestry, and prints of the historic periods. Among the most notable possessions is a pair of stained glass quatrefoil medallions, dated about 1270, from La Sainte Chapelle, the Gothic chapel which St. Louis built in Paris to house his treasures from the Crusades; a Gothic tapestry, *The Judgment of the Emperor*

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Orto, of about 1500, from the original furnishings of Knole House when it was the palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury, before Queen Elizabeth presented it to the Earl of Sackville; and an early 14th-century Madonna in stone, which came out of Rheims Cathedral.

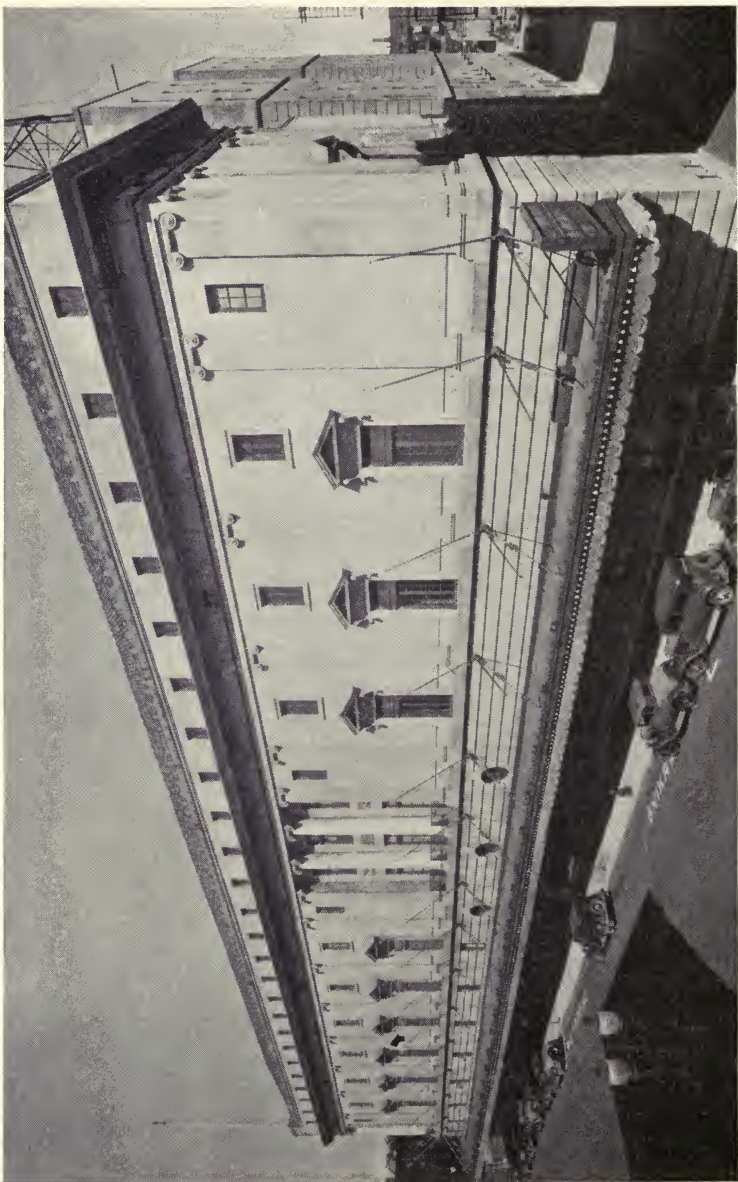
These collections are augmented by a series of ten monthly exhibitions each year which bring to Rochester works of art of many countries and centuries and furnish the illustrative material for an active educational program. Lectures, gallery talks, and loan collections of lantern slides, mounted prints, and exhibition cases illustrating various period arts and art processes, serve thousands of school children and study groups annually. Each year the Gallery holds an exhibition of the works of the artists and craftsmen of Rochester and vicinity, selected by a jury of three out-of-town artists and teachers of art. Twenty-four such events have been held under the auspices of the Gallery, continuing the 31 previously sponsored by the Rochester Art Club.

THE EASTMAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND THE EASTMAN THEATER

THE BUILDINGS

The Eastman School of Music and the Eastman Theater are in one building occupying the larger part of the block on Gibbs St. bet. Main St. E. and East Ave. Completed in 1922, the structure was designed by Gordon and Kaelber, with McKim, Mead and White as associates.

The exterior of the structure is of modified Italian Renaissance design. The two lower stories are of rusticated stonework, with an elaborate metal marquee extending the whole length of the building above the first floor. The third and fourth stories, of light gray Indiana limestone, are



Eastman School of Music

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adorned with three-quarter engaged Ionic columns set on the curve of the building over the main entrance to the theater. The design is repeated in a series of pilasters alternating with pedimented and square-headed windows. An entablature, an attic story, and acroteria crown the entire building. The attic story over the colonnade is in the form of a paneled parapet.

The Theater, with main entrance at the cor. of Main St. E. and Gibbs St. is the largest unit in the building. Kilbourn Hall, with entrance on Gibbs St. is at the opposite end of the building. Between the two, a central corridor, 187 feet long, forms the entrance to the School of Music. At the Kilbourn Hall end, the grand staircase leads to the second floor corridor, so large that it serves as ball-room for large school functions. On the wall panels are hung works of art borrowed from the Memorial Art Gallery and changed from time to time. The rest of the building is devoted to classrooms, practice rooms, recital halls, and offices.

THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

In 1918 George Eastman acquired the property and the corporate rights of the Institute of Musical Art. The next year he purchased the site of the present building and provided funds for construction and endowment. Later contributions increased his investment in the project to about \$8,000,000. In his will he bequeathed an additional \$2,400,000 to the School.

Title to the Theater as well as to the School of Music is vested in the University of Rochester. The faculty of the School of Music is separate from the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences, but there is a close co-operation between the two schools, and tuition paid to one entitles the

student to take approved courses in the other. The director of the School of Music is Dr. Howard Hanson, well-known composer.

Besides its space in the main building, the School of Music occupies a ten-story annex across Swan Street, connected with the main building by overhead runways, which provides 120 additional practice rooms, classrooms, and a gymnasium. The equipment includes about 200 pianos and 18 organs and electrical recording apparatus which makes available for repeated study recordings of individual and group performances.

The Sibley Musical Library (*open to public*), presented to the University by Hiram W. Sibley, contains about 35,000 volumes and a large number of musical scores and manuscripts. A new building to house the library, under construction (1937) on Swan St. just E. of the main building, will be the first in the country devoted exclusively to a musical library.

The Eastman School Symphony Orchestra and the Eastman School Chorus, made up of students, give public performances in the Eastman Theater and broadcast regularly over the radio. The opera department offers a schedule of entertainments each year.

In the department of theory and composition, the school has a dozen eminent instructors headed by Dr. Howard Hanson. From 1932 to 1937 four of the six *Prix de Rome* awards of the American Academy in Rome were given to students of the composition department of the Eastman School. In 1937 one of its students was awarded the New York Philharmonic prize for the best symphonic composition in a country-wide competition.

The members of the student body of the Eastman School come from all over the world. In one year 45 percent of the

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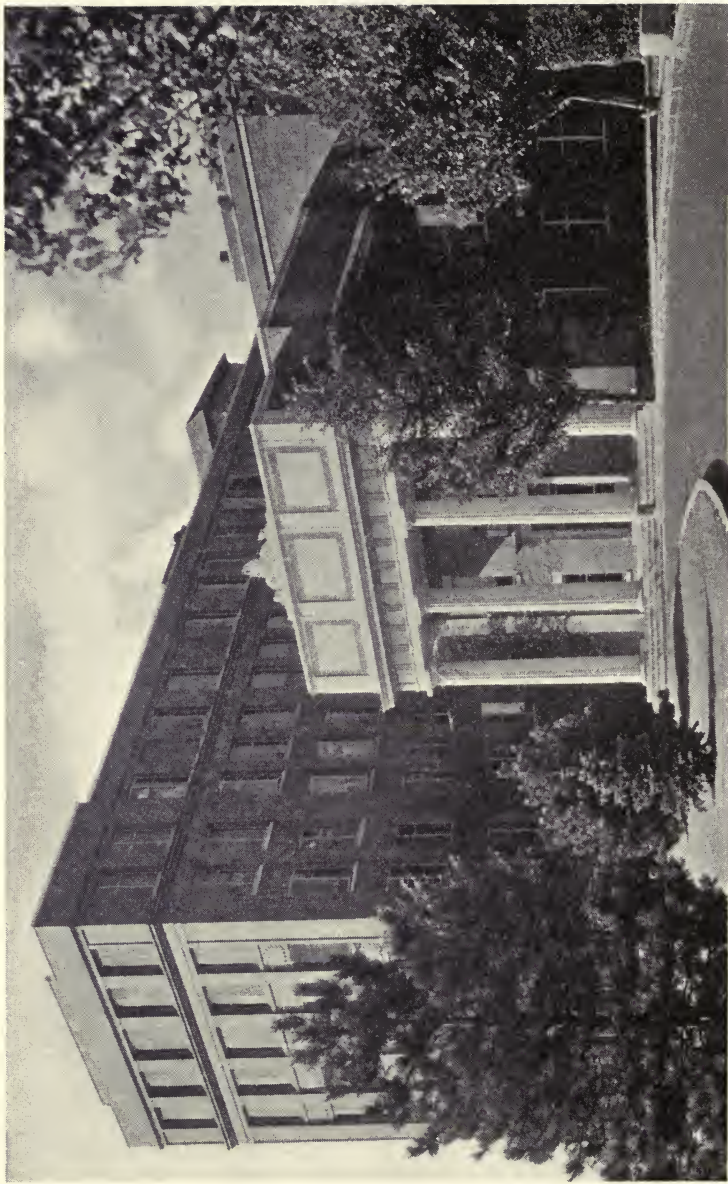
new students came from 77 different musical institutions. The school offers both degree and certificate courses and courses leading to advanced degrees. The tuition fee is \$300 a year, with additional fees for the use of pianos, organs, and practice rooms. After a student has applied for admission to the school and has been accepted, he undergoes a placement test in theory and an audition.

Kilbourn Hall, a memorial to Mr. Eastman's mother, Maria Kilbourn Eastman, is the assembly room of the school. The design of this audience chamber is in the Italian Renaissance style, embellished with colored ornamentation. The decorations were painted by Ezra Winter and the sculpture work done by Paul Jannewein. The side walls are paneled in wood to a height of 21 feet, above which the smooth stone is hung with old tapestries. The ceiling is blue and gold in grille designs with heavy beams delicately ornamented and colored. It has been called a "perfectly planned concert hall." The seating arrangement is somewhat unusual in that while the seats rise in tiers like those of a Greek theater, the rows are straight instead of semi-circular. The hall is equipped with facilities for motion pictures and has a four-manual organ. In it are held student and faculty recitals and chamber music concerts.

EASTMAN THEATER

The Eastman Theater occupies the whole Main St. end of the main building, with entrances on Main and Gibbs Sts. An adjacent five-story building, directly connected with the stage, provides shops for the construction of scenery. The auditorium seats 3,380 people.

In the interior, a sweeping mezzanine balcony over the rear of the orchestra floor takes the place of boxes and is usually occupied by permanent subscribers. Above the



*Entrance to Strong Memorial Hospital and the University of
Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry*

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mezzanine rises the grand balcony with its hundreds of seats. The acoustics of the theater are excellent.

The side wall spaces, unusually large because of the elimination of boxes, are finished in Caen stone and decorated in the Italian Renaissance style. High above the rusticated walls are the murals of Ezra Winter and Barry Faulkner. Mr. Faulkner's murals represent the four symphonic movements: the *andante* by St. Cecilia at the organ; the *allegro* by a hunting scene; the *pastoral* by a youth playing the pipes to a girl partly hidden by a canopy, with a young girl dancing nearby; the gay *scherzo* by dramatic music—two figures in the masks of Comedy and Tragedy. The four panels by Mr. Winter depict four types of musical composition, festival, lyric, martial, and sylvan.

Hanging from the dome, weighing tons but light and fragile in appearance, is a single crystal chandelier with 267 globes made by Viennese glass-blowers. From a central control these can be made to suffuse the entire auditorium with a brilliant light or to glow with a soft radiance.

Outside the auditorium, in the foyer, the lounging rooms and parlors, the grand promenade, in nooks and corners, have been placed paintings and works of art; at a turn in the grand stairway is a panel by Maxfield Parrish; in other corners are fine pieces of period furniture, rare Japanese tapestry, and a fountain.

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

The School of Medicine and Dentistry occupies a 60-acre tract bet. Elmwood Ave. and Crittenden Blvd. adjoining the River Campus. The main building houses both the medical school and the Strong Memorial Hospital, to facilitate close contact. The building, with many wings and pavilions, is about 400 feet square, six stories high, con-

structed of red brick, its massive bulk visible from almost any point in the southern section of the city. Connected with it is the Municipal Hospital, built by the city in co-operation with the school, staffed by the same physicians and nurses that serve the School of Medicine and the Strong Memorial Hospital.

The two hospitals provide the School of Medicine with clinical facilities of more than 500 beds and out-patient departments and clinics that give medical and surgical treatment to more than 100,000 people annually. The school is also active in medical and surgical research. Its dean, Dr. George H. Whipple, was awarded the Nobel Prize in medicine for his research into the causes and cure of pernicious anemia.

The School of Medicine was opened in 1926. The initial gifts included \$5,000,000 from the General Education Board, \$4,000,000 from Mr. Eastman, and \$1,000,000 from the daughters of the late Henry A. Strong for a teaching hospital as a memorial to their father and mother. The Rochester Dental Dispensary, with building and endowment valued at \$2,500,000, was affiliated with the new institution. Other funds and endowments were donated in the last ten years.

THE SCHOOL OF NURSING

The School of Nursing is conducted in connection with the School of Medicine. It offers a five-year course, including three years of college work with preliminary instruction in the theory and practice of nursing and two years of clinical work, class instruction, and supervised practice of nursing. Graduates are awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science and a Diploma in Nursing.

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Helen Wood Hall, the nurses' dormitory, is on Crittenden Boulevard, directly across from the School of Nursing.

THE ROCHESTER DENTAL DISPENSARY

The Rochester Dental Dispensary, 800 Main St. is now affiliated with the University of Rochester as its School of Dentistry. For completion of its 4-year course the School awards the degree of D.D.S. Its school for dental hygiene, instituted in 1916, trains women for service in oral hygiene in schools, hospitals, and industries.

The first dental clinic in the United States was opened in 1901 by the Rochester Dental Society with funds provided by Capt. Henry Lomb. After Lomb's death in 1908, Mr. Eastman became interested in the clinic's activities and made his first donation. By the time of his death his subscriptions totalled more than \$3,000,000. He established similar dispensaries in several European countries.

POINTS OF INTEREST FOR CHILDREN

THE ZOO

Location: Seneca Park

Transportation: St. Paul St. car line

Hours: 10 to 6, weekdays; 10 to 8, Sundays

As one enters the zoo grounds the first thing to catch the eye is the outdoor cage of the polar bear. Here he leads a secluded bachelor existence, seemingly content and free from care, as he swims expertly and tirelessly about his pool, now on his back, now diving under water for unbelievable minutes. He has received so much attention that, like a spoiled child, he enjoys "showing off." Probably he would be lonely for lack of an audience if he were returned to his native polar sea.

The first apartment inside the north entrance of the Zoo Building is the living room of Sally II, the young elephant. She sways rhythmically from side to side as if keeping time to a music which we cannot hear. Occasionally she rouses from mysterious meditations to extend a pleading trunk for peanuts. When a child teases her by offering a peanut and then withdrawing it, Sally rebukes this example of bad manners by blowing through her trunk. Over the entrance of her pen is a sign: "Sally II. Presented to the children of Rochester, N. Y., by the Rochester *Times-Union* May 1,

POINTS OF INTEREST FOR CHILDREN

1932." Her predecessor, Sally I, also presented by the *Times-Union*, died several years ago, and many a Rochester child, now grown beyond childhood, remembers her. Sally II is a young lady of 11 summers, but she will not attain her full growth until she has reached the age of 25.

Across the aisle from Sally II is the great tank where the three sea lions swim around and around in a fury of energy as if trying to make a new speed record. Apparently they waste no time mourning for the two comrades who recently departed this life, killed by a generous public which persisted in feeding them choice tidbits of burnt matches, cigarette stubs, and peanut hulls, in spite of numerous placards: "Please do not feed the animals."

The Guinea baboons with their intellectual, tufted eyebrows have the look of thoughtful college professors. Mother Nature has ornamented the face of the Mandrill baboon with the blue tattoo markings of an Indian medicine-man.

The Rhesus monkeys are mild little fawn-colored creatures with black cat-faces. Perhaps it was from watching the solemnity with which these monkeys dart about the cage and pull each other's tails that some of our popular screen comedians evolved the idea of contrasting comedy with a melancholy expression.

The sooty Mangebey monkey from Africa is a bored old gentleman with Dundreary whiskers, who looks as if he were worrying about his income tax. Even when he hangs from the cross-bars by his long tail he still wears a grave expression of dignity.

The little gibbons in the next cage have no tails. Their most amusing antic is wrestling. The bout consists in a tangle of spidery arms and legs in which no holds are barred.

It is catch-as-catch-can until the one who is getting the worst of the tussle suddenly springs away out of reach and leaps to the swinging bars where he performs a bit of skillful and intricate trapeze work. These little black and brown gibbons have furry, pansy-blossom masks for faces.

The clowns of the zoo are two chimpanzees from far-off Congo; before their cage an amused crowd of visitors gathers to laugh at the ridiculous antics of these parodies of humanity. If Mr. and Mrs. Chimp are homesick for their native African home they seem to bear it philosophically. The Old Man has a subtle sense of humor. He waits until an audience has collected, large enough to make his efforts worth while, meantime ignoring the encouraging whistling and gesturing of those strange human animals outside his cage. Then, when everyone decides to walk away he suddenly springs to the side of the cage and drums with his feet against the steel paneling to announce that the great one-man act is about to begin. The crowd rushes back, and he comes to the front of his "stage" and goes into his dance, brandishing his long hairy arms and stamping his feet in a fantastic impromptu sort of jig. His droll little eyes watch the crowd, evidently enjoying their laughter, but during the whole performance he is as grave as a judge. Those strange human animals who stand outside his cage dressed in queer hats and incomprehensible clothes are his chief entertainment. When he has succeeded in making them laugh he watches them with a curiosity as frank as their own, and finally dismisses them by retiring to the back of his cage where he droops, bored, waiting for a new audience. Possibly he and his little family debate as to whether chimpanzees care to claim the human race as relatives.

The South American jaguar looks so like a gigantic, gentle house cat that one has the feeling of having wandered

into the land of Gargantua, but an ominous sign over its cage warns visitors to "Keep outside the railing."

Looking at the Bengal tiger, one understands the poem beginning "Tiger, tiger, burning bright." Its hide is nature's most skillful camouflage. Black tracteries on a yellow background simulate the shadows of tree branches on the yellow Bengal sands. The tiger carries his hideout with him, rendering him nearly invisible in his natural surroundings.

The spotted Indian leopard has the most startlingly vivid coloration of any of the "cats." No doubt many of the zoo's lady visitors envy him his beautiful fur coat.

The coyote is a wolf with an inferiority complex. He is as timid as the red fox, without the fox's beautiful brush. On moonlight nights he comes out of his shelter, sits on his haunches, and howls to the moon of his homesickness for the western prairies.

Tired strap-hangers on street-cars might well envy the Australian kangaroo. His immense tail is a prop, a spring-board, and a fifth leg, enabling him, in the Australian bush, to cover the ground in prodigious leaps. Propped on his tail he folds his insignificant little forelegs meekly and surveys the crowd with his mild, sheepish face. But his mildness is deceptive; one kick of those powerful hind legs would kill a man.

The water birds have a luxurious outdoor cage which extends across the entire southern end of the Zoo Building. Here they stage many impromptu little comedies. The grave and ancient pelican looks most benignant, but he has a malicious disposition, pursuing the smaller waterfowl to snatch a morsel of food from their bills. The ducks, especially, fear him, and whenever the old tyrant approaches they

meekly drop whatever morsel they have in their bills and waddle hastily away.

The blue cranes fancy themselves as dancers, and when the sun is warm upon their pool they spread their wings and execute strange awkward whirls and toe-dances.

The parrots are the hoodlums of this bird theatre. From their perches in the gallery they emit raucous hoots and cat-calls. They are dressed in all the colors of the rainbow, vivid scarlets, blues, and yellows.

But for splendor of apparel the peacock outdoes them all. He is a vain Beau Brummel, and has a right to be, for no words can describe the magnificence of his plumage. He wears a tufted top-knot of iridescent blue to match his splendid collar, and trails his coronation robes about the cage. In the moulting season his legs are entirely nude, and he finds himself in the embarrassing predicament of a king who has donned his royal robes and forgotten his trousers.

The mourning doves are pessimists. Whenever there is a lull in the pandemonium of bird-calls, squawks, and whistles, their melancholy, resigned complainings are heard.

There is nothing regal in the appearance of the golden eagle. His smoke-colored feathers droop forlornly, and he sits on the floor of his cage, disconsolate, grieving for the wide domain of sky which he has lost. He can scarcely, by frantic flappings of those great pinions, lift himself from the floor to the perch in the old tree stub in his cage, because the sand-sprinkled floor provides too slippery a take-off.

On an outdoor stage enclosed with steel netting at the north end of the building, four shows are given daily. Well in advance of the beginning of each show, (10:00, 1:00, 3:00, and 4:15), the benches are filled with an enthusiastic audi-

POINTS OF INTEREST FOR CHILDREN

ence. Three seals, Beauty, Patsy and Red, are star performers in the first three shows. They come flopping joyously onto the stage, eager to go through their act. Each successful stunt is rewarded with a morsel of raw fish. The seals, their hides glistening in the sun like black satin, delight their child audience by many astonishing feats. Red expertly balances a surf ball on his nose while he does a "triple roll" and climbs up and down a step ladder. Patsy plays a solo of one note on a horn, while Beauty, at the trainer's command, "sings." Pointing his mustached snout skyward he voices a long-drawn, doleful note like a sheep's ba-a-a, accompanying his song by the operatic gesture of beating his chest with his flipper.

Four o'clock is dinner time in the zoo, and by their increased restlessness as the time approaches, the birds and beasts show that their appetites are accurate timekeepers. There is an eager air of expectation about the crowds of visitors, too, for feeding time is one of the highlights of the show.

The waterfowl scramble and fight over their raw meat, fish, and scraps of bread. The monkeys make a tremendous chatter over their feast of sliced apples and bananas, peanuts, and chopped lettuce. And the "cats" snatch voraciously at raw meat, keeping up a continual threatening growl while they eat.

Meanwhile Old Man Chimpanzee is having a tantrum. He kicks the steel paneling of his cage, creating a thunderous racket that almost drowns Sally's hungry trumpeting.

At 4:15 the outdoor benches are again filled with children, eagerly awaiting the zoo's most popular event, the Chimp's Banquet. For the one-act play the trainer sets the stage with a small table and chair, and the children's favorite actor, Tuffy, the chimpanzee, is brought in. He is dressed in a

sailor suit, a mischievous little Jack tar. The children sit perfectly still, rapt in ecstatic enjoyment of this fairy tale come true—this play of enchantment performed by an animal who acts like a human being and apparently understands whatever is said to him.

Tuffy is a delightfully friendly little fellow. Through the steel netting he thrusts a black paw to shake the hands of his small admirers, his face split in a white-toothed grin. An actor with a stage personality! He is reluctant to leave all this flattering attention, but his appetite is stronger than his vanity, and at last he is persuaded to sit at the table. The feast begins. Soup is served, Tuffy is given a spoon, and with a daintiness that is a lesson in table etiquette he silently spoons his soup. He touches his mouth with his napkin, the soup dish is removed, and the second course is served. This consists of sliced bananas, and is eaten with a fork.

The show goes on. Cocoa is served in a glass. Over the top of his tumbler the chimp rolls his eyes at the children. He would enjoy playing with them, but the trainer's eye is on him. He drinks his cocoa, tipping the tumbler for the last delicious drop.

At a command from the trainer the Old Man carefully stacks the tumblers and wipes the tabletop with a damp cloth. The meal is over and dignity relaxes. The Old Man makes an affectionate grab at the attendant's arm, an invitation for a bit of play. The attendant tickles him, and then occurs the most startling feature of the whole show. The chimpanzee laughs! His laugh is silent, but the thrown-back head, the widely opened lips, and the display of a mouthful of teeth are as expressive of joy as is any human laughter. Man has always asserted as one of the proofs of his superiority that he is the only animal who laughs; yet here is an animal that laughs too.

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It is evident that the chimpanzee enjoys the show as thoroughly as does the audience, and the way he clings to his chair when the trainer attempts to lead him away reminds one of a reluctant child at bedtime.

From time to time it is planned to add new features to these outdoor shows which have made of the zoo one of the city's most attractive places for children to visit.

ROCHESTER MUSEUM OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Location: Corner of Bloss and Backus Sts.

Transportation: Dewey Ave. car line.

Hours: Weekdays, 9-5.

Saturdays, 9-12.

The best time for children to visit the museum is on Saturday forenoons between 10 and 11, for then is enacted the Treasure Chest program, a little playlet showing the costumes, customs, and folk dances of some foreign country. Usually refreshments are served, each member of the child audience being given a sample of food typical of the country being represented.

First floor: Hall of History and Period Rooms

A museum is an enchanted place. It holds within its walls the things that history tells about. When a person enters the Hall of History he leaves this twentieth century and finds himself back in the days when the Indians lived in the woods where Rochester now stands, nearly a century and a half ago.

The Pioneer Kitchen has a strange past. It was once a part of the old Steele Tavern built between 1790 and 1800 near East Bloomfield. When the tavern was destroyed the kitchen was taken apart, moved to the museum, and rebuilt

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as it is today. The small window panes of flawed, greenish glass were made many years before plate glass was invented. No one had stoves when that fireplace was built.

It is interesting to see how cooking was done in those days. In the large kettle swinging on the crane was cooked venison, bear's meat, or other wild game. Johnnycakes made from corn meal ground in Ebenezer Allen's mill were baked in the oven built into the side of the fireplace.

The little wooden mortar standing on the kitchen table was used for grinding sugar bought in large cone-shaped loaves.

When a traveler, tired from riding on horseback over miles of forest trails, stopped at the tavern overnight, he sat before the fireplace in that home-made, splint-bottomed chair. He lighted his pipe with a paper spill taken from the glass spill-jar on the mantel, for matches were not invented until 1834.

At bedtime the tavern keeper filled with embers the long-handled bed warmer standing at the right of the fireplace, lighted a candle from one of the brass candlesticks on the mantel, and escorted the traveler to his room. Then he returned to the kitchen to wind the grandfather clock, bank the fire with ashes, and bar the doors against a possible Indian attack.

The Country Store is of a somewhat later period than the Pioneer Kitchen. Here are displayed commodities in use when Rochester was Rochesterville. Most of the articles shown could not be bought today in any store: splint baskets made by the Indians and traded for gunpowder or calico; children's hand-made, copper-toed boots; chests of tea-dust from China; a carpet bag, a type of hand luggage once so popular in the northern states that northerners traveling

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below the Mason-Dixon line after the Civil War were known as "carpet baggers." That twist of fibre like a knot of coarse gray hair is flax ready for weaving.

In the Weaving Room stands a flax wheel for spinning flax thread to be woven into linen, and a larger wheel for spinning woolen yarn. The wax figure seated before a loom represents a woman weaving rag carpeting.

In the Costume Exhibit large glass cases display the ruffled dresses, pantalettes, and bustles in fashion when Lafayette visited Rochester in 1825. In another case bonnets bloom like flowers in an old-fashioned garden. A quiet little Quaker sunbonnet of gray taffeta is awed by a haughty velvet hat trimmed with ostrich tips, fashioned by a Paris milliner.

Along the shelf of another case marches a procession of little pasteboard people. Leading the march is Mary Jemison, the "White Woman of the Genesee," who, stolen by the Indians when a child, spent her life among them; Ebenezer "Indian" Allen, Rochester's first white settler and the builder of the first mills; Hamlet Scrantom, another pioneer settler; Nathaniel Rochester, for whom the city was named; and many others.

The models of Allen's mills are so realistic that one expects to see the water wheel begin to turn and the tall figure of Indian Allen himself appear in the doorway. There is the little cabin of Hamlet Scrantom, built where the Powers Block now stands. It is so complete in every detail, from the coonskins hanging on the log walls to the ax in the chopping block, that it would not be surprising to see smoke curling from the chimney.

The exhibit of early farming tools tells the story of the pioneer farmer. Cowbell and branding iron speak of the days when there were no fences and cattle were allowed to roam

through the woods. The flail was the pioneer's first threshing machine. The bee box served as a means of finding honey. Sugar was expensive, and lucky was the man who found a bee tree with its store of wild honey. Taking the little box under his arm the hunter set forth to "line" a bee tree. He captured a honey-laden wild bee, imprisoned it in the box, and after following the line of its flight for some distance, released it. Straight as a bullet it flew on toward the bee tree. Another bee, another and another, each following the same airway, led the hunter on until he reached their airport, a hollow tree trunk sometimes filled with the harvests of many summers.

That home-made straw-woven beehive was baited with a piece of honeycomb to lure a wild swarm to take up residence in it.

It is noteworthy that most of the tools and utensils of early days were hand-made, proving that the pioneer was a man skilled in many trades.

Second floor: Pioneer Arts and Culture; Nature Hall; Extension Division.

"Man Surveys His Past" is the title of a case which contains, in little, the story of man's evolution. Wax figures show, first, a crouching form only a little more human than the ape, a little swifter of foot, a little more skillful of hand, and, like the ape, without the power of speech; then, the Dawn Man, who has learned to speak, knows the use of fire, and makes crude tools; next, the Neanderthal Man, a little higher in the scale, having a religion and a social and family organization, but still living in caves; lastly, the Cro-Magnon Man, who has developed a crude art and reached the highest development of prehistoric humanity.

There are exhibits of minerals of startling beauty, which have a mysterious quality not yet understood by scientists.

Under a violet light certain dull gray stones glow with a dazzling splendor of color, as if lighted from within.

A meteorite as large as a pumpkin arouses awe at the thought of the deafening thunder of its fall as it blazed, hurtling through the space between the worlds.

Rocks bearing strange grooves and scratches are relics of the centuries when glaciers covered Monroe Country to a depth at least a mile higher than the Pinnacle Hills.

In Nature Hall glass cases hold the very spirit of summer throughout the year. The wild flowers of Monroe County are marvelously imitated in wax in their natural surroundings of moss and leafmold. Here "grow" the closed gentian, trillium, hepatica, meadow lilies, violets, all made with such skill that even the bees and butterflies might accept them as genuine. The weird blossoms of the Indian pipe or "corpse plant" are like ghost flowers. Snug in his canopied shelter hides jolly Jack-in-the-pulpit. And surely the fairies themselves would be deceived by the waxen mushrooms and hide under their tents. Like evil gnomes the poisonous toadstools lurk among the good mushrooms, looking so innocent and mushroom-like that only an expert can tell them apart.

In the Hall of Birds four huge cases portray the bird life of the four seasons. One has the feeling that at some sudden instant, surprised in the midst of its busy activities, the bird world was caught and held under a magic spell. Birds poise in mid-air, in motionless flight, and only sharp eyes can solve the seeming miracle. Wires, so fine as to be almost invisible, explain the mystery. In the near future these "nature pictures" will be brought to life. The cases will be electrified, and the birds will burst into song.

Nowhere else can a child enter so closely into the world of birds and see them in all their daily business of living,

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unless he might make himself invisible by the old fairy recipe of putting fern seed in his shoes.

Third floor: Archeology and Indian Life.

How thrilling it would be if, while walking in the woods, one suddenly found, in a secret valley undiscovered by white men, an Indian village. Hiding behind the trees, one could creep closer with breathless interest, to see how Indians really live.

Such a village may be found on the third floor of the museum. It is small, as if seen from a hilltop above, and peopled by tiny Indians, who are busy and apparently unaware that the palefaces have arrived. Several braves are building a wigwam. Another is making arrowheads, and a squaw is pounding corn in a stone mortar.

A closer view of Indian life is shown in the two lodges, real lodges, in which, years ago, real Indians lived. A buffalo skin curtains the sleeping-bunks built against the wall. Deerskins serve as rugs. An Indian woman (made of wax), clothed in a beaded dress of buckskin, kneels before the fireplace; and an Indian brave, tired, perhaps, from a day of hunting, rests on a bench. The firelight gives such an air of coziness to the place that one imagines it might be pleasant, for a time at least, to live in a wigwam.

LAMBERTON CONSERVATORY

Location: Highland Park.

Transportation: South Ave. car line.

Hours: Daily, 10-5.

A large variety of flower and foliage plants is on display at the Lamberton Conservatory throughout the year: poinsettias in Christmas season, Easter lilies in the early spring, and chrysanthemums at Thanksgiving.

POINTS OF INTEREST FOR CHILDREN

In the parching heat of the cactus room grow the weird, nightmarish plants which thrive in deserts. The Old Man cactus, or Aaron's Beard, a gray-whiskered patriarch, holds the center of the room, lurking ill-naturedly behind his thorns. Along the ground writhes the "snake cactus," one of the few varieties of this species of plants that have a showy blossom. Its lovely red and yellow flowers, however, can be seen only at night.

The prickly pear is a coquette, attracting attention by its brightly tinted fruit, but repelling too friendly advances with stinging thorns. The fruit, which is scarcely worth such thorny protection, being mild and rather tasteless, is not the only virtue of this cactus. The myriads of tiny red insects which infest its leaves are gathered by the natives of Mexico to be made into red cochineal dye. The cochineal industry of Mexico has become of less importance since the discovery of coal tar dyes.

The cochineal cactus is a plant of slow growth, producing at the end of each frond only one pad or leaf yearly. All cacti bloom, but the flowers of most varieties are inconspicuous. The water cactus has saved the lives of many travelers who, wandering lost in the deserts of Lower California and dying of thirst, have found this vegetable water tank and quenched their thirst with the water which its pulp stores in large quantities. The spineless cactus is also kind to man. Improved by the wizardry of Luther Burbank, it forms a valuable cattle fodder in the arid wastelands of the West.

Among the agaves is that strange variety known as the century plant. Legend says it blooms but once in a century, but this is not strictly true, some plants producing blossoms at the age of 30 years. As soon as the rare flower fades, the plant withers and dies, while a new generation of plants sprouts from its root. The century plant is cultivated on

the plateau of Mexico. From its fermented juice the natives make a liquor called *pulque*, and, by distillation, a still more deadly intoxicant called *mescal*. The sisal hemp of Florida and Central America is a variety of century plant, from the fibres of which binding twine and cordage are made. Many varieties of agaves have beautiful foliage patterned with markings of various shades. Some, mottled in an uncomfortable resemblance to snakes, are interesting examples of nature's protective camouflage.

The warlike *Yucca*, bristling with dagger leaves from which it receives its other name of Spanish Bayonet, is a sheep in wolf's clothing, for in reality it is a member of the meek lily family. Its ancestry is revealed in huge clusters of beautiful lily-shaped flowers.

The Crown of Thorns is another desert plant, a native of the Holy Land. These red blossoms are not true flowers, but flowery bracts or leaves of crimson which surround the small and scarcely noticeable flower. In this respect the Crown of Thorns resembles its relative, the poinsettia, the flamboyant "flowers" of which are really colored foliage surrounding the true flower. The *euphorbia maculata*, a distant cousin of the poinsettia, in spite of its dignified name, leads a wild life in this climate.

From the dry desert atmosphere of the cactus room one enters the moist jungle climate of the tropical room. Here grow the ferns, dainty maidenhairs native to our northern woods, gigantic jungle ferns, and many interesting varieties of mosses. A magnifying glass reveals in these mosses unsuspected beauties. Through the lens, as Alice through the looking glass, one may enter a strange dreamland of enchanted forests. Silver-gray lichens, the robbers of the vegetable kingdom, spread their tents upon the kindly bark of trees from which they steal their living. The fronds of the staghorn fern branch in the form of deer's antlers; on

POINTS OF INTEREST FOR CHILDREN

their undersides, as in the case of all ferns, the seeds cling like specks of brown dust. It has been said that children wearing fern seeds in their shoes become invisible and are able to see fairies, but scientists have never been able to prove this!

These are only a few of the many interesting plants at the conservatory. Richard Horsey, park foreman, whose office is in the herbarium back of the conservatory, is most courteous in giving information to interested visitors.

The Lamberton Conservatory was built in 1911 as a memorial to A. B. Lamberton, former park commissioner and president of the Park Board.

Almost directly across from the conservatory a footpath leads down into the Poets' Garden, where in shady seclusion grow those flowers of which the poets have sung: primroses, daffodils, columbine, violets, anemones, jonquils, trilliums, and many others. A birdbath invites the birds, and stone benches offer hospitality to tired sightseers. Inscribed on these benches are various quotations from Shakespeare. Particularly appropriate to this bird-haunted spot is

Under the greenwood tree
Who loves to lie with me,
And tune his merrie note
Unto the sweet bird's throat.

PART II

MONROE COUNTY

DESCRIPTION

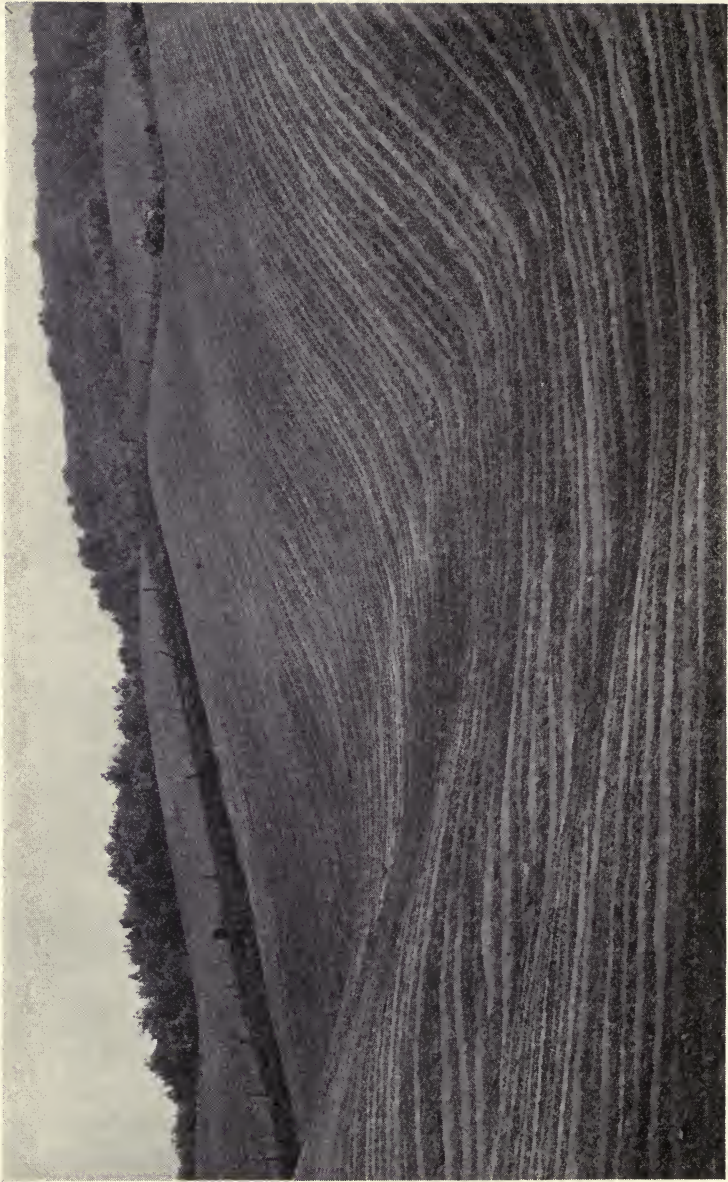
LOCATION

THE County of Monroe, formed in 1821 from Genesee and Ontario Counties, was named for James Monroe, fifth president of the United States. Its northern boundary, about 32 miles between the 77°22' and 78° W. meridians, is formed by the shore of Lake Ontario, most easterly of the Great Lakes.

GEOGRAPHY

The 663 square miles of the county support a population of 423,881, about 22½ percent of which lives outside the city of Rochester. In Monroe's north-center, Rochester straddles the Genesee River, taming it to her will, and holds in her grasp the radiating lines of transportation—railroads, bus lines, and macadamized roads.

Occupying the central part of the Lake Ontario plain, the land rises from the lake towards the south a maximum of 784 feet in almost imperceptible grades. Deposits of sand and clay, remnants of glacial debris, form rounded hills of low relief throughout the county. This relatively flat topography, in contrast with the rolling terrain farther south, diverted railroads and canals through Monroe County. This fact, coupled with the shipping facilities afforded by the lake, has made Rochester a key commercial city and has



Monroe County Farm Land—“The Oceanic Roll of the Soil”

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given it a prosperity which is reflected throughout the county.

Lake Ontario modifies the extremes of temperature of Monroe. The water absorbs heat during the day and radiates it at night, and in much the same way heat absorbed in the summer is liberated rather late in the fall. The well-drained glacial deposits provide fertile soil. The combination has made the county one of the more important fruit-growing sections of the state.

Irondequoit Valley, in the north-central part of the county, extends from a point 1 mile west of the Genesee River eastward 5 miles to Irondequoit Bay. With an area of 17 square miles, it covers the 3½-mile-wide strip between the Ridge Road and Lake Ontario. Stream trenching in this region has produced striking valleys and ridges, such as those found in Durand-Eastman Park in Rochester. Prior to the ice age, this valley was the channel of the Genesee River. Its rock bottom is about 500 feet beneath the water surface. The present Rochester canyon became the course of the river when a blockade of glacial debris in the Rush-Mendon section forced the post-glacial Genesee from the Irondequoit Valley into its present path through Rochester.

The effects of standing glacial waters are still visible in the famous Ridge Road, which runs through the northern part of the county. This road follows the shore line of the last of a series of temporary glacial lakes known as Lake Iroquois.

The Genesee River, cutting through the center of the city of Rochester, is the outstanding physical and scenic feature of the county. It has excavated in Silurian strata a trench which rivals the gorge below Niagara Falls.



The Gorge of the Genesee above the Highbanks

The Pinnacle Range is a glacial frontal moraine of sand and gravel in the southeastern corner of Rochester. Its western extremity overlooks the clay-covered bottom of the former glacial Lake Dana. So unconsolidated are these

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glacial deposits that many of the buildings constructed over them rest on pile foundations.

GEOLOGY

The rocks beneath the county are a series of Silurian limestone, shale, and sandstone, which were laid as sediments on ocean bottoms many millions of years ago. Compacted under their own weight and the weight of now-gone overlying and younger sediments, these deposits became solid rock. The strata, in orderly vertical succession, are inclined slightly to the south. Thus the younger and relatively later beds are found away from the lake.

After the formation of these rocks and a great thickness of younger ones deposited above them, an uplift occurred. Exposed to the weathering and erosion of the atmosphere and running water, the younger strata were washed away. After long-continued erosion, the major and basic features of the country's topography were evolved.

The ice age or Pleistocene Period, a comparatively recent geological epoch, covered this section with a great thickness of ice. Frozen into the ice, pushed ahead of the ice, and carried by waters running out of the ice where it had melted, were large amounts of rocky debris—sand, gravel, clay, cobblestones. This debris was dumped when the ice sheet finally melted away and became superimposed on the bed-rock topography as low hills and ridges. The cobblestones were used by the pioneers to build their homes.

The present course of the Genesee River, Irondequoit Bay, which occupies the pre-glacial river valley, and Lake Ontario have all evolved since the northward recession of the ice sheet.

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PALEONTOLOGY

Not only do the position and mineral composition of a rock stratum tell stories of geologic evolution and history, but its layers also contain clues in the form of petrified remains of ancient life. More than 200 species of fossilized marine animals have been found in the Rochester shale alone. The Guelph dolomite (magnesium calcium carbonate rock named for Guelph, Canada) has a large fossil fauna, the outstanding element of which is a primitive sea urchin. The Medina sandstone is known for the worm burrows which it exhibits. The Bertie waterlime (natural cement rock) is noted for its exceptionally well-preserved specimens of graptolites and eurypterids (extinct cousin of the modern lobster and scorpion).

Strata which bear fossils and are older than the Silurian Period lie deeply buried in Monroe County; younger rocks, which once covered this section, have been removed by later erosion; hence only fossils of Silurian age are found in great numbers. On the southern fringe of the county, where the Finger Lakes hills begin, the strata of the next younger geologic period, the Devonian, crop out and continue as the surface formations into Pennsylvania.

After the ice age, land animals rather than marine species died and left their remains for man to find. Chief among these are the mammoths and mastodons, extinct relatives of the modern African and Asiatic elephants. The bones of a peccary, which looked much like the modern razorback hog, were discovered at Pittsford. Mammoth and mastodon remains, found at Pittsford, in Rochester, and along the banks of Irondequoit Creek, were preserved in swamp deposits of the ice age, indicating that the huge, lumbering beasts had been unable to extricate themselves.

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FLORA

The once extensive forests of Monroe have dwindled to farm wood lots scattered throughout the country. Carefully conserved by the farmers and harvested for fuel and timber, they form an impressive resource.

The soil of the county will produce all flowers adaptable to the climate. Most of the native wild flowers can be found in Mendon Ponds County Park, where an ancient peat bed has been converted into a botanical garden. In the marshlands bordering Deep Pond, wild iris wave their blue flags. Here also lurk the ferocious insect eaters, the pitcher plant, the Venus' flytrap, the sundew, and the bladderwort. The nun-like blind gentian grows in seclusion, its perpetually closed buds refusing to look upon the world. In May dogwood stars the woods with white blossoms and in winter spreads a banquet table for the birds who relish its white berries.

Many kinds of orchids grow wild, particularly in Bergen Swamp; 23 varieties are extremely rare. The woods are haunted by the Indian pipe, a ghostly plant hidden away under dead leaves. A few of the native wild flowers bear sinister names, such as snake-root and blood-root. The devil's paint brush, cursed by farmers because it renders acres of their farm lands useless, daubs the hillsides with its orange-colored bloom to please the eyes of those who do not realize its economic menace. Another weed thrives in spite of being afflicted with the horrendous name of hellebore. Other plants, more happily named, are the lady slippers, maidenhair fern, Dutchmen's breeches, and Jack-in-the-pulpit.

The pioneer women, wise in herb lore, searched the woods and clearings for the medicinal plants which still grow in the Genesee country. In preparation for the long winter

siege, they suspended from the cabin rafters bunches of boneset, elecampagne, gold seal, burdock, bladderwort, wintergreen, elder flowers, thoroughwort, blackberry roots, sheep sorrel, bark of moosewood, slippery elm, and many others then regarded as cure-alls. They supplemented their food supply with many edible plants—"green sass"—which still flourish but in this prosperous age are little used: dandelions, cowslips, milkweed sprouts, sheep sorrel, plantain. Butternuts, hickory nuts, and sweet acorns were hoarded to serve as delicacies on winter evenings. Caraway seeds were prized for seasoning; oak galls, hickory bark, and green butternut hulls were saved to make dye. Mushrooms, strawberries, raspberries, huckleberries, and blueberries added variety to the summer diet then as they do now.

FAUNA

In the days of the first settlers in Monroe County, bears, wolves, wildcats, deer, and poisonous snakes were common native animals. Certain game birds, notably the wild turkey, were hunted for food. The predatory animals were slaughtered and most of the venomous snakes were exterminated under the stimulus of bounties. The small harmless animals which have continued to inhabit the county were forced to move from forests to wood lots; but those which preferred the swamps are still found there. The mink, muskrat, weasel, fox, raccoon, and skunk are still valued for their furs. The bigger animals are all gone, but, partly to take their places, alien game birds have been introduced, have taken hold, and are hunted annually during the legal season. The place of the wild turkey has been taken by the introduced pheasant, a native of the Orient. Probably several other bird species, once prevalent in the county, have become locally extinct. Most of the songbirds have adapted themselves to the growth of Rochester and the dwindling of the woods and must now rejoice that sanctuaries are be-

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ing created for them. The Audubon Nature Club has recorded more than 250 different species of birds seen in Monroe County by its members.

Although the county is not famed for its fishing, some of its streams abound with trout put out by local hatcheries. There is hardly a little pond without its sunfish; hardly a stretch of slow water without its sucker. Out in Lake Ontario big fish abound, but the sturgeon of the last century are about gone.

MINERALS

Monroe County has few commercially profitable minerals. Among these are dolomite, gypsum, sand, gravel, and crushed stone. Of these, dolomite is the most important. A stratum of this road-surfacing rock, approximately 3,000 feet wide, runs through the townships of Gates, Penfield, and Wheatland. Gypsum (calcium sulphate) lies in pocket deposits throughout the dolomite strata. Before commercial fertilizers were obtainable, ground gypsum was used to sweeten the virgin soil, making possible the bumper crops of Genesee wheat which for many years made Rochester a milling center.

Other latent mineral resources of the county not now found practicable for extensive commercial development include hundreds of peat beds, most of which are too small to warrant operation; small veins of iron ore, one of the largest being a vein a foot thick in the bank of the Genesee in Maplewood Park; salt springs in Irondequoit, Greece, and Hamlin, from some of which the pioneers obtained salt; pockets of natural gas which, when drilled, revealed small amounts; Medina sandstone along Irondequoit Creek and in the Genesee River gorge, quarrying of which is now abandoned because of the inferior quality of the product; Niagara limestone in the northeastern and western parts of

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Rochester; and numerous beds of clay from which bricks of superior quality were burned in local kilns and used in the construction of many of the city's older residences. These mineral resources played an important part in the early development of local industry.

AGRICULTURE

The 5,084 farms of the county, 80 percent of which are owner-operated, total 337,092 acres, with a value of \$37,-616,194. The Federal farm census of 1934 reported total crop failures on only 7,450 acres.

The lake-tempered climate, the good seasonal distribution of rainfall, the relative fertility of soil, and the preponderance of tillable lands favor a diversity of crops, of which fruits are the most important. In 1929 the county produced 1,245,009 bushels of apples and 116,291 bushels of peaches, an output which cannot be duplicated until new orchards have replaced those destroyed during the severe winter of 1933. Crops of cherries, pears, and plums, though smaller in volume, are also of economic importance.

Increased wheat raising, necessitated by devastation of the fruit orchards, now places Monroe first among the counties of the state in the production of wheat. Potatoes, Monroe's second most valuable tillage crop, yield, in an average season, more than 1½ million bushels. In 1929 cabbages valued at \$448,079 and tomatoes valued at \$352,029 were produced in the county.

Because of their proximity to Rochester markets and railroad transportation, the rich muck lands of the county are devoted to truck gardening, which forms a profitable industry in the towns of Greece and Gates and in the area immediately north of Rochester. There are 75 acres of greenhouses throughout the county, most of them in the close

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vicinity of Rochester. The nurseries, another valuable branch of Monroe's agriculture, ship stock and seeds to all parts of the world.

CONSERVATION

The Monroe County Regional Planning Board does much to foster the conservation of natural resources. The major objective has been the reduction of soil erosion, and, although the board lacks powers of enforcement, the farmers and "landed gentry" have been quick to carry out its recommendations.

The board has made a survey of the watershed of Irondequoit Creek to ascertain the degree of erosion and to devise means for its prevention. The published report indicates where trees and other vegetation should be planted. Carrying out the recommendation of the board, the State Conservation Commission will upon application, furnish to farmers trees to be planted by the farmers themselves. In the Irondequoit watershed, 340,000 trees had been planted by October 1, 1936, and 800,000 more ordered for planting. Nursery stock for this form of reforestation is also grown from seed in the county parks.

Since 1930 the Monroe County Farm Bureau has conducted woodlot demonstrations under an extension course of the Forestry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. The bureau has made soil tests throughout the county to determine where alfalfa might profitably be planted and recommends the planting of clover where the soil is insufficiently rich in lime to grow alfalfa.

These efforts of the Regional Planning Board and the Farm Bureau, with the cooperation of farmers, have in the last 10 years lessened soil erosion.

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Wildlife conservation is effected to some extent by the state game laws.

Bird sancturaries have been established in the Monroe County parks, in which birds are protected and fed. Migratory birds are given special attention, and year-around residents are guarded from winter starvation.

The most important work in the conservation of wildlife is carried on at Mendon Ponds County Park. The breeding of waterfowl, quail, and pheasant is the principal activity. Two 10-acre fields, enclosed by a 6-foot dog-proof and partially vermin-proof fence, are supplied with a modern incubator house, a feed storehouse, and seven brooder houses, all with electrical equipment. Sixty-five large moveable holding pens are provided for adult birds. A total of 184 quail were raised to maturity in 1935 and about 100 of them were liberated. A new woodland breeding area, enclosed by a 4-foot wire fence, was completed in 1935; aquatic food plants were introduced in the ponds; and the breeding of black and mallard ducks was begun.

The Planning Board is sponsoring (1937) a study of stream pollution and preventive methods to save fish. Meanwhile, the state annually stocks county streams with thousands of bass, bullheads, perch, pickerel, and trout. The state fish hatchery at Powder Mills Park supplies the fingerlings.

INDIANS AND ARCHEOLOGY

Before the advent of the white man, Monroe County was the stamping ground of the Seneca Indians. By far the most powerful tribe of the League of the Iroquois, the Senecas, from their stronghold in the Genesee Valley, controlled the important routes to the west and were known as "Keepers of the Western Door."

INDIANS AND ARCHEOLOGY

Before the Senecas came to guard the fords of the Genesee, Algonkian Indians, as far back as archeologists can trace, pursued a peaceful community life in small villages with few fortifications or stockades. The remains of a few forts along the Ridge Road do more to establish the antiquity of their occupation than to give them a war record. One of their most important village sites is today occupied by the River Campus of the University of Rochester. Another was in Maplewood Park, and still another near Augustine and Albemarle Streets. Artifacts from these sites are included among the exhibits at the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences: pottery, grooved axes, large spear heads, arrowheads, implements of copper, and objects of polished slate—predominantly the tools of peace. The aggressive Iroquois, according to modern archeologists, nomaded their way east from Puget Sound, established themselves in the upper valley of the Ohio, and spread into New York State, exterminating or absorbing the Algonkian peoples. Triangular arrowheads—weapons of warfare—take their place among the artifacts found in the hilltop strongholds that began to dot the hitherto unfortified vantage points of the Algonkins. Better pottery and better pipes give indications of a more highly developed domestic life to be more aggressively defended.

The body of Indian lore and Indian history in Monroe County has to do, therefore, with the Iroquois. Religious liberty and freedom of worship were fundamentals in their thought; they never waged war over matters of religion nor sought to compel people to believe the things that they themselves believed. Their own animistic religion pervaded everything they did and almost completely regulated their habits. Like the Greeks, they had many gods; and, although it may be true that they did not have a principal god until the Jesuits taught them the idea of a supreme deity, yet their gods ranked variously in importance.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

The chief of all their gods was Tehachwenjaiwahkonk (*Earth-Holder*), who ruled the realm of the sky, living in a white lodge under the branches of a celestial tree. His wife was Iagenchi (*Great Mother*), whose curiosity as to what lay beneath the roots of the celestial tree induced her to cause it to be uprooted. This aroused the anger of her husband, who pushed her through the hole in the sky made by the uprooting of the tree. Plunging downward through space, Iagenchi was caught and held by the interlaced wings of the water birds. A great turtle arose from the sea, holding on his shell a bit of earth deposited there by a muskrat which had brought it from the bottom of the ocean; and here the Great Mother rested. The turtle grew rapidly and the earth grew with it, forming a large island. The woman from the skies brought life with her and gave birth to a daughter, who soon grew up and began to help her mother, but spent a part of each day exploring the island. One day she met a lover and was "married to him while swinging on a vine." She gave birth to two boys, one of whom caused her death. The elder boy became known as the Light One, or Good Mind, and the younger was called the Dark One, or Evil Mind.

Good Mind dutifully watched over his mother's grave, and kept it well watered. Eventually from the soil in which she was buried sprang the maize, or Indian corn, providing in its kernels milk for the nourishment of her children. From her body sprang the bean plant, and from her toes the edible tuber. After a time Good Mind set out to seek his father and finally found him on a mountain top. As a test of identification he was obliged to overcome flames, whirlwinds, and great falling rocks. At length the "shining being" in the mountain (the sun) was satisfied, answering, "I am your father."

When Good Mind returned from his quest he brought back with him all manner of plants, birds, fishes, and

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animals, which escaped from their confining pouches at an auspicious time, becoming the progenitors of all the living things on the earth. Later Good Mind and Evil Mind had a quarrel in which Evil Mind tried to slay his brother, but failed and was banished to the underworld, where all evil creatures associate with him. Good Mind created human beings from reflections of himself which he saw in a pool of water. Then he became invisible and returned to the sky-world, accompanied by his grandmother, the sky-woman, over a celestial path formed by a ray of light.

Whirlwind and Thunderer were other well-known gods, and there were the gods of death, the gods of dreams, and the gods of many of the other natural forces. These, however, were spirits who were to be propitiated and honored but who had no creative power, except a kind of magical power to transform things. Chief among the nature spirits was the Sun; the Moon governed the night, the Spirits of Sustenance made the food plants grow, Zephyr brought health, and Morning Star heralded the day. In opposition to the beneficent beings who inhabited the forest, the hills, and the air, there was an equal number of malignant beings with terrible powers for evil. In the sky lived Cloud Land Eagle, with a dew pool resting between his shoulders, from which he gave drink to the thirsty plants when the rain did not fall; but under the water lived Horned Snake, whose evil seems to have taken the form of appearing as a human being and luring unsuspecting maidens to his submarine caverns. Horned Snake loved human wives, but Thunderer hated the whole tribe of Horned Snakes and fought with them on sight.

In the folklore of the Senecas, fairies, pygmies, and other creatures friendly to man abound. Some of these lived in the forest and rocky glens, while others dwelt under the water. In the mountains lived great giants, called Stone Coats be-

cause they could never be slain by spear or arrow. Their favorite pastime was to hunt down men and women and little children in order to eat them raw. In the course of time all these fearful giants were chased into a cave near Onondaga, where Thunderer shook immense rocks down upon them, exterminating all except one lone survivor who imparted his wisdom to a scared boy seeking refuge in the cave. In accordance with instructions he organized the False Face Company. In one of its secret ceremonies this mysterious organization uses a great mask covered with pebbles, with a flint arrowpoint embedded in its forehead.

A belief in ghosts was universal among the Iroquois. These were assumed to be earth-bound spirits who lingered either to finish some earthly affair or to work harm because they came from malicious souls. Since names were thought to be bands of attachment, or cords binding the person in some mysterious manner, it was deemed improper to mention the name of one dead for fear of calling the soul back from its abode of pleasure to mundane scenes of fear and conflict. And so it came about that when a departed one was mentioned, a descriptive name was given, such as *He-who-lived-on-the-mountain-and-sang-much-to-the-stars*, or *She-who-wore-the-red-feather-in-her-hair*. Every individual tried to develop some personal trait in order that he might have an implied name as well as a real one. Because a stranger might conjure the name and work injury to its owner, the real name of a red man was never revealed.

The Iroquois believed that Good and Evil were in a state of constant warfare but eventually Good would triumph and Evil perish. Evil spirits were the reflection of evil and had much the same power as the beneficent ones, but their power was deemed to be ephemeral. All living things are reflections of the Creator, but since reflection is not material substance, all living matter can be transformed or trans-

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planted into other forms. Thus a man who had acquired magic could transform himself into a bear, a deer, or other lower animal form.

No one doubted that there was a land of happy souls and that the good would never perish. In the eternal land the Creator shuts the eyes of the newcomers and takes their soul-bodies to pieces, afterward putting them together again, piece by piece, casting out all evil and disease and leaving a regenerated and completely good soul.

Upon such beliefs the Seneca built "his faith in the brotherhood of all life, his hope for the future, and his eternal salvation." He was taught that if his practices were sometimes cruel and inhuman, it was because the Indian, like the white man, belonged to the "inhuman human race," and because he was obliged to propitiate the demons of war, who demand suffering and bloodshed.

MISSIONARIES AND SOLDIERS

Etienne Brulé, a French scout traveling in 1615, through the region that is now western New York, was the first European to see the Genesee River. In the years following, the Jesuits established four mission posts in the vicinity of what is now Rochester: La Conception at Totiakton, a Seneca village on the present site of Rochester Junction; St. Jean at Gandachisagon, south of Totiakton; St. Jacques on Boughton Hill near Victor; and St. Michael $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Boughton Hill. The eight Jesuit missionaries who are known to have taught and preached in the vicinity during the second half of the 17th century, exerted an enduring influence upon the Indians, accustoming them in some measure to the ways of the white man and paving the way for white settlement.

The other form of French penetration had as its aim the control of the Seneca lands as a doorway to the lucrative fur

trade of the interior. Preeminent among the French soldiers and explorers who led expeditions through western New York was René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, the "first promoter of the Great West." Born of a wealthy Rouen family in 1643, in his youth he became a Jesuit novice, but, unable to bear the restraints of a monastic life, he left the order at the age of 23. In later years he became a fiery opponent of the Jesuits in Canada, principally because they disapproved of his traffic in brandy with the Indians. His career as an explorer came to an end with his murder near the mouth of the Mississippi in 1687.

On August 10, 1669, La Salle entered Irondequoit Bay with nine canoes and 34 men, including two priests, De Gasson and Galinee; the latter's journal is the source of our knowledge of the expedition, the purpose of which was to secure information about the Ohio Trail to the beaver country. The Indians were excessively polite. La Salle and his companions were subjected to an eight-day round of entertainment: they were dined and feted; they were shown the tribal games and dances; they were even treated to the sight of the burning of a prisoner. But at the same time it was made plain that the Indians, well aware of their strategic position, would not permit the French to open up a thoroughfare through their territory. After the remains of the executed prisoner were consumed in a cannibal feast by brandy-crazed Indians, La Salle grew apprehensive and withdrew his men in small parties to take up residence in the lesser villages at some distance from Totiakton. His expedition failed of its purpose.

The work of the Jesuit missionaries was undone by other hands. In 1687 Jacques Rene de Brisay, Marquis de Denonville, Governor of New France, (Canada) undertook a military penetration of the Genesee country with a force of about 3,000 Frenchmen and Indian confederates. The

INDIANS AND ARCHEOLOGY

Senecas were warned by the Governor of New York and by friendly Indians. The French landed on a sandy ridge near the present town of Sea Breeze. After repelling the first Indian attack, they advanced south and destroyed several Indian villages. But the Seneca warriors were continually at their heels, and in the end the French were forced to retreat to the shore of Lake Ontario and return to Canada. The Indians never forgot this punitive expedition, any more than they forgot the invasions of Champlain. It turned them permanently against the French and thereby contributed to the final English victory in the struggle for the western empire.

The Senecas endeavored to remain neutral as long as possible, refusing to countenance permanent settlement by either French or English. In the early Colonial wars, when the French had the upper hand, they leaned toward the French; but in 1759, after the English had won a string of decisive victories, they became allies of the English, binding themselves by treaty with Sir William Johnson in 1764.

Respecting the obligations undertaken in this treaty, the Senecas remained faithful to the British cause in the Revolution. During the early years of the war the "vale of the Senecas" served as a retreat for bands of Indians and Tories who sallied forth in devastating sorties and raids upon the rebelling colonists. In 1779 the United Colonies sent the Clinton-Sullivan expedition into the Indian territory, which so thoroughly destroyed villages and fields that the Seneca Nation never recovered from the blow. The Indians retreated to Fort Niagara where, in the severe winter that followed, with little clothing and less food, hundreds died from disease and starvation.

In the treaty of peace signed in 1783, the British made no mention of their Indian allies but left them to the tender

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

mercies of the new Nation. George Washington became, in a sense, the father of the now subjected Indian race. He treated them so leniently and wisely that in his theology the Indian places near the gate of the red man's heaven a superb residence for George Washington, where they believe he exists in solitary splendor, the sole white man in the land fashioned by the Great Spirit for all good and brave Indians.

The remnants of the once mighty tribes, who in the course of years filtered back to their homeland, sold their holdings or deeded them away. Phelps of Phelps & Gorham, while negotiating a treaty, asked the Senecas to give him a lot on which he could erect a mill to grind corn for the Indians. They agreed, whereupon Phelps selected a section comprising 200,000 acres although one acre could have sufficed. As their lands were occupied by the whites, the Indians were restricted to reservations; the last one near Monroe County was the Canawaugus Reservation south of the present village of Scottsville.

To-day most of the Senecas are concentrated on three reservations: the Allegany, where the Cornplanter branch lives; the Tonawanda, between Rochester and Buffalo; and the Cattaraugus, south of Buffalo. But all of the Senecas are not on the reservations. Many distinguished descendants of Indian blood live in the towns and cities of western New York and elsewhere. In the closing months of 1935 an organization of people of Indian blood was formed in Rochester, in which the sponsors hope to gather together all the descendants of the "Men of Men" who once dwelt in the valley of the Genesee.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

After numerous petitions to the legislature covering a period of five years, the county of Monroe, comprising 14 towns taken from the counties of Ontario and Genesee, be-

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

came a political subdivision of the state on February 23, 1821. Rochester was designated as the county seat and immediately plans were made for the erection of a courthouse. On March 7, 1821, James Seymour was appointed sheriff of the newly created county by Governor De Witt Clinton. At that time it was stipulated that all prisoners of record were to be confined in the Ontario County jail at Canandaigua until suitable facilities for the care of prisoners were erected in Rochester.

The first meeting of the board of supervisors was held on May 2, 1821, at which time the site of the courthouse was selected, the land donated by Rochester, Carroll, and Fitzhugh. In 1821 Col. Nathaniel Rochester was elected to the Assembly of New York, and the representation of Monroe County was recognized as an ordained function of the state government.

The government of Monroe County followed the general trend of other New York State counties until the enactment of the Buckley Law, which became effective May 16, 1935. Under this law optional forms of county government were provided. In a referendum on November 5, 1935, the voters of Monroe County chose the county manager form, which became effective January 1, 1936.

Under this form of county government, the board of supervisors is the policy-determining body and is vested with all the powers of the county. The county manager is appointed by the board of supervisors as the administrative head of the county government; he has supervision over all its departments except as the law otherwise provides, and devotes his full time to his duties. He is accountable to the board of supervisors for collection of taxes and other revenues of the county; for the custody and accounting of all public funds; for the care of the poor and other charitable,

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

correctional, and public welfare activities; and for any or all matters of property and business in connection with the administration of school districts and other governmental units within the county, which shall be delegated to him with the approval of the board of supervisors. In general, he handles the entire administrative details of the county government according to the law and under the direction of the board of supervisors.

COUNTY BUILDINGS

Nearly all of the county buildings are in the city. The court house is described as one of the points of interest in Rochester. The jail, 180 Exchange St.; the penitentiary, corner Highland and South Aves., condemned by state authorities and to be replaced by a modern building; and the morgue, 70 Clarissa St., are (fortunately) not of general interest. The old county home buildings, 1400 and 1460 South Ave., are occupied (1937) by the Division of Old Age Assistance of the State Department of Social Welfare and The National Youth Administration.

The Iola Tuberculosis Sanatorium, East Henrietta Rd., represents a total investment of nearly \$2,500,000. The name Iola is taken from the Indian for "never discouraged."

When the first patient was treated on October 1, 1910, the institution consisted of a barn and a tent. In 1911 the administration building and three of the brick pavilions were built; in 1915 the infirmary; in 1927 the children's home and nurses' home. The later buildings are Georgian Colonial in style.

Demands on the institution have for many years taxed its capacity of 400. In 1929 the county free tuberculosis dispensary was transferred to the sanatorium; an average of 8,000 examinations are made yearly. When the sanatorium

MONROE COUNTY TRAVELING LIBRARY

was opened, the death rate in Monroe County from tuberculosis was 160 per 100,000; the rate for 1936 was 38.9 per 100,000.

The new Monroe County Home and Hospital, occupying 57 acres bounded by the Barge Canal, Henrietta Road, and Westfall Road, was opened on October 24, 1933. The main building, of salmon colored tapestry brick with white trim, is designed in the Italian Lombardy style. Because of its monumental appearance it is called ironically the Monroe County Castle. The hospital wing is six and the home wing four stories high. The architect was Sigmund Firestone, Rochester, with Dr. S. S. Goldwater of New York City as consultant architect.

The building is practically soundproof. The hospital contains no private rooms except in the contagious disease wards. Most of the inmates of the home live in dormitories with solarium attached, and have the use of recreation rooms and a large assembly room. The grounds are landscaped with trees and shrubs.

MONROE COUNTY TRAVELING LIBRARY

The Monroe County Traveling Library was established in 1923 through the efforts of Fred W. Hill, a Monroe County district superintendent of schools, who has been called the father of the traveling library in New York State. It is maintained from appropriations granted by the county board of supervisors and is housed in a large covered truck.

The interior of this truck is lined with bookshelves and equipped as a complete little library into which people may go and make their choice for reading. The library has per-

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY



Monroe County Traveling Library

manent quarters for housing all its books and doing necessary detail work in a county building at 1460 South Avenue. The truck makes regular trips each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, covering all the main highways through the rural sections of the county, stopping at post offices, schools, and houses, where groups of people come to draw and return books. During 1935 approximately 72,000 books were lent by this library.

The trained librarians in charge procure important new books for adults and children as soon as they are published; make available the desired classic, standard, and recent publications; and furnish authoritative books on the many phases of rural life and work, giving to the residents facilities for obtaining good literature equal to those enjoyed in the towns and cities.

The library is administered by a board of trustees representing the various sections of the county, with Mr. Hill, a

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

member of the board, in charge of the active supervision of the library.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Besides the city of Rochester, Monroe County contains 19 townships, descriptions of which follow in alphabetical order. Towns on tour itineraries are not described in the following summaries.

1. BRIGHTON

Originally the town of Brighton was known as Boyle, afterwards as Smallwood. Its present name was taken from the English watering place in Sussex.

One of the towns which has given most of its territory to the fast-growing city of Rochester, Brighton had in 1930 a population of 9,003, in 1937 an estimated population of 10,000. It lies along the complete southern boundary of Rochester from the Genesee eastward to Pittsford township with a spur extending north several miles along Rochester's eastern border, covering in all an area of 14.3 square miles. It has no incorporated villages. Its residents occupy either farms or home sites convenient to business activities in Rochester.

Brighton Town Hall is at 1795 Monroe Avenue. The town has 4 fire companies, a new high school, and 5 district schools. The initial tax rate is \$10.10 per thousand dollars assessment. The school tax ranges from \$4 to \$8 per thousand. Brighton takes its water supply from the Rochester and Lake Ontario Water Company and its gas and electricity from the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation.

The scene of church activities before Rochester had a church, Brighton still has one Roman Catholic and two Protestant churches. Without industries or factories, its business life is confined to small stores, groceries, and mar-

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

kets. The one chemical firm furnishes supplies to high school chemistry and other science departments.

Brighton contains many sites of historic interest. The half of Ellison Park within its boundaries includes the site of the "city" of Tryon, founded in 1797 and abandoned in 1818, in commemoration of which a marker has been placed at the entrance to the park.

At the corner of Landing Road and Blossom Road, another marker records that the meadows north of this point form the site of Indian Landing where began the Ohio Trail from Canada to the Mississippi Valley.

At 1496 Clover Road stands the Babcock home, built in 1829. Sections of this huge house show clearly periodic additions begun by the first owner and continued down to the present. A secret chamber, accessible only through a trapdoor in the pantry floor, has been identified as a place of concealment for fugitive slaves on their long flight to freedom in Canada. A one-time owner, Isaac Moore, and his wife, Amy, née Bloss, were abolitionists associated with Frederick Douglass.

The barn which stands in the rear of this house is remembered as the first structure reared in Monroe County without the usual gratuity of liquor to those who helped in its raising.

2. CHILI (chī'-lī)

Chili lies southwest of Rochester along the banks of the Genesee. Extending westward from the river, it forms, so far as its other three boundaries are concerned, a perfect square enclosing the settlements of Chili, North Chili (*see Tour 2*), Chili Center, Buckbees Corners, and Clifton. It has no incorporated villages. The origin of the name is not established, though the Republic of Chile in South America, has been suggested.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

The general surface of Chili is made up of gravel knolls. A strong soil of clay loam mixed with sand produces the chief agricultural products of the region—cereal crops. Although the township was not formed until 1822, when Chili was set off from Riga, a settlement reported made in 1792 gives Chili one of the earliest beginnings in Monroe County.

CLIFTON

Clifton, the oldest settlement, was once the most important. Gristmills, sawmills, distilleries, and a plaster mill for ground rock gave employment to many people. The invasion of railroads to the north drew activity away from Clifton and left it a tiny settlement at the end of the road dreaming of its past.

3. CLARKSON

The slant of Clarkson's eastern boundary destroys the symmetry of its rectangular outline. It lies west of Rochester, with two tiers of townships intervening. Ridge Road passes through it close to the southern boundary.

Clarkson was named for Gen. Matthew Clarkson, a large landowner in pioneer days. The three settlements of the township (there are no incorporated villages) are Clarkson (*see Tour 1*), Garland, and Redmond Corners, named in order of their size.

A gentle northward slope toward the lake affords good drainage for the sandy loam soil, which produces large quantities of various fruits and truck garden products.

4. GATES

Gates, lying in the very center of Monroe County, is the southwestern gateway of Rochester. Neither of the township's two settlements, Gates Center and Coldwater is an incorporated village.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

Gates was formed as a town in 1802 under the name of Northampton, but changed its name to Gates in 1812 in honor of Gen. Horatio Gates, to whom General Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga in 1777.

A thriving suburban district in recent years has grown up in the section of the township which borders Rochester, increasing the population to a total (1936) of 3,634. The remainder of Gates is a fertile agricultural section with a rich soil of sandy loam and clay and favored with moist and temperate breezes from nearby Lake Ontario. The township's interest in agriculture has resulted in the formation of one of the largest Granges in Monroe County. The only industry in Gates other than agriculture are the stone quarries of the Dolomite Company.

5. GREECE

A wide frontage on Lake Ontario and the encroachments of Rochester's growth have given Greece an irregular north and east boundary line. Within its borders are contained the four settlements of Barnard, Greece, North Greece, and Manitou, none incorporated villages. Barnard, the largest, has a population (1936) of 1,000. The New York State Railway runs a bus line westward along Ridge Road through the township to Hilton, and the Ontario Branch of the New York Central runs east and west through the center of the township.

Greece was named as an expression of sympathy with the Greeks in their revolution of 1821, the year when the town of Greece was formed.

From Ridge Road, which crosses the southern part of Greece, the land has a slight northerly slope, draining into the lake; but its general level surface and the sand and clay soil provide evidence that the area was once part of the lake bed.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Greece is a strictly agricultural township, containing no industrial plants. An active Grange with its headquarters in the village of Greece, serves the interests of the farmers.

The Ridgemont Golf Club, 2717 Ridge Road West, has an 18-hole golf course open to non-members (greens fee, \$2). The clubhouse was built a century ago.

The parish house of the Mother of Sorrows Church at the corner of Latta Road and Mount Read Boulevard was originally a church. Built in 1829 by Irish laborers who worked on the Erie Canal, it was the first rural Roman Catholic church in Western New York. The Indians who frequently attended its services gave it the friendly name of "The Little Church in the Woods." In the graveyard nearby are the graves of the town's earliest settlers, the oldest gravestone bearing the date 1803.

6. HAMLIN

Hamlin Township occupies the northwest corner of Monroe County, its entire length fronting on Lake Ontario. It includes the settlements of Hamlin, Hamlin Center, Troutberg, Walker, Morton, and Kendall Mills. The two latter trespass slightly into the neighboring county of Orleans, but they pay their taxes in Hamlin. There are no incorporated villages.

Organized on October 11, 1852, under the name of Union, the town adopted its present name on February 22, 1861, in honor of Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President of the United States during President Lincoln's first administration, 1861-65.

Hamlin contains extensive orchard lands, and large crops of wheat are produced on its clay and heavy loam soil. A deep-lying stratum of salt extends under a large area in the northern section, deposited by the receding prehistoric sea. Wells forming the rural water supply are, therefore, neces-

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

sarily too shallow to be dependable in seasons of unusual drought.

7. HENRIETTA

Henrietta (4,500 pop.) lies along the east bank of the Genesee River and is separated from the southern tip of Rochester only by the narrow township of Brighton. Within its diamond-shaped boundaries are enclosed the settlements of Henrietta and West Henrietta, neither of which is incorporated. The level landscape, typical of the greater part of Monroe County, is slightly broken by small hills.

The township was named for the Countess of Bath, daughter of Sir William Pulteney, an Englishman who with two associates purchased from Robert Morris a large part of the original Phelps-Gorham Purchase.

8. IRONDEQUOIT (I-rŏn'-dē-quoit)

The township of Irondequoit (18,004 pop.) contains within its irregular outline a greater variety of scenery than does any other of the towns of Monroe County. Its extensive lake frontage is broken by Durand-Eastman Park, which belongs to the city of Rochester. Irondequoit Bay gives the town its eastern boundary and its name, an Indian word variously translated as "where the waters gasp and die," "opening into the lake," and "a bay." Fringing the bay on its western shore are the small resorts of Newport, Bay View, Glen Haven, Point Pleasant, and Birds and Worms. Along the lake front are Sea Breeze, Rock Beach, White City, and Summerville. The Irondequoit town line extends west to St. Paul Street, Rochester, following within a stone's throw the eastern bank of the Genesee to the lake.

The gullies and ridges along Irondequoit Bay are of interest to geologists because they show unusually clear evidences of their glacial origin. The only natural resource of

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Irondequoit is a rich soil, and farming is its principal industry. The township obtains its water supply from Lake Ontario.

As early as 1687 this territory was claimed by the French, who built a strong fort at the mouth of the bay, of which no trace remains.

9. MENDON

The township of Mendon occupies the southeast corner of Monroe County and includes Mendon, Mendon Center, and the incorporated village of Honeoye Falls. A gentle rise of low hills capped with upland farms and woodlands forms the pleasant landscape. The township is said to have been named by settlers who came from Mendon, Massachusetts.

MENDON CENTER

Mendon Center was once a small Quaker settlement. Gradually the colony dwindled away, the little Friends' meeting house long ago disappeared, and the only trace of the Quaker origin of the present settlement is its cemetery, a short distance out on the Quaker Hill Road. This cemetery is typical of Quaker taste—a placid square of green sheltered on all sides by tall trees, in which prim headstones, small and of almost uniform size, stand in orderly rows. Not a single stone bears an epitaph, and only here and there is one marked by some faint ornamentation.

10. OGDEN

The township of Ogden lies west of Rochester, separated from that city by one tier of townships. Being enclosed by surveyed lines and not by natural boundaries, its four straight lines form an almost perfect square. In the early years of its existence its outlines were subjected to many changes. A descendant of one of the first settlers states that the four children of his pioneer ancestor, though born in

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

the same house, were born each in a different town—Newfane, Fairfield, Parma, and Ogden.

Ogden contains the incorporated village of Spencerport and the settlements of Adams Basin, Ogden, and Ogden Center. The township lies in a rich fruit and farming country with semi-wooded sections. Numerous small streams carry the drainage to the north and east.

Ogden was named for William Ogden, one of the first proprietors of the town of Parma, from which Ogden was formed in 1817. The land originally belonged to that portion of the Phelps-Gorham Purchase known as the Mill Yard Tract. (*See below.*)

SPENCERPORT

Spencerport (1,249 pop.) is a pleasant village situated at the junction of State 31 and 259, one mile south of Ridge Road. In 1832, when the village was incorporated, it was a thriving canal town; but since the middle of the nineteenth century the railroads have taken much of the canal's traffic, and Spencerport has lost her importance as a canal port, though the canal still flows through the edge of the town, its slow current carrying with it an air of drowsy serenity. At intervals New York Central trains puff through the village, bringing a momentary stir to the little town. Its sole industries are two factories manufacturing ice cream and vinegar. Five churches, or one to each 250 inhabitants, keep Spencerport in the straight and narrow way, and the Spencerport *Star* informs the world of village doings.

Spencerport was built upon the Mill Yard Tract, probably the largest mill yard the world has ever seen. Innocently the friendly Indians promised to Phelps and Gorham a gift of land sufficient for a sawmill yard. The yard turned out to be a tract of land twelve miles wide and twenty-eight miles long.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

The village has an old library, founded in 1815 at Ogden Center under the name of the Farmers' Library Company. In the 1870's, still retaining its original name, it was moved to Spencerport. At one time in its Spencerport history the library was destroyed by fire and only those books which were out on loan at the time were saved; but through all the vicissitudes of years, removal, and fire, the original library organization has persisted. One of its most cherished possessions is an autographed copy of the autobiography of John T. Trowbridge, presented to the library by the author in grateful remembrance of the days when as a boy he borrowed its books.

John T. Trowbridge was born in 1827 in a log house built by his father about a mile southeast of the village. A few months later the Trowbridge family moved to a nearby house where they lived until John was in his early twenties. He was the author of more than fifty books, including *Cudjo's Cave* and *Neighbor Jackwood*, the latter having had the largest sale among American books before the publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Trowbridge died February 12, 1916, at the age of 89. The house where he once lived still stands on the north side of the road, a two-story farmhouse painted white with green blinds. Back of the house is the old apple orchard planted by his father. In his autobiography, Trowbridge refers to the swamp across the road, a place of enchantment in his childhood, and to the happy days when, in summer, he went swimming in the canal, or, in winter, skated on its ice. The canal, in those years the chief source of livelihood for Spencerport, brought a harvest of nickels and dimes to the pockets of John Trowbridge and his playmates, its passenger boats providing a market for apples and nuts.

Against its historic background of busy canal days, Spencerport is today a suburban village, with 20 percent of its residents commuting to Rochester.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

11. PARMA

The boundaries of the township of Parma converge toward a narrow lake front. It lies west of Rochester, separated from it by the township of Greece. Included within Parma are the incorporated village of Hilton and the settlements of Parma Corners and Parma Center. For no known reason Parma probably derives its name from the province and city of Parma, Italy.

The sand and clay soil, interspersed with areas of rich muck land, produces an excellent quality of apples, which are widely exported.

Through Parma, in the middle of the 19th century, passed the "underground railroad." Several houses which served as stations still stand in the township. One such house, built of cobblestones in 1825, stands at the end of Latta Road. Another station was the old store at Parma Center, built in 1840, in the cellar of which runaway slaves were frequently hidden. In the past 100 years of its existence this store has never been closed for a single day.

12. PENFIELD

Penfield borders Brighton on the southeast. It is named for Daniel Penfield, who bought the land in 1810. Irondequoit Bay, extending down into the northwest corner, Ellison Park in the southwest corner, and hills and dense forest lands scattered throughout the 38 square miles of the township, make up a diversified landscape. Penfield, East Penfield, and Penfield Center, none of them incorporated, are included in the township.

The Penfield quarries of the Dolomite Products Corporation and the Redman Sand and Stone Quarry Company supply much of the material used by Rochester for street and road improvements.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

PENFIELD

The hamlet of Penfield (700 pop.) lies in a valley at the foot of a steep and winding concrete road leading from Rochester. It is not only the center of a farming community but also a rural home for many whose business interests are in Rochester.

13. PERINTON

Perinton squares the southern end of the tier of townships along the eastern border of Monroe County. It contains the two incorporated villages of East Rochester and Fairport and the settlement of Egypt. The topography is of uneven character; the soil is mainly a sandy loam with patches of muck land; the inhabitants of the rural sections are engaged chiefly in general farming and the raising of fruit.

The township was named for its first permanent settler, Glover Perrin, who arrived in 1789 and whose name is prominent in the early history of the Genesee Valley country.

Johnny Appleseed, the eccentric wanderer whose name is surrounded with a halo of folklore and who is best remembered for the orchards he planted in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and some of the other Midwestern States, traveled through Perinton and sowed appleseeds wherever the farmers would permit, in return for board and lodging. Some of the trees planted by him bore the first pippin and Baldwin apples produced in western New York. The first orchard was set out on the Ellsworth farm at the crossing of Turk Hill and Ayrault Roads, south of Fairport. Some of the trees of the original orchard and stone walls built by slaves about 1810 are still standing. Remains of skeletons found in the old orchard are said to mark the site of a slave cemetery.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

EAST ROCHESTER

The greater part of this village lies in the Township of Pittsford.

FAIRPORT

Fairport (4,604 pop.) is on State 33B. It is served by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads and the Barge Canal. The growth of the village began about 1822, with the construction of the Erie Canal. The first frame house, built in 1812, on the site of the present Green Lantern Inn, was later moved to the east end of Church Street, where it still stands.

Fairport's unique industrial plant is the Douglas Pectin Corporation (*not open to visitors*), the only concern in the United States processing pectin for household use. Its products, Certo and Sure-Jell, are derived from apple pomace, the waste from cider mills.

Hart & Vick's gardens and George B. Hart's nursery with its 12 greenhouses, specializing in roses and gardenias, are open to tourists.

14. PITTSFORD

The boundary lines of Pittsford form a parallelogram extending southeast from Ellison Park and the city of Rochester. Pittsford was named by early settlers who came from Pittsford, Vermont. It is served by the Greyhound Bus Lines and the New York Central Railroad. Within its 24 square miles it includes the larger part of the village of East Rochester, the village of Pittsford and Mendon Ponds Park. The township contains many small hills ranging in elevation from 300 to 475 feet above sea level. Two-thirds of the land has an exceptionally productive soil. Other natural resources are lumber, sand, and limestone.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

EAST ROCHESTER

East Rochester (6,627 pop.) is the only commercial village in Monroe County. Although not adjoining Rochester, it lies close to the city on the southeast, and a large portion of its population commutes. The village was originally called Despatch because of the Merchants Despatch Transportation Corp., which has its vast home plant and switch yards here. Among other large industrial concerns in East Rochester are the Aeolian American Piano Corporation, the Lawless Brothers Paper Mills, the Ontario Tool Company, the Crosman Seed Company, and the Mack Tool Company. The village is served by the New York Central Railroad and the Greyhound Bus Lines.

The village contains two small parks, Edmund Lyon Park and Eyer Park, and two golf courses, limited in their use to members only.

15. RIGA (Ri'-ga)

The sharp angle of Riga's southwest corner forms a part of Monroe's irregular western boundary. The township contains the communities of Churchville and Riga Center. The sandy loam soil is conducive to profitable farming, which forms the chief industry of the township. An active Grange, with its headquarters in Churchville, promotes the interest of the farmers throughout the section. Transportation facilities are furnished by the West Shore Line of the New York Central Railroad and the Greyhound Bus Lines.

Riga is supposed to have been named for Riga, Russia.

16. RUSH

The township of Rush lies in the Honeoye Creek Valley, an area of fertile fields where crop failures are almost unknown. It includes the settlements of Rush, West Rush, and Five Points.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

The region is rich in Indian lore, and many artifacts, some antedating the Iroquoian occupancy, have been excavated. The drumlins of this area were cultivated by the Indians centuries before the coming of the white man.

Authorities differ as to the origin of the name. The popular belief is that it was named for Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. One authority states that the name comes from large patches of rushes growing on the flats and uplands ("rush bottoms") along the river and Honeoye Creek.

The Markham-Puffer dairy farm, three miles south of West Rush on the Avon Road (*visitors welcome daily except Sundays and holidays; guides provided*), is widely known for its pedigreed dairy cattle. The estate was acquired in 1789 by Col. William Markham, first settler in this section, who built his frontier home the following year. Some of the elms he planted still stand. In 1922 a reproduction of the original home was constructed on the exact site. This pioneer cabin is complete to the last detail and contains many of Colonel Markham's home-made furnishings.

WEST RUSH

Now serving merely as a shipping point for the surrounding farms, West Rush was noted many years ago for its hand-made boots and saddles. The building housing the post office was erected more than 100 years ago.

17. SWEDEN

On the map of Monroe County the township of Sweden lies halfway down the western boundary, the two townships of Hamlin and Clarkson separating it from the lake shore. The incorporated village of Brockport and the settlements of Sweden Center and West Sweden are in this township.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Sweden is believed to have been named for the country of Sweden, although, having been settled by New Englanders, it is possible that some of its first settlers came from Sweden, Maine, and gave this name to their new home. A central elevation sloping in all directions provides drainage for the sandy loam soil. Within its area of almost 38 square miles Sweden has a population of approximately 4,600 people. Many hard-surfaced roads facilitate the marketing of farm products in Rochester.

18. WEBSTER

Webster township lies in the extreme northeastern corner of Monroe County, bordered on the north by Lake Ontario and on the west by Irondequoit Bay. It includes the village of Webster and the settlement of Forest Lawn. Webster was named in honor of Daniel Webster, who visited this section in 1851.

Although the township was not formed until 1840, it was first settled in 1812, most of the early settlers coming from New England. Situated on the Ridge Road, along which ran the Oswego-Rochester stagecoach lines, the settlement grew rapidly for a time. In the middle of the 19th century a large number of Germans and Dutch came to Webster. Because of the aptitude of these people for intensive farming, the fertility of the soil, and the proximity to Rochester markets, truck farming has become one of the principal industries of the township. This, in turn, has led to the growth of the local Grange to a membership of 986, one of the largest in the United States. This organization has not only given an impetus to local agriculture but serves also as an active factor in the social life of Webster.

19. WHEATLAND

Wheatland borders the west bank of the Genesee, and Monroe County's jagged southwestern outline forms the

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

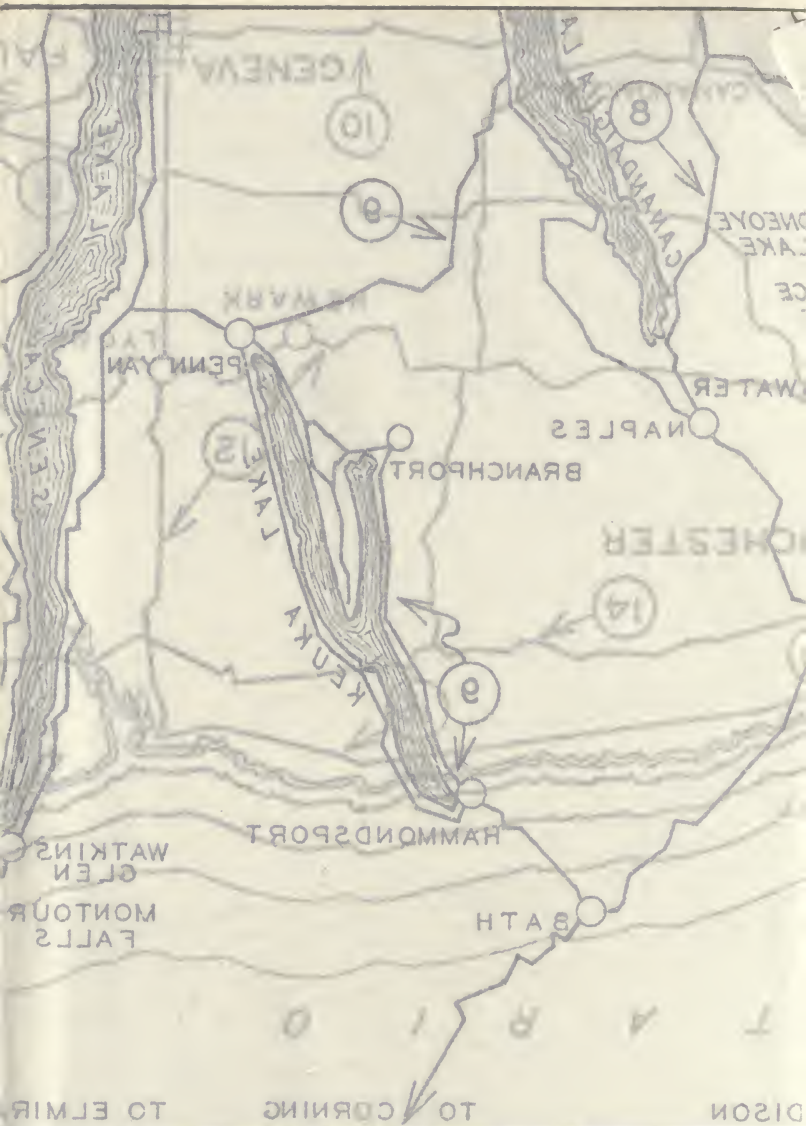
township's boundary on the west and south. Within its limits are the villages of Scottsville, Mumford, Garbutt, and Wheatland Center; the first named is incorporated.

The river flats of eastern Wheatland, clear of trees, attracted early settlers, who later discovered that under the rich soil lay strata of dolomite and deposits of gypsum. The gypsum, ground into plaster, provided a valuable fertilizer to enrich the soil, and Wheatland became known for its bumper crops of wheat, from which the township took its name.

A spring-fed creek, called by the Indians O-at-ka (*the opening*), drains eastern Wheatland and flows into the Genesee.

PART III

TOURS OUT OF
ROCHESTER



LOOP TOURS

NOTE ON MOTOR TOURS

ALL tours out of Rochester begin and end at the Four Corners—Main and State Streets. Tours are divided into sections for the tourist's convenience. At the beginning of each section it is necessary to set the speedometer at 0.0 m. Side trips leaving the main route, usually for only a few miles, are printed in smaller type and indented. The mileage on the side trips is computed from the point of leaving the main route, which point is considered 0.0 m. Upon returning to the main route, it is necessary to set the speedometer back to the main-route mileage given for that point in the text.

While every effort has been exerted to make the mileage and dates accurate, the building of new roads and individual differences in drivers will produce variations. (The accompanying outline map will help identify tour routes.) Authorities differ on exact dates of original settlements; and the tales told by oldest inhabitants, while picturesque, are not always entirely dependable.

TOUR 1

NIAGARA FALLS AND FORT NIAGARA

Rochester, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Youngstown, Fort Niagara, Rochester. U. S. 104, State 18, (Canadian roads), State 18E, 18. Rochester—Rochester, 209 *m*.

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Concrete highways throughout. A branch of the New York Central R. R. runs between Rochester and Niagara Falls. Busses cover the route to Niagara Falls and from Niagara Falls to Fort Niagara.

All accommodations at Niagara Falls and the other towns on the Niagara River; limited accommodations along the route both eastward and westward.

Between Rochester and Lewiston the route follows the historic Ridge Road, also called the Honeymoon Trail because it leads directly to Niagara Falls, the Mecca of newlyweds. The road, a former Indian trail, runs along the crest of a ridge which once formed the shore line of ancient Lake Iroquois, the predecessor of Lake Ontario, and passes through the fertile fruit belt of northern New York. Before Rochester and the towns of this region were settled, it was a main highway of travel from east to west; and before the building of the Erie Canal, most of the western emigrants trekked over this route. The many cobblestone houses are distinctive of this region.

SECTION A. ROCHESTER-YOUNGSTOWN, U. S. 104, STATE 18, (CANADIAN ROADS), STATE 18E. 117.2 m.

North from Four Corners on State Street, which becomes Lake Avenue, to Ridge Road. (U. S. 104); L. on Ridge Road.

KODAK PARK, 3.1 m. (R), corner Lake Ave. and Ridge Rd., is one of the principal units of the Eastman Kodak Co. (*Rochester Points of Interest No. 64*).

GREECE, 6.9 m. (431 alt., 350 pop.), is the principal village of the town of Greece, suburban to Rochester.

NIAGARA FALLS AND FORT NIAGARA

The village marks the junction with Long Pond Road (R), macadam.

Right on Long Pond Road are LONG POND, 6 *m.*, well known for its fishing, and GRAND VIEW BEACH, 6.5 *m.*, a bathing beach on the Lake Ontario shore.

At 10.2 *m.* is intersection with State 261.

Right on State 261, a concrete road, is MANITOU BEACH, 8 *m.*, with hotel, bathing, boating and fishing.

PARMA CORNERS, 12.2 *m.* (378 alt., 300 pop.), at the junction with State 259, is an attractive hamlet in the heart of the fruit belt. A number of tanneries once operated in Parma, but economic conditions caused their abandonment.

Cobblestone houses are frequent along this part of the route. At Trimmer Road, 14.8 *m.* is a COBBLESTONE SCHOOL HOUSE (R), over 100 years old and still in use.

Site of the OLD HOUSTON TAVERN, 16.3 *m.* (L), is indicated by a marker. The tavern, built soon after 1825 for Isaac Houston, the sole proprietor for many years, was a popular stopping place in stagecoach days.

CLARKSON, 19.5 *m.* (428 alt., 230 pop.), settled in 1804, soon became an important point on the road to the Niagara Frontier because of its stage stop where the horses were changed and weary travelers given a chance to refresh themselves with food and drink. At one time several mills and distilleries stood on the road near Clarkson. In the War of 1812 it was a rendezvous for troops and a depot for military supplies.

At 19.5 *m.* (R), close to the highway, is the SELDEN HOMESTEAD. From 1830 to 1859 this was the home of Judge Henry Rogers Selden, lieutenant governor of the state, 1856-58. His son, George Baldwin Selden (1846-1922) recognized as the inventor of the automobile engine, was born in this house.



Cobblestone House; Built in 1841

NIAGARA FALLS AND FORT NIAGARA

At the northern edge of the village stands the HOUSE OF SIMEON B. JEWETT, political leader, jurist, and United States marshal under President Buchanan. Erected in 1825, the gray brick house is distinguished by its post-Colonial doorway. A tradition exists that the abductors of William Morgan, who had threatened to reveal Masonic secrets, stopped in this house with the captive on their way to Niagara in 1826.

At 21.8 *m.* is junction (R) with State 272 (Redman Road.), macadam.

Right on State 272 is TROUTBERG, 9 *m.*, another resort on the S. shore of Lake Ontario, the scene of the annual outings of many Rochester organizations.

MURRAY, 26.5 *m.* (568 alt., 100 pop.), lies in the region once claimed for the State of Connecticut. In 1809 Epaphias Mattison settled near Sandy Creek. The first school was started in 1814, the first store opened in 1815, and the first gristmill built in 1817. The inscription on the SANDY CREEK MONUMENT (R) gives some of the highlights of the history of the region. In the town are the graves of Asa Clark, the courier who carried to Washington the news of the attack on Throgs Neck, and Robinson Smith, one of General Washington's lifeguards. In the primitive log cabin that Mattison built, the site of which is indicated by a marker, Gov. DeWitt Clinton spent the night of his eventful trip on horseback through western New York in 1810.

THE TRANSIT LINE, 30.4 *m.*, marked by a boulder monument, was once the boundary between the lands claimed for Connecticut and the holdings of the Holland Land Company as established in 1798. An arrow points W. to the Holland Purchase territory and E. to the Connecticut Gore.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

CHILDS, 34.5 *m.* (566 alt., 75 pop.), has three of the COBBLESTONE HOUSES (R) distinctive of this region. The CHURCH, also of cobblestones, was erected by the First Universalist Society in 1834.

GAINES, 35.8 *m.* (426 alt., 130 pop.), organized as a town in 1816, was named for Gen. E. P. Gaines of the United States Army. The first settler came in 1809; the first dam and sawmill were erected on Otter Creek near the Ridge in 1812. This village was once the largest and busiest in the county, but railroad and canal carried trade to the south.

RIDGEWAY, 45.5 *m.* (420 alt., 125 pop.), settled in 1812, was so named because of its location on the Ridge. Salt made from the brine of salt springs a short distance to the south was an important article of local trade until the Erie Canal made Onondaga salt available.

At the junction with State 78, 62.7 *m.*, U. S. 104 turns R.

MOLYNEUX CORNERS, 70.9 *m.*, derived its name from Molyneux Tavern, established here in 1809. A tradition exists that during the War of 1812, settlers from this region surprised a force of British and Indians nearby, killed some and forced the surrender of the others, and took the prisoners to Batavia.

LEWISTON, 82.3 *m.* (309 alt., 1,013 pop.), is the site of the original trading post established by Chabert Joncaire, French, "master of the portage." Portage trails ran from the village to Fort Little Niagara, later known as Fort Schlosser, above the Falls. It was the headquarters for East-West shipping until completion of the Erie Canal in 1825. The building of the Welland Canal, which brought about interlake shipping, also helped divert business away from Lewiston.

NIAGARA FALLS AND FORT NIAGARA

It was here, perhaps 35,000 or more years ago, as estimated by geologists, that the falls of the Niagara River first stood; through the years churning waters have worn away the rock for a distance of 7 m. to form the picturesque Niagara gorge.

At 82.3 m. is junction with State 18; the route turns L. on State 18.

NIAGARA UNIVERSITY, 85 m. (L), founded in 1856 as Our Lady of Angels Seminary, is one of the best known Roman Catholic colleges in the East; it has an average enrollment of over 1,000. Women are admitted only for graduate work. This institution maintains a center in Rochester where extramural courses are given, mainly in finance and accounting. The tall, gray, rough stone buildings of the university loom up in gaunt relief against the eastern skyline.

At 85.4 m. the route enters the city of NIAGARA FALLS (560 alt., 75,460 pop.) and follows the Niagara gorge on the United States and Canadian sides.

The rock strata which are exposed along the Niagara gorge form a classic geologic exposure for North America. The lowermost Silurian shales, conspicuously brick-red in color, technically known as the Queenston formation, form the bottom of the gorge near Lewiston and are capped by the white Whirlpool sandstone. Typical red Medina shales and sandstones overlie the Whirlpool formation and are topped by the thin white Thorold quartzite. Still higher in the section are, in order of superposition, the Clinton shale and limestone, the Rochester shale, and the Lockport dolomite. The durability of the last-named formation causes the waterfall.

In finding its course at the close of the Ice Age, the Niagara River plunged over the truncated edge of the Lock-



The American Falls, from Goat Island

port dolomite into Lake Ontario. At the foot of the fall, the swirling water eroded the soft shales from under the massive dolomite. From time to time blocks of the dolomite thus undermined broke off and caused a recession of the edge of the waterfall. This action is still going on; it is estimated that the fall has moved southward from the southern shore of Lake Ontario to its present position at the rate of about 1 foot per year. As the fall receded, it formed the gorge. When the fall reaches Lake Erie it will disappear. Steps are being proposed (1937) to preserve the fall where it now is.

DEVIL'S HOLE STATE PARK, 85.4 m., has been developed recently to encompass the area adjoining the Niagara gorge and the cavern gouged in the soft layers of rock at the water level of the river.

NIAGARA FALLS AND FORT NIAGARA

The state has constructed picnic sites and lookout spots which offer views of the lower rapids and of the gorge up the river toward the Whirlpool and down toward Queenston Heights.

One Indian legend has it that the cavern was the home of the Evil Spirit. According to another legend, the French explorer, La Salle, entered the cavern in 1679 and heard a mysterious Indian voice prophesy his death years later upon the Mississippi. On Sept. 14, 1763, a large force of British soldiers and a wagon train of supplies were ambushed at this spot by about 500 Seneca Indians. A large number of the British were massacred, and most of the others were driven over the precipice into the gorge.

WHIRLPOOL STATE PARK, 86.9 *m.*, one of five state parks on the river, overlooks the Whirlpool and the rapids.

About a mile below the Falls the river gradually narrows into a gorge only 400 feet wide, through which the entire drainage of the Great Lakes watershed plunges, creating a natural phenomenon of unparalleled impressiveness. Charles Dudley Warner wrote, "When it (the Niagara River) reaches the Whirlpool it is like a hungry animal returning and licking the shores for the prey it has missed."

The Whirlpool has its gruesome side, for it is here that the mighty Niagara usually gives up its dead. One old riverman alone has recovered more than 150 bodies from the swirling waters.

DE VEAUX MILITARY ACADEMY (L), which once owned all the land on the United States side of the Whirlpool, stands not 5 minutes walk from the brink of the gorge. In recent years it has sold some of its land to the state for park purposes.

At 87.6 *m.* the route turns L. on Whirlpool Street.

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Niagara Gorge, Looking into the Whirlpool

At 88 *m.* are the STEEL ARCH BRIDGE (R) of the Michigan Central Railway, replacing the cantilever bridge of a few years ago, and the NIAGARA RAILWAY ARCH BRIDGE (R). (The latter offers one of the most impressive views of the gorge and the upper rapids.)

At 89.4 *m.* the route turns R. on Main St.

The NIAGARA FALLS POWER COMPANY, 89.7 *m.* (R) (*visitors welcome in summer months; guides furnished*), contains some of the world's largest hydroelectric generators, which convert the force of Niagara into electric power.

Passing the STEEL ARCH BRIDGE, which will be crossed later, the route continues to PROSPECT PARK, 90.6 *m.*, maintained by the State of New York on the American side of the Falls. The route follows the park drives along the river.

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HENNEPIN VIEW, 90.4 *m.*, marks the approximate spot where Father Hennepin stood when he first saw the Falls in 1678. The view of the Falls unfolded here is probably the most familiar to the world, as it has been the one most photographed and reproduced.

PROSPECT POINT, 90.6 *m.*, lies at the very edge of the American Falls, so close that one can almost touch the water as it seems to hesitate for a moment on the brink before taking the plunge over the dizzy cliff. One can also look down a precipice of 165 feet and see the sparkling waters dashed into spray upon the rocks below.

MAID OF THE MIST, the name given to the boats that navigate the Niagara River almost to the very foot of the Horseshoe Falls (50 cents a trip) can be reached by means of elevators operated only a few steps from Prospect Point. Near the boat landing is an extraordinary view of the American Falls from below; in fact, one can walk close enough to the plunging water to become soaked with the spray and mist while one's ears ring with the roar of Niagara.

At 90.8 *m.* the route crosses the bridge to Goat Island.

GOAT ISLAND, 91 *m.*, is lodged in the Niagara River, splitting the Falls into the Canadian, or Horseshoe, and the American Falls. The bridge from the United States shore is the last and most beautiful of a succession of bridges, the first of which was built in 1835.

Goat Island was named after the goat that was the sole survivor of the severe winter of 1779; all the other goats placed there by John Stedman froze to death. Before that it was known as Iris Island on account of the iridescent rainbow hues that hover over the spot when the sun shines on the white mist rising from the falling waters.

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LUNA ISLAND, 91.3 *m.*, the island of the moon, derived its name from the delicate colors of the lunar bows arching over Luna Falls. One of the most impressive views of the Falls is that from Luna Island out across the American Falls with the indistinct tracery of the Steel Arch Bridge spanning the gorge in the misty background. In the winter the ice formations and the myriad patterns formed by the frozen spray transform the island into a white fairyland.

THE CAVE OF THE WINDS, 91.4 *m.* (*\$1 a trip*), offers an exciting experience. Two elevators conduct tourists to the foot of the falls, from which a series of footways and bridges leads through a succession of remarkable views. The climax is the walk behind Luna Falls through a passage—the Cave of the Winds—filled with the wild howling of a thousand cross-currents of air.

TERRAPIN POINT, 91.5 *m.*, is an excellent vantage ground from which to view the Horseshoe Falls. On Terrapin Rocks, which are reached by a walk guarded by hand-rails, the spectator stands far out from the shore on the brink of the Falls with the river plunging over the precipice behind him. Just ahead he looks out over the cataract directly into the deep cleft that forms the apex of Horseshoe Falls, the point where the largest part of the vast accumulation of water concentrates in an exhibition of limitless power.

From THREE SISTER ISLANDS, 92 *m.*, is the best view of the upper rapids. The islands, named for the three daughters of Gen. Parkhurst Whitney, an early hotel proprietor, are reached by a series of picturesque bridges, and form one of the most pleasant stopping places at the Falls.

Between Goat Island and the First Sister Island is HERMIT'S CASCADE, named for Francis Abbott, son of an

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English Quaker family, who lived on Goat Island most of the time for 2 years, 1929-1931, bathing at this spot each day. He was drowned in 1931, leaving many strange and conflicting stories regarding his somewhat eccentric character and the abrupt ending of his life.

From beyond the upper end of Goat Island, 92.2 *m.*, is a splendid view of the upper river and the beginning of the rapids. The route continues along the eastern shore of the island in full view of the rapids above the American Falls.

Recrossing the bridge to the mainland, the route turns R. on Riverside Drive, 92.7 *m.*, which follows the bank of the river. This street merges into Buffalo Ave., which the route then follows.

The HOME OF SHREDDED WHEAT 93.4 *m.* (L), is on Buffalo Ave. between Fourth and Sixth Sts. (*open to visitors weekdays 9-5; free guide-conducted tours*).

The CARBORUNDUM COMPANY, 94.1 *m.* (R), producing all kinds of abrasives and abrasive machinery, is one of the great manufactories in the city of Niagara Falls. This plant was enlarged during the World War when it became necessary for America to make many materials formerly imported from Europe.

The route retraces Buffalo Ave. to Falls St.; R. on Falls St.

The MUSEUM, 95.8 *m.* (R) (*admission 25 cents, daily 9-5*), directly opposite Prospect Park on Riverway, is a storehouse of historical relics and unusual objects. It is one of the oldest museums in America.

Just beyond the Museum the route turns L. through Prospect Park.

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FALLS VIEW BRIDGE, 96 m. (*tolls: 25 cents for car and driver, 5 cents for each additional passenger*), often called the Steel Arch Bridge, offers an unobstructed view of the American Falls, Luna Falls, the face of the cliff forming the front of Goat Island, and the Canadian Falls.

The route crosses the bridge to Canada. Simple customs formalities are necessary on the Canadian side. At the Canadian end of the bridge the route turns L.

QUEEN VICTORIA PARK, 96.2 m., maintained by the Canadian Government, offers some of the most striking views of the Falls, especially of the Horseshoe Falls. In this park the huge batteries of lights, aggregating one billion four hundred million candlepower, are directed upon the Falls in the spectacular night illumination.

TABLE ROCK, 97 m. (L), was once a popular vantage ground from which to view Horseshoe Falls. In 1848 a great section of Table Rock fell, and under subsequent blastings to insure safety this limestone ledge has almost disappeared; but it remains an outstanding scenic vantage point. Close by is the scenic tunnel (*fee, \$1.*) through which one can pass directly behind the Horseshoe Falls.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION PLANT, 98 m. (L), (*visitors welcome*) is opposite the rapids. Here are the giant generators supplying hundreds of thousands of horsepower of electrical energy to the industries and homes of Canada. An elevator takes the visitor deep into the earth, where turbines utilize the vast power of the Niagara River.

DUFFERIN ISLANDS lie in an elbow of the river at the crest of the upper rapids and at the southern extremity of Queen Victoria Park. The natural beauty of the setting has been preserved by the Niagara Parks Commission.

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From this point the route retraces through Queen Victoria Park past the Horseshoe Falls and the Falls View Bridge, continuing along the newly built boulevard at the top of the gorge on the Canadian side.

At 101.2 *m.* the route passes under the entrances of the two railway bridges which cross the gorge, and arrives again at the Whirlpool, 102.2 *m.*, where an entirely new view is afforded.

At this point the SPANISH AERO RAILWAY operates passenger cars (*fee, 50 cents*) on an aerial cable railway across the Whirlpool from shore to shore on the Canadian side of the river. Dangling in a car suspended by cables, the passenger looks down into the swirling waters of the Whirlpool.

NIAGARA GLEN, 104.2 *m.*, at the edge of the river below the Whirlpool, is a spot of unusual beauty. Giant pot-holes and other grotesque reminders of the recession of Niagara ages ago are visible on every side. The rare plant life makes the glen especially interesting to naturalists and nature students.

At 105.9 *m.* is the northernmost PLANT of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Canada, which houses more generators which convert the energy of Niagara into power and light.

BROCK'S MONUMENT, 107 *m.* (L), stands high on the crest of Queenston Heights, a memorial to the last battleground of Gen. Isaac Brock, who died on this battlefield in the War of 1812. A smaller monument marks his grave part way down the slope. A stairway leads to the top of the monument overlooking the lower river.

At 107.7 *m.* the route turns R.

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LEWISTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE, 108 *m.*, is the only remaining example of the suspension-bridge type of construction spanning the Niagara River. It connects Lewiston and Queenston at the head of navigation on the river. In the summer large lake steamers depart from these cities to various ports on Lake Ontario and points on the St. Lawrence River.

The route crosses the bridge and again enters United States territory, and turns L. on State 18E. At the border, it is necessary to observe simple customs formalities.

Passing through Lewiston, 109 *m.*, the highway runs northward to the lake.

YOUNGSTOWN, 115 *m.* (280 alt., 639 pop.), lying close to the mouth of the Niagara River, is largely dependent commercially on its fleet of fishing boats which supply the Buffalo market with lake fish.

OLD FORT NIAGARA, 116.7 *m.* (*open to visitors: summer, 9-9; rest of year, 9-5; admission 25 cents; guide service; free parking*), is a restoration of the 10 buildings, the outer and inner works, and the parade grounds comprising the 1678-1815 fortifications. The original plans, recently discovered in France, were carefully followed in the restoration. Since 1924 about \$600,000 have been spent on this work by the United States Government, and the Old Fort Niagara Association, Inc. Perhaps the most interesting restoration is the French castle built in 1725 in the guise of a provincial manor house in order to deceive the Indians as to its real purpose. The rock walls are 4 feet thick with huge stone arches constructed to absorb the lateral sway that might be caused by the firing of cannon from the top deck. The oven, where cannon balls were heated red-hot to fire the enemy's ships, stands near the river wall north of the castle.

NIAGARA FALLS AND FORT NIAGARA

Three major memorials have been erected at Fort Niagara and recently dedicated with appropriate ceremonies; one to Fort Conti (1679), one to Fort Denonville (1687), and one to the Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1817, which provided that the whole United States-Canadian border remain unfortified. For 120 years the 3,000 miles marking the boundary between the two nations has remained without modern forts and without military patrols or guards. From three tall flagpoles standing in the large central enclosure float in friendliness the flags of France, Great Britain, and the United States, the three nations which have fought over and occupied the fortification.

A UNITED STATES ARMY POST is immediately outside the old fort. Cars may be driven around the post past the barracks.

The route retraces to Youngstown and at 117.2 *m.* turns L. on State 18.

SECTION B. YOUNGSTOWN—ROCHESTER. STATE 18.
91.8 *m.*

For mile after mile State 18 borders the shore of Lake Ontario. Through Niagara, Orleans, and Monroe Counties, the route traverses an important fruit-growing section.

OLCOTT, 19.8 *m.* (280 alt., 300 pop.), is a farming center and resort town with a beach and casino on the lake. The village was settled by John Brewer and William Chambers, who came from Canada in 1807. Between 1870 and 1877 the United States Government expended \$200,000 in the construction of two piers extending 800 feet into the lake, one on either side of the mouth of Eighteen Mile Creek, forming an excellent harbor, with a lighthouse at the end of the western pier.

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KUCKVILLE, 43.9 *m.* (334 alt., 150 pop.), was originally a dam in the small stream with a mill which utilized its power for turning wood. It was named for Rev. George Kuck, born in London, England, Dec. 23, 1791, who served as a lieutenant in the Canadian militia during the War of 1812.

CARLTON, 48 *m.* (293 alt., 150 pop.), an attractive village shaded by old trees and almost entirely surrounded by Old Orchard Creek, raises apples and grapes. It was settled in 1803 by James Walworth, who rowed his family from Canada across Lake Ontario in an open boat, and who is said to have built the first house on the southern shore of the lake between Fort Niagara and Braddock Bay.

In Carlton is intersection with State 98.

Left on State 98 is POINT BREEZE, 3 *m.* (271 alt., summer population), a summer resort on Lake Ontario at the mouth of Old Orchard Creek. It provides facilities for bathing, boating, and fishing.

KENDALL, 61.5 *m.* (346 alt., 263 pop.), was named for Amos Kendall, Postmaster General in 1837, when the town was formed. The first settlers came from Vermont in 1812, and about 1820 formed a public library association, with an initial list of 75 books. The evaporation of salt was a source of income until the building of the Erie Canal gave access to a more abundant supply.

HAMLIN, 65.4 *m.* (291 alt., 500 pop.) (*see Tour 2, Section b*).

For the route from Hamlin to Rochester, 91.8 *m.*, (*see Tour 2, Section c*).

TOUR 2

CHURCHVILLE & HAMLIN BEACH PARKS

Rochester, Churchville County Park, Bergen, Hamlin Beach Park, Hilton, Charlotte, Rochester. State 33, 63, 360, 18, county roads. Rochester—Rochester, 70 *m*.

All paved roads, mostly concrete; open to traffic all year. New York Central R. R. and bus lines to Churchville. Streetcar Charlotte to Rochester.

The route circles the northwestern part of Monroe County, passing through a farming and fruit-growing section with frequent wooded tracts.

SECTION A. ROCHESTER—BERGEN. STATE 33. 18.1 m.

West from Rochester Four Corners on Main St., which becomes West Ave.; R. on Buffalo Rd. (State 33) to the city line at the BARGE CANAL, 3.2 *m*.

The DOLOMITE PRODUCTS COMPANY, 3.9 *m*. (L), affiliated with the Dolomite Marine Corporation, was organized in 1920; it mines and processes the mineral dolomite, used extensively in the construction of roads. In the season 1935-36 the company furnished stone for 90 miles of state and town road construction. The stratum of dolomite, 3,000 feet wide, runs under the town of Gates and outcrops at Penfield, 10 *m*. E. where a second plant is situated. These two plants now produce 600,000 tons of stone a year.

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GATES CENTER, 4.2 *m.* (564 alt., 75 pop.), named for Gen. Horatio Gates of Revolutionary War fame, has one of the largest Granges in the state. The section is purely agricultural, with no industries, and is the rural home of many persons employed in Rochester.

The seed farm of the Harris Seed Company, 7.4 *m.*, maintains an elaborate ROADSIDE STORE which offers a variety of nursery products and seeds for sale in season.

NORTH CHILI, 10.6 *m.* (582 alt., 350 pop.), marks the junction with State 259.

CHESBROUGH SEMINARY (R), at the entrance to the village, a Free Methodist coeducational boarding school with an attendance of over 150, includes junior college and high school departments, the latter accredited by the New York State Board of Regents.

The seminary, which celebrated its 70th anniversary in 1936, was originally established in an old tavern at the corner of Union Street and Buffalo Road. In order to eliminate the tavern's detrimental influence on the community, Bishop Benjamin Titus Roberts, founder of the Methodist Church in Albion, purchased the property and founded the school, first called Chili Seminary. In 1890 the present name was adopted in honor of A. M. Chesbrough, a benefactor.

The seminary is partly self-supporting and partly supported by a number of Free Methodist conferences of the eastern states. Many students pay for one-third of their tuition by work on the dairy farm of 200 acres, in the laundry, in the printing department, in the dining room, and in the office and library.

CHURCHVILLE, 14.8 *m.* (616 alt., 740 pop.), is a village of wide streets and spacious lawns, with no large industries to disturb its peace. Rochester Cooperage Company employs

CHURCHVILLE AND HAMLIN BEACH PARKS

intermittently about 60 men. The old cobblestone school-house, which served the village in its early days, is now superseded by the two new schools nearby.

In the small park, conspicuous in the center of the village, is a MEMORIAL TO FRANCES E. WILLARD, famous temperance advocate and founder of the W. C. T. U., who was born in Churchville Sept. 28, 1839, and died Feb. 17, 1898. Part of her original home forms the rear of the building at 24 S. Main St.

At the traffic light a right turn on N. Main St. leads to CHURCHVILLE COUNTY PARK, .5 m., which covers 532 acres (*reservations for privileges must be made at the park office at the north entrance on Kendall Road*). There are picnic areas throughout the grove, cabins for day use (no overnight camping), swimming, boating, fishing, (certain restrictions), baseball diamonds—hardball and soft, a football field, a skating rink, tennis and horseshoe courts, and an 18-hole golf course (*greens fee: 50 cents for county residents, 75 cents for non-residents*).

The route continues west on State 33. At 17.6 m. the route follows the R. fork of the highway over a concrete town road into Bergen, 18.1 m.

SECTION B. BERGEN, HAMLIN BEACH PARK, STATE 63, 360. 19.8 m.

Through this section of the route the highway passes northward across the Ridge and its ancient trail, now an important east-west roadway, and through the fruit belt of western New York.

BERGEN, 0.0 m. (575 alt., 724 pop.), is on the main line of the New York Central R. R. The pioneer of the village was Samuel Lincoln, who came in the spring of 1801. Further settlement was retarded by rising land prices but after 1804 more settlers came. The first Congregational church, which was organized in December 1807, held its first meet-

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ings in a log barn. Samuel Butler established the first tavern in 1809, and in 1812 Bergen was set off as a separate town.

Residents tell a story about Solomon and Levi Leach, brothers, who were among the early settlers. They traded wives, Levi giving Solomon 5 gallons of whiskey "to boot." Quite dissatisfied with his bargain after 2 weeks, Solomon gave Levi a horse to trade back.

From Bergen the Swamp Road leads NW to the border of BERGEN SWAMP, 1 *m.*, which extends westerly from a point near State 63 a distance of over 15 *m.*, with a maximum width of slightly over 1 *m.* This swamp is rich in flora which attract students of botany from far and near. There is small danger of depredation for the swamp is said to be policed by rattlesnakes. Blacksnakes are also abundant and deer are seen from time to time. There is but one road across the swamp, so that visitors are obliged to depend on what are little better than animal trails. Some efforts have been exerted to make of this swamp a state conservation area, but as yet nothing definite has been accomplished. Considerable cedar is found and cedar posts are taken out annually in quantity. A marl deposit has been located, and effort has been made to organize a company to exploit it; but nothing has been done because the original owners of practically all the land in this vicinity, when giving deeds to purchasers and settlers, specifically reserved the rights to all minerals, ores, oils, salt or salt springs. Gypsum is also known to be present in large amounts.

BROCKPORT, 8.9 *m.* (539 alt., 3,511 pop.), is the commercial center for the farming country within a radius of about 6 miles. Named for its founder, Hiel Brockway, it became an incorporated village on April 6, 1829.

The main street divides the village into two sections unconnected by cross streets. The explanation given by local tradition is that, because of an ancient grudge between them, each of the two influential citizens who were largely responsible for the building of the village, planned his half without consulting the other.

CHURCHVILLE AND HAMLIN BEACH PARKS

From 1844 to 1847 a factory in Brockport manufactured McCormick reapers. From 1870 to 1882 the Johnston Harvester Co., now the Massey Harris Co. of Batavia, had its plant here.

The chief industrial plant to-day is the Quaker Maid Canning Co., a subsidiary of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. which buys much of the vegetables and fruits produced in this section. Transportation facilities are provided by the Greyhound Bus Lines and the Falls Branch of the New York Central R. R. The Barge Canal also runs through the town.

The village has seven churches and an active Grange. The BROCKPORT STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, opened in 1866, is housed in a brick structure erected in 1855 and later rebuilt in its present form of a central building with two wings 3 stories high. This institution is similar to other New York State normal schools, offering a 3 year course, including a training class based on the individual cadet system. Entrance requirements demand an average high school standing of 72 percent or above.

Brockport has many attractive old homes built in the early half of the 19th century. The HOME of MARY JANE HOLMES, novelist, still stands, although it bears little resemblance to its original form; during her occupancy it was the scene of wide hospitality.

CLARKSON, 10.5 *m.* (427 alt., 230 pop.), is at the intersection with U. S. 104 (*see Tour 1, Section a*).

HAMLIN (CENTER) 14.9 *m.*, and HAMLIN (STATION) 15.6 *m.* (291 alt., 500 pop.), are served by the same schools and stores. Because of an interesting incident in its early history, the latter settlement is divided into two distinct sections a short distance apart. A branch of the New York Central R. R., the only transportation facility, crosses its

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

northern part. When the railroad was being surveyed, a faction opposing it persuaded the settlers that its construction would be detrimental to the development of the town. The railroad therefore purchased land for a right-of-way north of the settlement and eventually drew to itself the larger portion of the population.

Near the railroad is Hamlin's principal industry, the canning plant of the Duffy-Mott Company, affording a local market for about 175,000 bushels of apples annually, which, together with other fruits, are made into jams, jellies, and preserves.

At 15.7 *m.* the route follows the left fork on State 360; continues straight at next intersection; at 18.9 *m.* turns L. on Moscow Road to the W. entrance of Hamlin Beach Park.

HAMLIN BEACH PARK, 19.8 *m.* (R), is one of the largest county parks of Monroe. It has an area of 600 acres and includes a mile and a quarter of lake frontage with an excellent bathing beach. Extensive road building and other improvements are in progress, carried on by the Civilian Conservation Corps, which maintains a camp near the park. This project includes the construction of a concrete sea wall and promenade along the entire lake front, six long stone and concrete jetties to hold sand for bathing beaches, 3 miles of macadam and 2 miles of hard-surfaced roads, 2 miles of concrete parkway, a sewage disposal plant, a water system for the entire park, the excavation of 35 acres of land for a yacht basin, and complete landscaping.

SECTION C. HAMLIN BEACH PARK—ROCHESTER.
STATE 63, 18; COUNTY ROADS. 32 m.

On the return trip to Rochester the route retraces to Hamlin Center, 5 *m.*, where it turns L. on State 18, which passes through a rich fruit country.

CHURCHVILLE AND HAMLIN BEACH PARKS

HILTON, 11.8 *m.* (284 alt., 923 pop.), is at the junction of State 18 and 259. Two cold storage plants and a canning factory are the most important industries. This section of Monroe County has specialized in the raising of apples since 1812, when the first commercial apple orchard was planted. Today in this orchard 5-year experiments are being conducted with electrically charged lamps to capture fruit flies and moths that injure crops.

In Hilton State 18, joined by State 259, turns R.

PARMA CENTER, 13.8 *m.* (270 alt., 100 pop.), has a two-story BRICK BUILDING (R) which once served as the Methodist Church. The first sermon was preached to the congregation in 1804 and the first class was organized in 1811. The present church building was erected in 1830.

At Parma Center the route turns L., still following State 18 which, E. of 16.2 *m.*, is known as Latta Road.

Beyond NORTH GREECE, 20.8 *m.*, the route turns L. on Greenleaf Road at 22.4 *m.*, and continues northward toward the lake shore.

LAKE SHORE COUNTRY CLUB, 23.2 *m.*, (R) has an 18-hole golf course (*open to public; greens fee: weekday mornings 50 cents; \$1 for afternoons or entire day; Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays: \$1 for 18 holes*).

At 23.3 *m.* (L) is the PUMPING PLANT of the Rochester and Lake Ontario Water Co., which supplies Charlotte and the northern section of Rochester.

At 23.4 *m.* the route turns R. on Beach Ave. and crosses the Rochester city line.

At 24.4 *m.*, R. on Lake Ave. to the Four Corners.

TOUR 3

INDIAN FALLS & TONAWANDA INDIAN RESERVATION

Rochester, Churchville, Bergen, Batavia, Indian Falls, Tonawanda Reservation, Oakfield, Byron Center, Rochester. State 33, 5, 77, 19, 262, town road, State 237. Rochester—Rochester, 96 *m*.

Highways concrete and macadam, open throughout the year. New York Central R. R. parallels the route to Batavia. Bus lines to Indian Falls. Hotel accommodations and tourist homes at frequent intervals.

The route passes through fertile farm lands rich in pioneer landmarks. Starting in the Phelps and Gorham territory, the highway passes through the land once claimed by Connecticut and through the Holland Purchase tract.

*SECTION A. ROCHESTER—BERGEN. STATE 33. 19 m.
(SEE TOUR 2, SECTION A).*

*SECTION B. BERGEN—TONAWANDA RESERVATION.
STATE 33, 5, 77. 31 m.*

BERGEN, 0.0 *m*.

At 12.7 *m*. State 33 joins State 5, one of the principal east—west arterial highways of New York State.

TONAWANDA INDIAN RESERVATION

BATAVIA, 14 *m.* (895 alt., 16,375 pop.), the largest city between Rochester and Buffalo, is an important industrial center. The business section lies along the main street.

On E. Main St. are the RICHMOND MANSION, now a home for children, and the CAREY HOMESTEAD, presented by the Carey heirs to the city, both excellent examples of Colonial architecture.

Just W. of the business district is the HOLLAND LAND OFFICE MUSEUM (L), 131 W. Main St. (*open to visitors in summer*), erected in 1804. The building was dedicated in 1894 to the memory of Robert Morris, financier of the Revolutionary War, who owned large tracts of land in western New York and in 1798 sold 3,500,000 acres to the Holland Land Co. The aim of the Holland Purchase Society, which occupies the building, is to gather all historical materials and relics that have any relation to the Holland Land Purchase.

On the FAIR GROUNDS, W. of the city, the annual Genesee County Fair is held every fall.

At 26.5 *m.* is junction with State 77. The route turns R. on State 77.

INDIAN FALLS, 28 *m.*, was the site of an important rendezvous of the Iroquois. The falls are formed by the Tonawanda River, which here descends over a rocky ledge into a beautiful gorge.

On the L. bank of the river at the falls is GILMORE PARK (*visitors welcome, free*), with picnic sites.

BASOM, 30.8 *m.* (723 alt., 90 pop.), named for Samuel Basom, an early settler, marks the main entrance to the Tonawanda Indian Reservation.

The route turns L. into the Reservation.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

TONAWANDA INDIAN RESERVATION, 31 *m.*, is one of three set apart by the Government for the Seneca Indians, "Keepers of the Western Door" of the great League of the Iroquois. About 600 Indians live on its 7,500 acres. The drive around the principal points of interest on the reservation is about 12 miles long.

Although many of the Indians are modern in dress and thought and have to a large extent adopted the mode of life of the white man, yet in this rather wild and aboriginal setting can be observed many of the primitive manners and traditional customs of this once warlike tribe who called themselves the "Men of Men." Individual Indians can be induced to recount the old legends of their race, to point out some of the aboriginal trails, now nearly obliterated, or to tell how the sylvan recesses of the reservation have attracted deer and other wild animals from distant points.

About half the Indians on this reservation have adopted some form of the Christian religion, but the other half still adhere to the teachings of Handsome Lake, the great reorganizer and preserver of the ancient Iroquoian religion. All the children of school age are transported by bus to the public schools in Akron. A large amount of craft work is carried on under the direction of Dr. Arthur C. Parker, director of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, himself of Indian blood. The Indians turn out metal work in sterling silver, copper, and brass; beadwork embroidered upon buckskin clothing; various models to be placed upon exhibition in the museum; copies of ancient weapons, such as war clubs and tomahawks; ladles, mortars and pestles, troughs, and bowls in wood; reproductions of the traditional headdress and war bonnet in silver filigree surmounted by scarlet covering and eagle feathers; basketry of all kinds; corn-husk moccasins; and the hideous masks used in the ceremonial rites of the tribes.

TONAWANDA INDIAN RESERVATION

Until late in 1936 the Indians used the former reservation schoolhouse for a community building and library, and had accumulated some 5,000 volumes. After this building was destroyed by fire, the construction of a new community house was undertaken by the WPA. The cornerstone was laid on May 10, 1937, by Lester W. Herzog, State Administrator of the Works Progress Administration, using an etched silver trowel with carved walnut handle designed and made by the Indians on the reservation. Later Mr. Herzog was adopted into the Senecas in an elaborate public ceremony. Among the Indians who took part in the ceremonies were Chief William Jones, president of the Seneca Nation; Chief Aaron Poodry, clerk of the Nation; Chief Nick Bailey and his Indian band; and Jesse J. Cornplanter, descendant of the renowned Chief Cornplanter. The new log-cabin structure, to be opened in October 1937, will include a gymnasium, a library, a medical clinic, an arts and crafts studio, a museum, clubrooms, and an assembly room. A decorative stage curtain for the auditorium will depict the history of the Seneca tribe.

In the northern part of the reservation is the Long House, in which the pow-wows, dances, and traditional ceremonies of the Indians are still held. The vicinity of the Long House is the most densely populated part of the reservation.

In the western part of the reservation stands the former home of Eli Parker (1828-1895), secretary to General Grant. He was a sachem of the Wolf clan with the Seneca title of Do-ne-ho-ga-wa.

SECTION C. TONAWANDA INDIAN RESERVATION—BERGEN. STATE 77, 19, 262, TOWN ROAD, STATE 237, 262. 27 m.

From the Tonawanda Indian Reservation the route retraces to Basom, 0.2 *m.*; L. on State 77; at 0.4 *m.* R. on State 19.

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OAKFIELD, 6.8 *m.* (780 alt., 1,919 pop.), was first settled in the spring of 1801. A little later Gideon Dunham constructed the first tavern, and the place was known as Dunham's Grove. In 1811 sawmills and gristmills were built. For a time the town was known as Caryville. In 1837 the name was changed to Plain Brook, but soon after was given its present name.

West of the village is one of the finest gypsum deposits in the state. As early as 1842 gypsum was commercially mined, but it was not until after the completion of the West Shore R. R. in 1884 that extensive development of the gypsum beds began. The United States Gypsum Co. built the two largest plants. The Niagara Gypsum Co. began business in 1906, and the Oakfield Gypsum Products Co. and the Phoenix Gypsum Co. in 1920.

At Oakfield the route turns L. on State 262.

ELBA, 12 *m.* (741 alt., 429 pop.), was settled first by John Young, who came from Virginia on horseback, arriving July 11, 1803. The first gristmill was built in 1810, and the first tavern in 1815. The village was then known as Pine Hill, but when the postoffice was established it was given the name Elba.

At the traffic light in Elba the route turns R. on a macadam town road. At 18.6 *m.* the route turns R. on State 237.

BYRON CENTER, 20 *m.* (588 alt., 200 pop.), named for the English poet, Lord Byron, was first settled in 1807; 2 or 3 years later there were both a sawmill and a gristmill. The first cheese factory in Genesee County was erected near Byron in 1867 and carried on a successful business for many years, shipping a large part of its product to England.

TONAWANDA INDIAN RESERVATION

At Byron Center the route turns L. on State 262, which it follows to Bergen, 27 *m*.

SECTION D. BERGEN—ROCHESTER. STATE 33. 19 m.

In this section the tour retraces the route of Section A, (*see Tour 2, Section a*).

TOUR 4

CALEDONIA FISH HATCHERY

Rochester, Scottsville, Caledonia, Riga, Chili, Rochester.
State 35, 253, 36, 33A. Rochester—Rochester, 40 *m*.

Roads concrete or macadam, open throughout the year.
Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania R. Rs. Rochester to
Caledonia. Bus service Rochester to Caledonia, Chili to
Rochester.

This route traverses an agricultural section of Monroe
County in which wheat has been raised since 1787 and is
now the most important crop. A few apple orchards dot the
hilly landscape, and near the city large tracts are devoted
to truck farming.

SECTION A. ROCHESTER—CALEDONIA. STATE 35,
253, 36. 20 *m*.

For some distance this section borders the Genesee River,
following an old Indian trail.

West from Four Corners on Main St.; L. on Plymouth
Ave.; R. on Elmwood Ave.; L. on State 35 (Scottsville
Road).

BARGE CANAL, 3 *m*. (city line.)

MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, 3.3 *m*. (*taxi fare from Rochester,*
\$1.25), is recognized by the U. S. Department of Commerce.
It is a regular landing field for the planes of the American

STATE FISH HATCHERIES AT CALEDONIA

Airways. All the runways are hard-surfaced; the largest is 4,300 ft. long. There is hangar space for 40 planes. The field is floodlighted for night flying. Planes may be chartered for short or long private flights, and there is a "fly-it-yourself" service.

At 8.3 *m.* the road cuts over DUMPLING HILL, said to be a corruption of Doubling Hill, so named because early settlers hauling their grain to the mills in Rochester found it necessary to double their teams in order to get up the hill. In slippery weather autos encounter like difficulties. Another tradition is that a woman living on the hill served apple dumplings to the fishermen who, in naming the hill, sought to immortalize her cooking.

This section of the Genesee River has long been recognized as good fishing. Bait can be purchased along the road throughout the fishing season, and boats can be rented for a small fee.

Many Indian relics have been found nearby. When the present road was cut through Dumping Hill the skeletons of five Indians, sitting upright, were uncovered.

At 12 *m.* is the junction (R) with Marsh Rd.

Right on this road is an ANIMAL CEMETERY, 0.3 *m.*, containing carefully kept graves and stone markers indicating the affection of many owners for their pets.

At 12.1 *m.* State 35 joins State 253. The route turns R. on State 253.

SCOTTSVILLE, 12.3 *m.* (563 alt., 936 pop.), was settled in 1786, 3 years before the first settlement in Rochester, when Ebenezer "Indian" Allen, Genesee Valley's Daniel Boone, bought the flats along Oatka Creek and the Genesee River within the village boundary. On a knoll on Oatka's northern bank he erected his log cabin; and here, with his

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Indian wife and his white wife, he lived until 1789, when he sold his farm to Peter Sheffer and went to the Falls, later Rochesterville, to build his mills there. A hillock in the middle of a field back of Eugene Brown's house, at the edge of Scottsville on the road to West Henrietta, marks the exact site of Allen's log cabin. The timbers of the Sheffer house have been built into the Brown residence.

Several of the houses erected by the early settlers are still standing in Scottsville. At the corner of Main and Rochester Sts. is a HOUSE built in 1814 by Abraham Hanford. His grandson, Rear Admiral Franklin Hanford, was born 3 m. from Scottsville Road, and moved to the village with his parents as a small child. As a youth he entered the Navy, later served in the Civil War, and was commander of the *Alert*. Upon his retirement he was made a rear admiral, and returned to Scottsville, where he resided until his death.

The interior doors of the John Keyes residence are "witch doors," with the panels designed in the form of a cross to keep off evil spirits unleashed by witches.

GARBUTT, 15 m. (597 alt., 300 pop.), is a hamlet so small that it would scarcely be noticed in passing were it not for the large buildings of the Empire Gypsum Company plant standing at the L. of the road.

The STONE STORE (R) of Frank Garbutt, built in 1822 and still in use, once served as the trading center for many miles of surrounding territory. On an iron safe in the store can be seen holes and scars left long ago by yeggs in an unsuccessful attempt to blow off the door. "The safe wasn't even locked," chuckles the proprietor.

Across the road from the store, back of the schoolhouse, stands the weather-blackened frame BREAK-OF-DAY HOUSE, uninteresting in appearance but noteworthy as

STATE FISH HATCHERIES AT CALEDONIA

having been the first store in Garbutt and the original home of the Garbutt family, for whom the settlement was named. To all the surrounding neighborhood it is known as the Break-of-Day House, for from its place high on the bank of Oatka Creek its windows reflect the first rays of the rising sun.

A ruined STONE MILL stands beyond this house near the creek. Its walls, floors, and ceilings are supported by foot-square beams more than 40 ft. long, hand-hewn, and held in place by wooden pegs and hand-forged spikes. In 1812, when this mill was built, it was used for grinding flour, and three holes in the floor show where the millstones rested; but the stones were removed long ago when the building was converted into a plaster mill. Part of the huge oven of a brick kiln, built against one end of the mill, still remains.

From the rear doorway of the mill one can look across Oatka Creek to where, on the opposite bank, stone arches open into the tunnel of the dolomite mine. Its workings extend 3 m. underground. High-tension overhead wires carry small cars to bring the dolomite from the mine, to be transported over a spur track bridging the creek a short distance above. Because of possible danger to the public the mine is not open to sightseers.

WHEATLAND (CENTER), 16.8 m. (606 alt., 50 pop.), contains the plant of the Ebsary Co., employing over 150 men and manufacturing gypsum products, including wall-board, plaster, and blocks.

At 19 m., at the junction on State 253 and 36, stands a BOULDER (L) with an inscription to the effect that at this point Scottish pioneers built in 1803 the first school-house W. of the Genesee River, and that in 1805 the Caledonian Presbyterian Kirk, oldest extant church W. of the river, was formed here.

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The route turns L. on State 36.

MUMFORD, 19.2 *m.* (618 alt., 450 pop.), was first settled in 1804. Its sole industry is the Mumford Paper Mills Co., employing 40 people.

The little PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, built in the Gothic style, is known as "the church of petrified wood." In reality it is constructed of undressed blocks of marl taken from a nearby swamp, but the stones have in some places a fibrous appearance, like asbestos, giving rise to the local belief that they are petrified wood. When first built in 1863 the church was white, but age and weather have stained its walls to a gray that is almost black. Wherever the white surface of the rock is exposed, it sparkles and glitters in the sunlight.

CALEDONIA STATE FISH HATCHERY, 19.6 *m.* (R) (*open to the public; picnicking and overnight camping*), established by Seth Green in 1864 and purchased by the State in 1870, contains 19 acres. Ownership of an additional 7½ acres in the rear of the Caledonia High School, which contain the main springs, enables the state to control the valuable water rights of Spring Brook. This stream, which flows through the main hatchery, has a minimum flow of 5,000 gallons a minute with a temperature that varies less than 10 degrees throughout the year, making it ideal for the propagation of trout. Wall-eyed pike eggs, or spawn, are shipped in, hatched, and then immediately distributed. This hatchery has its own trout breeders, so that it handles the entire propagation of the trout from breeding to final distribution. When the trout are 3 inches long they are shipped out as ordered by the State Fisheries office in Albany. In 1936 the hatchery produced 13,000,000 trout—brook, rainbow, brown, and lake. Attendants are at hand to give information, and study-groups of school children are welcome.

STATE FISH HATCHERIES AT CALEDONIA

SECTION B. CALEDONIA FISH HATCHERY—ROCHESTER. STATE 36, 33A. 19.9 m.

The route passes through a hilly countryside of farms, occasionally marked by neglected and abandoned farm machinery.

Leaving the hatchery at Caledonia, the route retraces through Mumford to junction of State 36 and 253, 0.6 m., and continues N. on State 36.

RIGA (Ri'-ga), 7.3 m. (640 alt., 20 pop.), is also known as Riga Center. Before the coming of the railroad this was a stop-over point for stagecoaches.

The OLD TAVERN, the first frame house and post office in the town of Riga, built in 1808, is still standing. The present occupant welcomes visitors and shows with pride the old double fire-place flanked with bake ovens, the hand-hewn beams showing the marks of the crude adze, the wide board floors, and the antique furniture which crowds the low-ceilinged rooms. Mine host is a "dowser" and will allow his guests to experiment with a branching peach twig which, held reverently in the hands, will twist around and point down to hidden springs of living water.

Across the road from the Old Tavern is another OLD HOUSE (*not open to public*), built to serve as a tavern but now used as a residence. In it the Riga Academy, once a flourishing school for boarding and day pupils, was organized in 1846.

At Riga the route turns R. (E) on State 33A.

At 18.9 m. the route turns L. on Chili Ave. At the Barge Canal, 19.9 m., is the Rochester city line.

TOUR 5

LETCHWORTH PARK AND HIGH BANKS OF THE GENESEE

Rochester, Caledonia, Perry, Silver Lake, Letchworth Park, Mount Morris, High Banks, Geneseo, Avon, Rochester. State 35, 253, 36, US 20, State 245, 19A, 39, 63, 36, US 20, State 20D, 5, 2. Rochester—Rochester, 112 *m*.

Highways mostly concrete, open throughout the year.

Pennsylvania R. R., Rochester to Letchworth Park; Erie R. R. crosses the Genesee Gorge on the high bridge at the park.

This tour penetrates to the heart of the Genesee country, the land of the Algonkins and of the Six Nations of the Iroquois, and the culminating point of Gen. John Sullivan's campaign of 1779.

SECTION A. ROCHESTER—CALEDONIA. STATE 35, 253, 36. 21 m. (see Tour 4, section a).

SECTION B. CALEDONIA—PORTAGEVILLE. STATE 36, 5, 245, 19A. 35 m.

CALEDONIA, 0 *m*. (669 alt., 1,487 pop.), was settled by Scotsmen who first came to the region in 1803.

LETCWORTH PARK AND GENESEE Highbanks

The MASONIC TEMPLE, which also contains the post office, built in 1830 of red brick, was used as an inn in the stagecoach days.

The PUBLIC LIBRARY is housed in a chiseled stone building erected in 1826 by Major Gad Blakesley which served at various times as post office, bank, and apothecary shop.

A stone marker near the Caledonia High School fixes the site of the old elm COUNCIL TREE of the Senecas.

The route continues S. on State 36.

YORK, 7.8 *m.* (726 alt., 150 pop.), in spite of its English name, was settled by Scottish Covenanters, many of whose descendants are residents of the village. An annual custom of the town is the meeting of the clans.

The conspicuous COBBLESTONE SCHOOLHOUSE on a central corner of the village, still in use, once numbered among its pupils Chester A. Arthur, 21st President of the United States, whose father held a pastorate in York from 1837 to 1840. The land on which the building stands was presented to the town for school purposes by a settler named MacIntyre, with the stipulation that a yearly rental of 1 cent be paid; if the rent were to fall in arrears the land would revert to the MacIntyre family.

GREIGSVILLE, 10.8 *m.* (924 alt., 45 pop.), is a farming community center with a large central school.

From Greigsville a macadam road leads (L) to RETSOF, 1.5 *m.* (700 alt., 300 pop.). Here are the SALT MINE and plant of the International Salt Company. The company asserts that the mine is the largest of its kind in the country. The name is the reversed spelling of the name of the first president of the salt company, Foster.

LEICESTER, 15 *m.* (661 alt., 285 pop.), is distinctive on account of the large green in the center of the village about

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which the houses are built in the New England manner. Facing the green is a small church with Doric columns and a Gothic tower.

At Leicester the route turns R. on US 20.

At PINE TAVERN, 17.3 *m.*, the route turns L. on State 245.

PERRY, 22 *m.* (1407 alt., 4,231 pop.), was settled in 1807, and 4 years later a sawmill and gristmill were built. It bore a succession of names—Slabtown, Shakesburg, Columbia, Nineveh, and finally Perry, the last in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, the hero of the Battle of Lake Erie.

At 22.7 *m.* is junction (R) with a poor macadam road.

Right on this road is SILVER LAKE, 0.5 *m.* (1,356 alt., 50 pop.), about 4 *m.* long, lying at an unusually high elevation for lakes in the eastern part of the United States. Several miles of road wind in and out among the summer cottages which surround the lake. Conclaves of religious organizations hold their sessions on the assembly grounds here each summer. The lake offers boating and fishing.

CASTILE, 28.5 *m.* (1,431 alt., 900 pop.), can be seen from a distance with a white church spire thrusting its point above the shielding trees. This village is the home of the CASTILE SANATORIUM, founded in 1849, with buildings on both sides of the street.

At 29.5 *m.* is junction with State 19A. The route turns L. on State 19A.

LETCHWORTH PARK, 33.7 *m.*

Parking: Free, except in supervised areas, where fee is 25 cents.

Picnic Grounds: Near Upper Falls and at Tea Table Rock; tables, fireplaces, shelters, comfort stations, drinking fountains.

Camping: Near Lower Falls, cabins (\$1.50 and \$2. per day) with tables and beds, outdoor fireplaces and fuel. Permits for overnight

LETCHWORTH PARK AND GENESEE Highbanks

camping from park superintendent at entrance. Food can be obtained from nearby farmers and villages.

Hotel Accommodations: Glen Iris Inn.

Letchworth Park, containing 6,477 acres, is well known for the gorge which the Genesee River has cut here, plunging over three cascades with a total drop of 248 ft.: the Upper Falls, 71 ft.; the Middle Falls, 107 ft.; the Lower Falls and rapids, 70 ft. Near the entrance to the park is posted a large-scale map which indicates all the points of interest on the tour through the park.

Upon the withdrawal of the glacier at the end of the Ice Age, the land, relieved of its great burden, rose, and rivers became more active agents of erosion. At this point the Genesee River gouged out a gorge in strata of Devonian shales and sandstones. The falls are due to thicker beds of sandstone that resist the rapid erosion to which the lower shales and thin sandstone beds underneath give way. Deepening of the gorge, which is still going on, will cease only when its bottom is cut down to the water level of Lake Ontario.

The GENESEE VALLEY MUSEUM, near the Upper Falls (*open free 8-12 and 1-5 May 26—Oct. 15*), contains a notable collection of Indian relics. In 1933 a collection of early pioneers articles and implements was brought here from the Log Cabin Museum at Silver Lake.

GLEN IRIS, once the home of Dr. William P. Letchworth, who donated the park to the state and for whom it is named, is now a hotel.

Near Glen Iris stands a LOG CABIN that once served as the council house of the Seneca Indians. This cabin of square logs, like hewn railroad ties, is one of the oldest buildings of its kind in the state. It was first erected at Canadea, 18 m. S. of the park. After the sale of their lands in this region, the



Last Council House of the Senecas—Moved from Gardeau Flats to Letchworth Park

LETCHWORTH PARK AND GENESEE Highbanks

Indians abandoned the council house, and it became the residence of numerous early settlers. In 1871 the building was moved to its present site.

In front of the council house stands the *STATUE OF MARY JEMISON*, the White Woman of the Genesee, or Dehewamus, as she was called by the Indians. The inscriptions upon the monument tell something of the life and history of this strange character who has become legendary in the Genesee country. Mary was born on the ocean between Ireland and Philadelphia in 1742, the daughter of Thomas Jemison and Jane Irwin. In 1755 she was captured by the Indians at Marsh Creek, Pa., was carried down the Ohio River, and adopted into an Indian family in 1759. Later she removed to the Genesee country and was naturalized in 1817. She came to Portage Falls in 1831, and died on Sept. 19, 1833, at the age of 91, having survived two Indian husbands and five of her eight children. She was buried in the Buffalo Creek Reservation, but reinterred in Letchworth Park with appropriate ceremonies on March 7, 1874.

From the height of her statue Mary Jemison looks out toward another *CABIN* nearby, which originally stood on Gardeau Flats by the Genesee River, and which she built about the year 1800 for her second daughter, Nancy Jemison, the wife of John Green.

A short distance down the river from the council house is *INSPIRATION POINT*, which offers one of the most inspiring scenic views in the eastern United States. The Middle Falls, to the S., show to the best advantage from here; beyond, the mist rises from the Upper Falls, with the tracery of the steel bridge of the Erie R. R. high above. To the N. the gorge extends for a distance of about 10 m. with vivid coloring and remarkable formations which change in appearance as the sun lights up portions with brilliant



The Middle Falls—Leitchworth Park

LETCHWORTH PARK AND GENESEE Highbanks

light or throws other parts into deep shadow. The gray walls of the canyon have been sculptured by the wind and weather into Grecian flutings and flying buttresses that suggest medieval cathedrals. Far below lies the green ribbon of the Genesee.

At the LOWER FALLS, still farther down the river the most impressive sight is that of the river plunging between rocky walls which constrict it to one-twentieth of its average width.

The park also has an arboretum containing over 400,000 trees of 55 marked varieties. This tree garden, started in 1912, is now the home of countless birds and animals, including many wild deer.

PORTAGEVILLE, 34.3 *m.* (1,134 alt., 460 pop.), is the largest town near Letchworth Park. Portage, at the top of the gorge above Portageville, takes its name from the carrying place around the falls.

SECTION C. PORTAGEVILLE—GENESEO. STATE 39, 63, 36, US 20. 26 *m.*

At Portageville the route turns L. on State 39, which climbs the steep hill out of the Genesee gorge and at the crest turns R. What was once a narrow trail is now a broad highway, and the primitive wilderness is replaced by prosperous farms with modern buildings.

NUNDA, 5.7 *m.* (1,336 alt., 1,085 pop.), was first settled in 1806, but the village was not laid out until 1824. The name is a contraction of the Indian name for the place O-non-da-oh (*where many hills come together*). Nunda (pronounced Nun-day'), like many other communities of the Genesee country, flourished during the lumbering period of the early 19th century. By 1835, 18 sawmills were active in the vicinity of the village, along with flour mills, tan-

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neries, furnaces, hat factories, a woolen mill, and a steam engine manufactory. Today the Foote Manufacturing Co., makers of concrete mixers, is the largest industry. The highly ornamented, square Gothic towers of the village are conspicuous.

Helen Hunt Jackson (H. H.), author of *Ramona*, was a native of Nunda, as was also Helen Barrett Montgomery, who translated the New Testament from the Greek text into modern English.

In Nunda the route turns L. on State 63.

MOUNT MORRIS, 16.8 *m.* (595 alt., 3,238 pop.), was named for Robert Morris, financier of the American Revolution, who bought from Ebenezer Allen the land on which the village stands. The first name of the town was Allen Hill, but this was changed to Richmond Hill by Col. John Trumbull of Washington's staff, who painted the *Signing of the Declaration of Independence*. He planted an orchard here with a view to making this his permanent home, but he changed his plans.

On Murray Hill in the town is the new MOUNT MORRIS STATE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, opened March 1, 1936. Its situation high above the main part of the town makes it a conspicuous object in the landscape for miles around.

A large packing company employing about 800 people is the principal manufacturing plant, but there are other smaller industries employing large numbers of people. Mount Morris has a large population of Italian origin who take an active part in the civic life of the village.

Beyond the business section the route turns L. on State 36.

At 17.8 *m.* the road crosses the Genesee River on a long single-span bridge.

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At 18.1 *m.* is junction with a dirt road.

Immediately left on this dirt road is WHITE WOMAN'S SPRING, from which Mary Jemison drew water for her cabin home, and near which the ruins of one of her houses are still visible.

About 0.5 *m.* up the dirt road, a short distance L. is SQUAKEE HILL. By the terms of the Big Tree Treaty, signed near Geneseo in 1797, the Seneca Indians were given 2,000 acres on Squakee Hill on which to build their village. The hill became famous on account of the Indian festivals held on it every year; council meetings were also held here periodically for a long time. About 500 ft. N. of the Squakee Hill Inn is the site of the council house in which the pow-wows were held. Here on the morning of the Seneca New Year was held the Sacrifice of the White Dog.

The HIGH BANKS, 1.5 *m.*, can best be viewed from Lookout Point. It is a tribute to the conservatism of the native population that they are content with the name of High Banks, for many visitors have remarked upon the similarity of the formation to the Grand Canyon; it might be called a Grand Canyon in miniature. In 1793 the Marquis de Talleyrand stood on the brink of this gorge, and after gazing at the sight for more than an hour he said, "It is the fairest landscape the human eye ever looked upon."

State 36 continues to Leicester, 21 *m.*, which was passed on the way to Letchworth State Park. In Leicester the route turns R. on US 20.

CUYLERVILLE, 22.2 *m.* (621 alt., 300 pop.), lies close to the scene where Boyd and Parker were tortured to death during the Clinton-Sullivan campaign.

The BOYD-PARKER MEMORIAL, 22.9 *m.* (R), was erected in memory of the two young patriots who were tortured after being captured by their Indian enemies, dying here Sept. 14, 1779. The TORTURE TREE, an old elm, still stands near the monument. This spot is also the SITE of GENESEE CASTLE or Little Beard's Town. The Indian name was De-o-nun-da-ga-a (*where-the-hill-is-near*). This town marked the western limit of the Sullivan expedition.

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GENESEO, 26 *m.* (600 alt., 2,261 pop.), stands on the site of a Seneca Indian village, which in 1750 consisted of about 50 large huts, the inhabitants of which were known to the Jesuits as the Senecas of the Chenussio, (*beautiful valley*). In the village is the SITE of the LOG HOUSE which accommodated the commissioners who negotiated the Big Tree Treaty between the United States of America and the Iroquois in 1797.

In 1788-89 Lemuel B. Jennings crossed the wide stretch of country between the Connecticut and Genesee Rivers, and ended his journey on the flats west of the present town. He was the first settler of Geneseo. In 1789 the famous interpreter, Capt. Horatio Jones, settled in the town and built a log house on the bank of the river. General Washington appointed him agent and interpreter at the Council and Treaty of Big Tree.

The two pioneers who were to have the most lasting effect upon the surrounding country were the brothers, James and William Wadsworth, who journeyed from Durham, Conn., to Geneseo in 1790. They bought an immense estate at a cost of about 8 cents an acre, and they and their descendants became leaders in the development of Livingston County.

This Genesee country is one of the few places in the United States where the colorful fox hunt approaches the splendor of the sport in England. In the hunt-club kennels on the northern edge of the town are kept about 100 imported and home-bred Welsh and English fox hounds. Thoroughbred hunting horses are bred locally. The hunting season opens in early autumn and continues as long as the weather permits, sometimes through December.

The GENESEO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, corner Bank St. and Wadsworth Ave., was established in 1867 as the Wadsworth Normal and Training School, but its name

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was changed to the present one by the legislature in 1871. The main building, of red brick, with a frontage of 300 ft. and a depth of 350 ft., is of Victorian architecture. The school offers the regular three-year teachers' training course.

SECTION D. GENESEO—ROCHESTER. STATE 20 D.
5, 2. 30 m.

Beyond Geneseo the route continues N. on State 20D through country that once formed part of the Wadsworth domain and now is the scene of many of the fox hunts. Some of the finest farmland in the Genesee Valley lies along the highway.

AVON, 9.2 m. (600 alt., 2,403 pop.), is situated at the site of the first bridge across the Genesee River, on the line of the greatest east-west traffic up to the time the Erie Canal was built. Avon was once called Avon Springs because of its sulphur-magnesium mineral springs south of the town. The Indians occupying this area used the waters for medicinal purposes.

In pre-Civil War days Avon Springs was an important watering place. At the springs were Knickerbocker Hall and Congress Hall, both with bathhouses. Busses were run between these hotels and the large United States Hotel in the village at Genesee and West Main Sts., where many of the elite of the day lodged and whence, accompanied by servants, they were taken to the springs by coach. The Avon Springs Sanatorium was established in 1872 on what is now Wadsworth Ave. and was later moved to the building now known as the Avon Inn at E. Main and Temple Sts. Avon long ago lost its popularity as a resort, but the springs are still there; and a movement is on foot to have them developed by the state.



White Horse Tavern, at East Avon

Today the village has a large canning plant with a capacity of 4,000 tons, which processes locally grown peas, corn, tomatoes, and other products.

At the village circle the route turns R. on State 5.

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EAST AVON, 11.2 *m.* (821 alt., 200 pop.), is a picturesque crossroads. The WHITE HORSE TAVERN (L) is a conspicuous landmark. It was built about 1800 by John Pearson of brick made from clay found on the banks of the Genesee at Avon. A white wooden horse stood on the lawn until practical jokers recently made off with its head. Now a horse sculptured in stone snorts in silence.

Just beyond the tavern is the old cemetery in which the GRAVE OF PIONEER JOHN PEARSON is marked by an old creekstone tablet bearing the date of 1812.

In East Avon the route turns L. on State 2.

At 17.5 *m.* is intersection with State 251.

Left on State 251 is the STATE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, 2.5 *m.* (L), which was transferred in 1904 from its high-walled prison-like barracks in Rochester to its present site. A colonnaded administration building looks down over a tract of 1,432 acres and 30 cottages, or colonies, each housing about 25 boys under 16 years of age who have been guilty of misdemeanors and have been committed by one of the juvenile courts in the state. The spirit of the institution is correctional and educational rather than penal. No prison walls, bars, or chains restrain or confine the boys. Twenty farm colonies and nine industrial colonies afford activity and training; and ample opportunities are provided for recreation, education, and the development of initiative. Corporal punishment is forbidden, but strict obedience is required. For serious infringement of rules a boy is transferred to the "punishment colony" and required to perform the more difficult and disagreeable tasks. Special care is taken of the boys' health; systematic religious training is given by leaders in the faith of the home family; every effort is made to restore the lads to useful, normal citizenship. It is a self-contained village, so efficiently organized that, instead of being an expense, the institution makes a substantial annual return to the state treasury.

WEST HENRIETTA, 20.8 *m.* (601 alt., 250 pop.), was well known early in the 19th century for the manufacture of carriages and wagons. The old CARRIAGE FACTORY

still stands (L), identified by its cobblestone walls, but has been converted by modern progress into an automobile repair shop. The original forges, work benches and machines, and the bellows used to fan the fires a hundred years ago, can still be seen.

Just N. of West Henrietta, State 2 descends METHODIST HILL, on which early automobiles were tested for their hill-climbing abilities. It is said to have received its name on account of the services which Calvin Brainard (brother of Ezra Brainard, who built Carthage Bridge) conducted in his barn in the rear of the century-old cobblestone house at the hill top.

From this hill the city of Rochester is visible in a distant panorama. The buildings of the Strong-Memorial Hospital and the University of Rochester (L) are half hidden among the trees, their towers, like those of baronial castles, silhouetted against the sky. Although they are in reality several miles apart, perspective telescopes the Eastman Kodak tower, the wings of the Genesee Valley Trust Co., and the four-pointed Gothic tower of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School.

State 2 leads to the Rochester city line and the Four Corners, 30 *m*.

TOUR 6

STONY BROOK STATE PARK

Rochester, East Avon, Scottsburg, Dansville, Stony Brook State Park, Livonia, Rochester. State 2, County Highway, State 256, 255, 36, 2. Rochester—Rochester, 95 *m*.

Erie R. R., Rochester Branch, Conesus to Rochester; bus service Rochester to Dansville. Concrete roads, open throughout the year. Limited accommodations in villages; hotels in Dansville.

The broad highway traverses a rich farming country. From spring to fall the air is heavy with the odors of the countryside: freshly plowed loam, sweet clover, new-mown hay, and ripening fruits.

East from Four Corners on Main St.; R. on South Ave.; R. on Mt. Hope Ave. (State 2) to the city line at the Barge Canal, 3 *m*.

Just beyond the Barge Canal Bridge (L) is the HOME OF THOMAS WARRANT, Rochester's first coppersmith, who came from England in 1818. Forbidden by the English laws of that time to transport the tools of his trade from England, he smuggled them aboard a ship bound for Canada, and from there sailed across Lake Ontario to Rochesterville. The house, erected about 1830 on the site of a log cabin built in 1819, is a two-story frame structure painted white with green blinds. It is constructed in the Queen Anne

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style, wide-eaved and topped with a square tower. It is now occupied by the fifth generation of the original owner's descendants.

At 7 *m.* begins the long ascent of METHODIST HILL. (*see Tour 5, Section f*).

WEST HENRIETTA, 8 *m.* (601 alt., 250 pop.). (*see Tour 5, Section f*).

EAST AVON, 18.1 *m.* (821 alt., 200 pop.). (*see Tour 5, Section c*).

At 22 *m.* the route leaves State 2 and turns R. on the unnumbered Long Point Road, crosses the outlet of Conesus Lake at Lily Pond, swings upward to the crossing of U. S. 20 at 23 *m.*, and continues on State 256, which skirts the W. shore of the long, river-like Conesus Lake.

Cottages, screened by wide-branching trees, line the lake on the L.; to the R., trees and farmhouses dot the hilly rise in deeper retirement from the lake shore. The scene changes little in the 8 *m.* drive along the lake.

At 27.1 *m.* is LONG POINT (L), a county park, the gift of the Wadsworth family, with bathhouses and public facilities. An old COBBLESTONE HOUSE, at the S. end of the park, dates from early pioneer days.

A marker at the intersection at 31 *m.* indicates the route of the Sullivan expedition against the Indians of western New York in 1779.

At 34.4 *m.* (L) is the UNION CEMETERY with tablets of creek stone bearing dates as early as 1801. It includes the graves of Revolutionary soldiers and soldiers of the War of 1812; among the former is the grave of Capt. Daniel Shays, 1747-1825, leader of Shays' Rebellion, who fled Massachusetts and settled in Sparta.

SCOTTSBURG, 35.2 *m.* (924 alt., 150 pop.), was first called Collartown, in honor of two pioneer settlers, Jesse

STONY BROOK STATE PARK

and Jacob Collar, who settled one-half mile N. of the present village. Later it was renamed Scottsburg, probably for William Scott, who about 1816 built a woolen mill near the head of Conesus Lake. The village contains a noticeable array of old-fashioned flower gardens.

At the southern edge of Scottsburg, State 256 climbs a winding hill, joins State 255, and leads into SPARTA, 38.8 *m.*, founded in 1792, and now containing only a house or two, a church, a school, and a town hall.

At 41.7 *m.* is the Dansville station of the Lackawanna R. R., high above the village of Dansville. A bad grade crossing crests the hill, where the route turns L. on Health St. and descends to the town.

Halfway down, at 42.2 *m.*, is the entrance (L) to the BERNARR MACFADDEN PHYSICAL CULTURE HOTEL, which stands on the site of the Jackson Sanatorium, founded in 1858 by Dr. Caleb Arthur Jackson.

At the foot of the hill the route turns R. on William St. and L. on Main St. to the downtown section of Dansville.

DANSVILLE, 43 *m.* (725 alt., 5,200 pop.).

Railroad Stations: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R., Health St.; Dansville & Mount Morris R. R., Milton St.

Bus Station: Central Greyhound Lines, Dansville Hotel.

Airport: Municipal airport, 1 *m.* N. of village on Cumminsville Rd.; taxi fare 25 cents.

Taxis: 25 cents upward, according to number of passengers and distance.

Accommodations: Three hotels; tourist homes.

Information Service: Dansville Hotel, Main St.

Theaters and Motion Picture Houses: Opera House, Exchange St. Three motion picture houses.

Swimming: Conesus Lake, 11 *m.* N. of village.

Golf: Dansville Country Club, State 26, 18 holes, greens fee, \$1.

Annual Events: Firemen's Carnival, last week of July; Spring Flower Show, 2nd week in May; spring and fall hikes from New York City to Bernarr MacFadden health resort.

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Dansville, one of the gateways to the Genesee country, lies in a valley flanked by hills. One of the earliest settlers, Daniel Faulkner, came to the valley from Pennsylvania in 1795 and built the FIRST SAWMILL. The settlement was named for him. Col. Nathaniel Rochester had his home here before the founding of Rochesterville.

While visiting Dansville on a lecture tour in 1876, Clara Barton (1821-1912) was attracted by the water cure at the Dansville Sanatorium and purchased an adjacent house for a country home. In 1881 she organized in Dansville the first Red Cross unit in the United States, known as the Clara Barton Chapter. The second unit was formed in Rochester soon thereafter.

Dansville is supported by industries with an annual output of over \$6,000,000 and a payroll of approximately \$1,500,000. Chief products are heating equipment, shoes, paper, nursery stock, and books.

The route turns R. on Exchange St. (State 36).

STONY BROOK STATE PARK, 46 *m.*, covers 560 acres of rough, rocky country through which Stony Brook Creek has cut a deep gorge. Sheer walls of rock outcrops, thick with hardy trees, rise on each side of the canyon. Two waterfalls add picturesqueness. A footpath, frequently crossing the stream from ledge to ledge, leads along the entire length of the canyon.

In origin and geologic history, Stony Brook ravine is similar to all the Finger Lakes glens. In falling to the bottom of a glacial valley, the brook has carved a gorge through soft Devonian shales and sandstones. Tougher beds of sandstone, less susceptible to erosive forces, tend to be preserved and form the crests of waterfalls.

As a result of destructive storms, the canyon was closed to visitors in 1937 because of danger from falling rocks and

STONY BROOK STATE PARK



Stony Brook Park—The Upper Falls

trees, and no swimming or camping was allowed in the park.

A work relief project, employing 139 men, began in 1937 a program of reconstruction to include athletic fields, parking areas, a swimming pool and bathhouses,

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cabins, and picnic areas with fireplaces and tables. The creek channel is to be rendered safe from the present menace of falling trees and rock; and a dam is to be built at the head of the canyon to form a $7\frac{1}{2}$ acre lake for swimming and boating. The projected improvements cover an estimated period of 4 years; parts will be opened to the public as the work is completed.

The return to Rochester is by way of State 36 to Dansville, thence on State 255 to the junction with State 256, 56.6 *m.* Here the tour keeps R. and continues on State 255.

At 57 *m.* far ahead is a view (L) of Conesus Lake, blue in the encircling hills.

At 61.5 *m.* State 2 swings up from the SE. and merges with State 255.

CONESUS, 61.7 *m.* (400 pop.). An Indian trail leads from the village through an old Indian encampment to the head of Conesus Lake.

At the business center of LIVONIA, 68.5 *m.*, the route turns L. on State 2, and follows a long, winding hill.

LAKEVILLE, 72.5 *m.* (825 alt., 400 pop.), is a commercial resort town supplying the needs of cottage owners and residents along the shore of Conesus Lake. The cottage community more than doubles the population during the summer.

At the business center of LAKEVILLE State 2 turns sharply R., joins US 20, and passes the junction with the Conesus Lake Road at Lily Pond. From this point the return to Rochester through East Avon retraces the route taken on the way out.

Rochester city line, 92 *m.*; Four Corners, 95 *m.*

TOUR 7.

LITTLE FINGER LAKES

Rochester, Lima, Springwater, Honeoye, Mendon Ponds Park, Rochester. State 2A, County Roads, State 254, 64, 5, 65, 31. Rochester—Rochester, 94.4 *m*.

Lehigh Valley R. R. to Lima and Hemlock; Erie R. R. to Springwater. Rochester—Dansville bus lines. Roads mostly concrete and macadam, with some gravel and dirt roads near Canadice and Honeoye Lakes, open throughout the year.

From Rochester to Lima the route traverses a generally level countryside, with small hills varying the landscape. Beyond Lima, in the Little Finger Lakes region, the highway gradually ascends to altitudes up to 1,600 ft. Here the landscape is notched with deep valleys bounded by steep slopes. Many of the hillsides are heavily wooded, with occasional terraced farms dotting the cleared spaces. The Little Finger Lakes group comprises Honeoye, (Hõn-ě'-oye), Hemlock, Canadice, and Conesus Lakes.

SECTION A. ROCHESTER—RUSH. State 2A. 11.8 m.
(see Tour 8, Section a).

SECTION B. RUSH—SPRINGWATER. State 2A. 26.4 m.

At DANN'S CORNERS, 4.4 *m*. (L) is the WEST SEN-ECA MONUMENT to the Seneca villages and Christian missionaries, 1668-1710.

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LIMA, 7.4 *m.* (849 alt., 897 pop.), derives its name from Old Lyme, Conn., from which the pioneer settlers came in 1789. Before that it was the SITE OF SGA-HIS-GA-AAH (*it-was-a-long-creek*), a Seneca village. William and Daniel Warner came to Lima in 1795 and became prominent and influential. The Warner family in Lima became very numerous. According to local tradition, in the early days strangers were told "If you pass a man on the street and don't know his name, just call him Warner; you are sure to hit it every time."

In 1830 the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church established in Lima the GENESEE WESLEYAN SEMINARY, which at one time was one of the most influential educational institutions in western New York. The school is still being conducted.

South of Lima the country becomes more hilly and less populous. At 25.7 *m.*, where the well-graded highway reaches an altitude of 1,370 ft., there is a striking view of Hemlock Lake (R) filling a deep valley with densely wooded slopes for 6 miles. Hemlock Lake is the chief source of Rochester's water supply.

HEMLOCK, 15.2 *m.* (902 alt., 317 pop.), is a farming village at the foot of Hemlock Lake. The village is the scene of the annual Hemlock Fair. A road leads from the center of the village southward to a small park with picnic grounds on the lake front.

SPRINGWATER, 26.4 *m.* (970 alt., 600 pop.), is a trading center for the surrounding countryside. In 1866 it was the scene of a riot when squatters settled on the Springwater Flats. Action taken by the landowners brought about their forced removal. This led to reprisals in the form of slaughtered stock, burned buildings, and finally to a pitched battle in which the squatters were defeated.

LITTLE FINGER LAKES

In Springwater is junction with State 2.

State 2 leads R. up a steep hill with sharp curves. At 4.6 *m.* the valley to the right is the site of the ghost settlement of CALA-BOGUE. The name is believed to be derived from the word Calabogus, defined as "moonshine whiskey." The place was settled by squatters who were attracted by the building of the Erie R. R. in 1853. They continued to live in the valley unshackled by moral or religious influences until compulsory education and other social reforms led to their gradual absorption by other communities. A few dilapidated shacks are all that remain to indicate the existence of the settlement. The road leads to Conesus Lake (*see Tour 6*).

SECTION C. SPRINGWATER—JUNCTION STATE 5
AND 64. STATE 2A, COUNTY ROADS, STATE 254, 64.
24.1 *m.*

The route retraces from Springwater on State 2A to junction with county macadam road at .8 *m.* and turns R. on county road. At 2.1 *m.* the route turns L., and at 2.7 *m.* passes over a deep ravine.

At 4.1 *m.* is a panoramic view (L) of CANADICE LAKE, a potential source of water supply for the city of Rochester, which owns the waterfront except for about half a mile of private cottage sites.

At 8.4 *m.* the route turns R. The abandoned structure at the turn (R) was an inn during Civil War days.

CANADICE, 8.9 *m.* (1,569 alt., 100 pop.), one of the oldest settlements in Ontario County, has no business section. The village is on the former stagecoach road that led from Dansville to Canandaigua.

At Canadice the route turns L. on a county macadam road, at 9 *m.*, R. on a dirt road. From the latter point, HONEOYE LAKE is visible directly ahead. The road descends sharply to the lake front: motorists are warned by roadside signs to place their cars in second gear in making the descent.

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Honeoye Lake is a popular summer resort, with more than 400 cottages along its shores. At the lake front, the tour turns L. on a county macadam road and follows the shore.

HONEOYE, 13.1 *m.* (844 alt., 700 pop.), is the trading center for the surrounding farms and, in season, for the lake residents. In the center of the village, The SULLIVAN MONUMENT commemorates the Sullivan expedition (1779) and the erection of Fort Cummings at the foot of Honeoye Lake.

One block L. of the monument stands the PITTS HOUSE, built in 1821 by Gideon Pitts, son of Capt. Peter Pitts. The house was the birthplace of the Pitts daughter who became the white wife of Frederick Douglass, Negro journalist and anti-slavery lecturer.

At the monument the route turns R. on State 254.

A marker at 13.9 *m.* indicates the SITE OF PETER PITTS' HOME. Capt. Peter Pitts was the first settler in the township of Richmond.

At 20.3 *m.* is junction with State 64; the route turns L. on State 64.

At 24.1 *m.* is junction with State 5; the route turns L. on State 5.

SECTION D. JUNCTION STATE 64 AND 5; STATE 5, 65. HONEOYE FALLS 12.6 m. (see Tour 8, Section a.)

SECTION E. HONEOYE FALLS—ROCHESTER. STATE 65, 31. 19.5 m.

North of Honeoye Falls State 65 passes through a hilly farming region.

LITTLE FINGER LAKES

MENDON PONDS PARK, 5.4 *m.* (R), containing 1,581 acres, is the largest of Monroe County parks. Much of it is devoted to a wild life sanctuary and a game propagation area for the benefit of sportsmen and nature lovers. Large areas of marshes, open water, and hills provide food and nesting sites for quail, pheasants, partridge, and several species of wild ducks and geese. Mud Pond is maintained as a game preserve; Hundred Acre Pond, adjoining two picnic areas, provides facilities for boating, bathing, and fishing. The wooded picnic areas are equipped with fireplaces, shelters, tables and benches (*no overnight camping*). A bridle path traverses the park. The Rochester Council of the Boy Scouts of America holds its annual camporee at Mendon Ponds Park.

Leaving the park by the N. entrance at 9.8 *m.*, the route continues on State 65 to Monroe Ave. (State 31). A left turn on Monroe Ave. leads through the township of Brighton and into downtown Rochester, 19.5 *m.*

TOUR 8

BRISTOL VALLEY AND CANANDAIGUA LAKE

Rochester, Bristol Valley, Naples, Middlesex, Canandaigua, Victor, Rochester. State 2A, 251, County Road, State 2A, 65, 5, 64, 21, 39, 364, County Road, State 21A, 5, 332, 15. Rochester—Rochester, 109 *m*.

New York Central R. R., Canandaigua to Rochester; bus line Canandaigua to Rochester. Tourist houses at frequent intervals, with hotel accommodations in the larger towns. Roads mostly concrete or macadam and open throughout the year, with the exception of road on eastern shore of Lake Canandaigua, which might be bad in the middle of the winter.

The route passes a varied terrain; first the rolling farm lands of the Genesee Valley, then the Bristol Hills, the vine-clad hills in the heart of the grape country, changing vistas of the southern Canandaigua Lake region, and finally the placid farm and industrial sections E. of Rochester.

SECTION A. ROCHESTER—JUNCTION STATE 5 AND 64, STATE 2A, 251, COUNTY ROAD, STATE 2A, 65, 5. 32 m.

East from Four Corners on Main St. to South Ave. R. on South Ave. (State 2A) to the Barge Canal. 3.4 *m*.

CANANDAIGUA LAKE AND BRISTOL VALLEY

MAPLEWOOD CEMETERY, 6.5 *m.* (L), at the junction with the East Henrietta Road, one of the older county burying grounds, is now weed-grown and neglected. The oldest stone bears the date 1811.

HENRIETTA, 7.2 *m.*, (535 alt., 1,800 pop.), was named for Lady Henrietta Laura, Countess of Bath, daughter of Sir William Pulteney, who owned vast tracts of land in the Genesee country in 1800. The history of Henrietta is older than that of Rochester. The town still retains two historic buildings, a church more than a century old, and the MONROE COUNTY ACADEMY, built in 1826, in its day a pretentious educational institution. One of its earliest graduates was Antoinette Brown Blackwell, first ordained woman minister in the United States. The building is now used as a high school.

RUSH RESERVOIR, 10 *m.* (R), is one of the storage places of Rochester's water supply. From the green embankments of this miniature lake there is a panoramic view of all of the surrounding country. At the custodian's home are served the codfish dinners for which Rush has been famous for half a century.

RUSH, 12 *m.* (541 alt., 300 pop.), was settled in 1804 by a Baptist colony.

At Rush is junction with State 251; the route turns L. on State 251.

At 14.6 *m.* is junction with an unnumbered county road; the route turns R. on this road.

ROCHESTER JUNCTION, 14.9 *m.*, is a station on the main line of the Lehigh Valley R. R.

At 15.3 *m.*, up a slight hill, is the SITE OF TOTIAKTON (L), one of the largest villages of the Seneca Nation. In 1687 it was burned by Denonville, Governor of New France

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(Canada), in his almost successful attempt to destroy the Senecas.

The route continues straight S. to the junction with State 2A at 16.3 *m.*, and turns L. on State 2A.

At 17.2 *m.* is junction with a concrete highway (not numbered); the route turns L. on this road.

HONEOYE FALLS, 18.8 *m.* (821 alt., 1,187 pop.), takes its name from the falls in Honeoye (*Ind., a finger lying*, descriptive of the curve of the creek) Creek, which provides water power for the industries of the village.

Conspicuous in the center of the village, an iron figure of a man, life-size and painted in brilliant colors, adorns the tower of the village hall and firehouse. The IRON MAN of Honeoye Falls is famous throughout this part of the state, and his "birthday" is a jolly occasion among the village firemen. Stirring events and amusing stories have centered on the Iron Man, a mascot many times kidnapped by rival companies; for the past 45 years he has remained in his present location undisturbed.

At 18.9 *m.* the route turns R. on State 65.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, 23.8 *m.* (834 alt., 350 pop.), is one of the four Bloomfields, West, East, North, and South. The cobblestone insurance office (L) housed the OFFICE OF THE ONTARIO & LIVINGSTON FIRE INSURANCE CO. established in 1841. Col. Nathaniel Rochester lived on a farm here before settling in the city which today bears his name.

In West Bloomfield is junction with State 5 (US 20); the route turns L. on State 5.

ROADSIDE CRAFTSMEN, 28.9 *m.*, is housed in a reconstructed Baptist church built in 1833. Some of the hand-hewn beams in the ceilings are 48 ft. long, joined together

CANANDAIGUA LAKE AND BRISTOL VALLEY

with wooden pegs. At the sides of the divided staircase leading to the second floor are niches in which are kept the minute book of the old church, the communion set, and the antique collection box. In the building, the processes of woodworking, pottery manufacture, and hand weaving can be followed.

A short distance E., an immense boulder (L) bears a large bronze tablet with an inscription summarizing the HISTORY OF THE HIGHWAY. Once it was one of the main Indian trails from E. to W. Nearby, in 1789, John Adams and his sons built the first dwelling W. of Canandaigua. Gares Rose surveyed the road in 1793. Two years later bridges had been built and the road made passable for a yoke of oxen; the first stage passed over it Sept. 30, 1799. In 1805, by special act of legislature, the road was turned over to the Ontario and Genesee Turnpike Co., and toll was collected up to 1857. Until 1911 it was maintained by the paymaster system; on that date it was taken over by the State of New York, which recently reconstructed the 16-ft. macadam pavement into a 30-ft. concrete pavement.

Junction with State 64, 32 *m.*

SECTION B. JUNCTION STATE 5 AND 64—NAPLES.
STATE 64, 21. 20.5 *m.*

The route turns R. from State 5 on State 64. The undulating surface of the land merges into low hills, and the road begins to ascend. From the crest of the ridge forming the western wall of Lake Canandaigua is a view of miles of wooded hills and valleys, but the lake itself is still hidden from sight in the gigantic bowl in which it lies. This whole region of the Bristol Hills is rich in folklore, some of which is told by Carl Carmer in *Listen for a Lonesome Drum*.

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At 5.2 *m.* a dirt road lead R. to BURNING SPRING where the Indians demonstrated the burning water to La Salle. 1 *m.*

BRISTOL CENTER, 5.3 *m.* (931 alt., 60 pop.), has its scattered houses threaded along the highway. On a steep hillside beside a little church is BRISTOL CENTER CEMETERY. One of the epitaphs reads:

Ye that have passion for a tear
Give nature vent and drop it here.

Another reverses the admonition:

Stop my dear friends, forbear your tears
and view this stone awhile
Consider that you mortal are
And time doth swiftly roll.

BRISTOL SPRINGS, 12.8 *m.* (1,210 alt., 150 pop.), received its name probably on account of its proximity to the Burning Springs, which have figured in the legends of the Bristol Hills. According to tradition, out of the springs flames once shot into the air high as the tree tops. Today bubbles in a little stream mark the spot where a lighted match will start a blaze hot enough to broil a chop. The skeptical may perform the experiment. Another spring in a small cave a mile up the glen burns constantly, licking the lips of the cave with a darting fiery tongue. There are magic wells with the power to magnetize a knife blade. Drilling a thousand feet down has failed to discover an explanation.

At 13.5 *m.* State 64 joins State 21.

South of Bristol Springs the route turns around a sharp hairpin curve, beyond which the first view of the lake appears, 14.3 *m.*

On a calm day CANANDAIGUA LAKE is a mirror reflecting sky and wooded hills, but capricious wind currents frequently whip it into a turmoil of whitecaps. Canandaigua Lake, 16 *m.* long, 1½ *m.* wide, and 262 ft. deep, lies 686 ft. above tidewater.

CANANDAIGUA LAKE AND BRISTOL VALLEY

For a long distance GANNETT HILL (R), is visible, towering to a height of 2,256 ft., the highest elevation in the Finger Lakes country.

At 18.6 *m.*, is a balm of Gilead tree which measures 28 ft. in girth and reaches 125 ft. skyward. In 1789 it had a spread of 104 ft.

NAPLES, 20.5 *m.* (818 alt., 1,070 pop.), was described by William Jennings Bryan as a "spread of poetry written by the Great Author of the Universe." It lies in the very heart of the grape country, surrounded by steep hills terraced with vineyards, which shield it from storms but shorten its hours of daylight.

SECTION C. NAPLES—CANANDAIGUA. STATE 39, 364, COUNTY ROAD, STATE 21A, 5. 28.7 m.

In Naples is junction with State 39; the route turns R. on State 39.

MIDDLESEX, 9.7 *m.* (735 alt., 300 pop.), is shadowed by BARE HILL (1,540 alt.), the traditional birthplace of the Seneca Nation. One legend recounts that during a Seneca council held on the hill, an enormous serpent appeared which was invulnerable to the Indians' arrows, until, advised by the Great Spirit, one chief dipped an arrow point into the juice of a secret flower and with it slew the serpent. In its death agonies the great snake rolled down the hill, destroying all vegetation in its way, and disappeared in Canandaigua's waters. Since then, the legend maintains, Bare Hill has remained bare. A modern addition to the legend states that one nearby farmer, defying superstition, applied fertilizer to the soil on the exact spot where the serpent was killed, a patch of ground about 14 ft. in diameter, but to this day not even a blade of grass grows there.

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Peculiar round stones, believed by the Indians to be skulls of the serpent's victims, adorn many a cottage lawn.

In Middlesex is junction with State 364; the route turns L. on State 364.

At 12.5 *m.* is junction with a county road called Vine Valley Road; the route turns L. on this road.

At the intersection is the LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE, brought to the attention of the nation by the National Geographic Magazine (Nov., 1933) as typical of the species of pioneer school.

At 15 *m.*, from the highest point reached by this highway is a splendid view of the valley below, a barricade of hills in the W., and in the foreground the blue splendor of Canandaigua Lake. To the L. looms SOUTH MOUNTAIN, known to the Indians as Genundawa (*sunnyside.*)

The road descends and at 16 *m.* a (R) turn leads on an unnumbered dirt road, which becomes a paved road merging into State 21A, and borders the lake shore all the way to Canandaigua.

At 26.6 *m.* is junction with State 5 (US 20); the route turns L. on State 5.

CANANDAIGUA, 28.7 *m.* (737 alt., 7,541 pop.). (*see Tour 9, Section b.*)

SECTION D. CANANDAIGUA—ROCHESTER. STATE 332, 15. 28.5 *m.*

From Canandaigua the route continues N. on State 332. At 7 *m.* is junction with State 15; the route turns L. on State 15.

CANANDAIGUA LAKE AND BRISTOL VALLEY

VICTOR, 10 *m.*, is a quiet village sheltered by low hills. In the distance can be seen BOUGHTON HILL (L), the site of one of the largest villages of the Seneca Indians.

At 12.3 *m.* (L) is junction with a gravel road.

Left on this road stands radio station WHAM, .2 *m.* (L), (*open to visitors at all times*). This station was built in 1927 by the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co. Phillips Hill, on which the station stands, because of its elevation of 150 ft. above the surrounding country and the swamp at the foot of the hill, forms an excellent site for the broadcasting transmitter. The one-story fireproof building is 38 ft. by 56 ft. and contains a transmitting room, a generator room, and living quarters for the station operators. An antenna mast, 25 ft. square at the base, towers 450 ft. above the summit of the hill. The tower, visible for many miles, is lighted with a beacon at night. The huge radio tubes of the station are kept at even temperature by an elaborate water-cooling system.

At 14.3 *m.* is junction with Powder Mills Park road.

Left on this road is POWDER MILLS PARK, .5 *m.*, consisting of 576 acres acquired from the Rand estate by Monroe County. About 1 *m.* from the entrance are the BREEDING PONDS maintained by the United States Bureau of Fisheries. From these ponds the road leads to the ruins of the RAND POWDER MILLS. The millrace, pieces of the machinery, several of the foundation piers, and the water wheel which supplied the power for the mills—historic relics of the Civil War era—all are standing in position. The bull yard, where the drivers fed and watered their animals, is now a picnic ground.

A well-kept macadam road turns L. a short distance from the park entrance, circles the hills, and arrives at the SITE OF THE OLD GRISTMILLS. On this road the 4-H Club has erected a summer camp overlooking a small stream that flows through this section of the park. A swimming pool has been built for use of the public. This park is of especial interest to botanists for its many rare specimens of wild flowers, including the boot's shield fern, ebony spleenwort, and an orchid called the lily-leaved tway blade.

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PITTSFORD, 20.6 *m.* (500 alt., 1,460 pop.), with the silent canal flowing by, is essentially a residential town, many of its inhabitants commuting to Rochester.

The OLD HEIDELBERG INN was established in 1807 as a hostelry under the name of the Pittsford Inn. Here stagecoaches stopped on their way to the small cluster of cabins which was then the settlement of Rochesterville. In 1824 the Marquis de Lafayette was entertained here, and two years later the inn sheltered Morgan and his captors on their journey to Fort Niagara. Before the Civil War this historic hotel served as headquarters and transfer station for the Underground Railroad.

The HARGOUS HOUSE, 52 S. Main St., was occupied during the Civil War by the Hargous family. Mrs. Hargous, a Southerner, insisted upon displaying the Confederate flag from her housetop, much to the indignation of the villagers, who sent a committee to tear down the flag. The family was forced to swear allegiance to the United States, and Mrs. Hargous was warned that if the Confederate flag appeared again on her premises the house would be burned. Pittsford tradition asserts that before the Hargous family resided there, the old house was a station on the Underground. Fugitive slaves are said to have been hidden in the immense brick-walled cellar, which is partitioned into five rooms. But this tradition has been contradicted and cannot be verified.

BRIGHTON, 23.1 *m.* (460 alt., 900 pop.), lies at the eastern entrance to Rochester, with part of its territory already incorporated within the city itself. It contains a number of modern real estate developments. In point of time it antedates Rochester a number of years. When the earliest mill and cabins of Rochester sprang up at the falls of the Genesee, all visitors and newcomers passed through the flourishing town of Brighton.

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An East Avenue Garden. Willow Pond

The ORRINGH STONE TAVERN, East Ave. opposite Council Rock Ave., built in 1790, was the first tavern between Canandaigua and the Genesee. The rear portion is the older; the exterior has been altered. It has entertained many notables in its day: Joseph Brant, Aaron Burr and his daughter, Theodosia, Lafayette, and Louis Philippe (see *Rochester Anecdotes*).

The route ends at the Four Corners, 28.5 m.

TOUR 9

KEUKA LAKE AND HAMMONDSPORT

Rochester, Canandaigua, Bluff Point, Geneva, Victor, Rochester. State 15, 64, 5, 21A, County Road, State 53, 364, 54, 54A, 54, 14, 5, 332, 15. Rochester—Rochester, 182 *m*.

New York Central and Pennsylvania R. R's. parallel parts of this route. Interstate and interurban bus lines traverse the highways. The roads are mostly concrete, passable at all seasons.

The route passes through the vineyards of the Finger Lakes section.

SECTION A. ROCHESTER—CANANDAIGUA. STATE 15, 64, 5 (US 20). 31.3 m.

East from Four Corners, Rochester, on Main St.; R. on Clinton Ave.; L. on Monroe Ave. (State 15.)

On the Brighton-Pittsford town line, 4.8 *m*., stands the old SPRING HOUSE (R), built in 1822, used in its early days as a health resort and recreation center. Erected before stoves came into common usage, the house has five large chimneys and ten fireplaces. Several of the sulphur springs which gave the house its name and made it a health center have been rediscovered, and one, at the left gate, has been left open. Town lines were favorite sites for hotels and

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taverns in the days of local option, since the location enabled the owner to move the bar from one town to another within the same building.

State 15 between Rochester and Pittsford follows the warpath traveled by the Senecas, the Jesuits, La Salle, and in 1687, by the Marquis de Denonville, Governor of New France, in his profitless raid of the Seneca villages. The trail followed by Denonville began near the entrance of Irondequoit Bay, paralleled the east shore to the head of the Bay, followed up Irondequoit Creek and through the forest for several miles, thence along Monroe Avenue, leaving the course of State 15 about 6 miles east of Rochester, to reach Rochester Junction, where stood the Seneca village of Totiakton.

PITTSFORD, 6.9 *m.* (474 alt., 1,460 pop.) (*see Tour 8, Section d*).

At Pittsford is junction with State 64; the route turns R. (S) on State 64.

MENDON, 13.8 *m.* (527 alt., 350 pop.), a crossroads village, contains several well-built cobblestone houses. The principal cost of these durable houses was labor; the water-worn stones were found in the prehistoric lake bed. They were graded for size by means of a plank sieve bored with holes of varying sizes. In some instances the stones are laid in patterns: alternate rows of large and small stones, or ovoid, laid in a herringbone design.

Beyond the center of the town, on what is known as the Ionia-Mendon Road, stands the cobblestone MENDON ACADEMY, 13.9 *m.* (R), in good repair and still doing duty as a schoolhouse for school district No. 2.

The early HOME OF BRIGHAM YOUNG, 15.5 *m.*, at the corner of Cheese Factory Road, is a sturdy white house.

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In 1824, at the age of 23, Young married Miriam Works of Aurelius, N. Y., and in 1829 came with his wife to Mendon to live. In 1830 he saw a copy of the Book of Mormon and in 1832 he and his wife became members of the Mormon Church. In the same year she died of tuberculosis. Brigham Young and his two daughters lived with neighbors in Mendon for a short time, and then both families moved to Kirkland, Ohio, where Young preached in a Mormon colony. After the death of Joseph Smith in 1844, Brigham Young became head of the Mormon Church.

From the house a dirt road leads L. to the site of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S CHAIR FACTORY, .25 *m.* The few chairs of his manufacture that still exist have been purchased by the Mormons to be cherished as relics.

At 15.9 *m.* is junction (L) with a dirt road.

Left on this road is an isolated cemetery, .25 *m.* which contains the GRAVE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG'S FIRST WIFE.

At 16.1 *m.* in the distance (L) is BOUGHTON HILL, a historic landmark on which once stood the Indian village of Gandagaro, destroyed by Denonville in his march against the Seneca nation in 1687.

At 22.5 *m.* is junction with State 5 (US 20); the route turns L. on State 5.

CANANDAIGUA, 31.3 *m.*

SECTION B. CANANDAIGUA—PENN YAN. STATE 5 (US 20), 21A, COUNTY ROAD, STATE 53, 364. 24 *m.*

In this section the route traverses the rugged landscape of the Finger Lakes region.

CANANDAIGUA, 0 *m.* (783 alt., 7,541 pop.), derives its name from the Indian for *chosen spot*, still appropriate for its setting at the foot of Canandaigua Lake. Canandaigua

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was first settled in 1788, and for many years was the principal trading center of western New York.

The PIONEER CEMETERY (R) is just inside the city line. Here, written in epitaphs, are the first chapters in the city's history. The tombstone of Caleb Walker declares him to be the "first white man to die in Canandaigua, 1790." The cemetery contains the graves of Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, the two land emperors who laid the foundation for the settlement of western New York. Oliver Phelps's life history is concisely summarized in the inscription on his box-shaped tomb. In 1788, after the Revolutionary War, in which he took active part, Phelps, together with Gorham, purchased the presumptive rights of Massachusetts to the Genesee Country and extinguished the Indian title, thereby opening for settlement the western part of New York State. Close by are the old-fashioned table tombstones marking the graves of his wife and son.

The old CANANDAIGUA ACADEMY, the first academy on the Phelps and Gorham Tract, was founded in 1795, and stood on the site of the present Canandaigua Academy on N. Main St.

The UNITED STATES VETERANS' HOSPITAL, foot of Forthill Ave., (*not open to casual visitors*), cares chiefly for shell-shocked veterans. The building, constructed in 1930 at a cost of over \$1,700,000, is located on a landscaped estate of several hundred acres.

The route leaves Canandaigua on State 5.

At 2.1 *m.* is junction (R) with State 21A; the route turns R. on State 21A.

At 5.8 *m.* is junction (L) with a good macadam county road, which at Rushville merges into State 53, the begin-

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ning of the Marcus Whitman Highway; the route turns R. on this road.

Marcus Whitman (1803-1847) saved the Northwest, including the present states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, for the United States. Educated in Massachusetts, he practiced medicine in Rushville. In 1836, with his bride he set out to serve as missionary to the Indians in the Northwest. From Council Bluffs, Iowa, they completed the 7 months' journey in a wagon, the first to make wheel-tracks over the Rocky Mountains.

When Whitman learned that Congress was considering ceding American rights to the Northwest to Great Britain in return for fishing rights off Newfoundland, he made the long, hazardous journey to Washington and convinced Congress and the President of the potential wealth of the Oregon country. To a skeptical Congressman who argued that the land would never be of much value because no wagon track could ever be made across the Rockies, he was able to reply, "There already is one. I made it." In 1846 Great Britain surrendered her claims to the Northwest. Whitman returned to Oregon, and there he and his wife were massacred by Indians on Nov. 20, 1847.

RUSHVILLE, 10.4 *m.* (852 alt., 452 pop.), is important chiefly as having been the home of Marcus Whitman. A marker at the roadside (R) indicates his one-time residence.

At 14.4 *m.* the Marcus Whitman Highway bears L. and joins State 364.

At 20.4 *m.*, from the top of a steep hill, Seneca Lake is visible, glimmering in the distance ahead, but from this point Keuka Lake is entirely hidden from view by an intervening hill. Below in the valley lies the village of Penn Yan, 24 *m.*

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Keuka Lake. A Typical Finger Lake's View

Schiff

SECTION C. PENN YAN—HAMMONDSPORT. STATE
54. 36 m.

KEUKA LAKE is Y-shaped and is said to resemble Lake Lucerne in Switzerland. Its waters are divided by a twelve

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mile promontory, 812 ft. high. The lake is 21 miles long and 183 ft. deep.

PENN YAN, 0 *m.* (736 alt., 5,329 pop.), at the northern tip of the eastern arm of Keuka Lake, has a long frontage on the lake and is surrounded on its landward side by hills. The core of the town is Main Street, an aisle roofed by magnificent elms. The village is a thriving industrial town, the outlet of Lake Keuka furnishing water power for the manufacture of paper, clothing, furniture, etc. The BURKITT MILLS (*open to the public by permission*) are the largest manufacturers of buckwheat products in the world.

The route leaves Penn Yan on State 54.

The PENN YAN MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC AND WATER SERVICE PLANT, 1.1 *m.* (L) (*open to the public by permission*), makes available to Penn Yan unusually low rates for electricity and water, and besides, frequently makes a gift to each citizen of receipted bills for a month's service.

For 7 miles S. of Penn Yan the route is bordered by the lake shore (L) and hillsides planted to vineyards (R).

AT 4.8 *m.* (L), facing the lake, stands KEUKA COLLEGE, an educational institution for women. It includes in its curriculum preparation for the major professions and teacher training, and confers the B.A. and B.S. degrees. The buildings are constructed of red brick. In the SYLVAN THEATER, SE. of the main group of buildings, outdoor plays are given by the students.

At BLUFF POINT SETTLEMENT, 5.8 *m.* (920 alt., 130 pop.), the route turns L. on Bluff Point Road, which at 8.3 *m.* forks (R) at the school house and makes a gradual ascent to the apex of the long point of land dividing the two branches of the lake. From the highest point Keuka

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can be seen lying in a dish of low hills, beyond the rim of which fold upon fold of blue hills roll away in all directions into seven counties.

The road makes a swift descent to where, about a third of the way down the slope, the GARRETT MEMORIAL CHAPEL, 12.8 *m.* (L) (*open to the public*), stands on a narrow shelf of land high above the lake. Called "The Little Chapel on the Mount," well known as an architectural gem, it was erected by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Garrett in memory of their son. The building, designed by Mortimer H. Freehof of New York City is in the Gothic style with flying buttresses and a general effect of lightness and grace. It is constructed of Pennsylvania seam-faced granite, varied in coloring. Each detail of decoration and design is symbolic: the first floor or crypt of the building represents childhood, the stained glass windows illustrating nursery rhymes and favorite poems; the upper floor or chapel proper represents the ideals of youth, the windows picturing Scriptural scenes. The exterior is decorated with carved designs of birds, oak leaves, myrtle, and pine cones, a reflection of its forest surroundings. The Angel of Eternal Life is carved above the entrance. Surmounting the whole is a weather-vane, "The Ship of Adventure," gallantly unfurling its sails to the lake winds.

Retrace to Bluff Point Settlement, 19.8 *m.* The route turns L. on State 54.

At 23.9 *m.* in a field (L) 5 rods from the road, is a boulder marking the GRAVE OF RED JACKET'S MOTHER. Near this spot once stood a cabin in which Red Jacket is said to have spent his boyhood. He was a Seneca chief, born near Seneca Lake in 1752. His Indian name was *Sagoyowatha*: he was called Red Jacket because during the Revolutionary War he wore the redcoat of the English soldiery as a symbol

of his sympathy with the British. In the War of 1812, however, he gave valuable service to the United States. He died in 1830.

HAMMONDSPORT, 37.7 *m.*

SECTION D. HAMMONDSPORT—PENN YAN. STATE
54A. 22 *m.*

The concrete road follows the shore of Lake Keuka closely all the way, affording attractive views of the lake and its vineyards and tree-clad hills.

HAMMONDSPORT, 0 *m.* (740 alt., 1,063 pop.), fringing the southern point of Keuka Lake, lies in the narrow neck of a valley with hills rising abruptly from the very edge of the town. The vineyards climbing the hills make Hammondsport a center of wine production. The LARGEST WINE CELLAR in New York State, excavated from natural rock, is in Hammondsport (*visitors welcome; free samples*). It is a huge tunnel leading back through the solid rock of the hill. Its cool damp depths make an ideal storage place for aging wine.

Hammondsport was the home of the pioneer aviator and inventor, Glenn H. Curtiss, when he conducted his early experiments and developed his flying boat. The SITE OF THE CURTISS AIRPLANE FACTORY is now occupied by the new high school building.

From the high school an unmarked road leads (R) to PLEASANT VALLEY, 1 *m.*, where a roadside sign marks "The Cradle of Aviation," the field over which on July 4, 1908, Curtiss piloted the "June Bug" in the first kilometer flight ever made.

On State 54A, at 1 *m.*, an unobstructed shore line reveals a view of the entire length of the lake. Along the landward side of the shore road, frequent glens, carved by erosion in the shale rock, lead back between the hills. Many of the

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larger glens conceal mineral springs, fern-lined grottos, and shady pools.

At 9.4 *m.* (L) Bluff Point and the Memorial Chapel stand out conspicuously in the middle distance across the lake.

At 18.2 *m.* Keuka College appears just across the end of the lake.

At 22 *m.* the route re-enters Penn Yan.

SECTION E. PENN YAN—GENEVA. STATE 54, 14.
20.5 *m.*

This section of the route follows a historic road from Keuka Lake to the shores of Seneca Lake.

Out of Penn Yan the route continues NE. on State 54.

DRESDEN, 6.9 *m.* (516 alt., 278 pop.), has one claim to fame. In the center of the village, surrounded by a tangle of bridal wreath and lilac bushes, stands the INGERSOLL HOUSE (L) (*open to public*), in which Robert G. Ingersoll was born on Aug. 11, 1833. It contains two stories, with a story-and-a-half wing. The furniture used by the Ingersoll family is still in the house. Robert G. Ingersoll was a prominent lawyer, a politician, and a skeptical writer and lecturer on religious topics. He wrote *The Gods, Ghosts, Some Mistakes of Moses*, and various other works. He died in 1899.

At 7 *m.* the route turns R. on State 14.

At 11.7 *m.* a marker, one of a series, indicates the line of march followed by Generals Sullivan and Clinton in 1779 on their expedition against the Indians. This expedition, sent out by Washington to punish the Six Nations for their massacres in the Mohawk, Hudson, and Susquehanna valleys, broke the power of the Iroquois and opened western New York to white settlement.

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GENEVA, 20.5 *m.* (462 alt., 16,053 pop.). (*see Tour 10, Section c.*)

SECTION F. GENEVA—CANANDAIGUA. STATE 5 (US 20). 18 *m.*

The route from Geneva to Canandaigua passes through a characteristic New York State rural section.

In Geneva the route turns L. (W) on State 5.

FLINT, 7.4 *m.* (820 alt., 97 pop.), is the center of a famous cabbage-growing section, as evidenced by the aroma of several sauerkraut factories in the vicinity.

At 14.6 *m.* a high point offers a view of the city of Canandaigua (W) and Canandaigua Lake (SW).

ROSELAND PARK, 16 *m.* (L), is a summer resort on the lake. During the summer months a carnival atmosphere is created by a Ferris wheel, a ship, a merry-go-round, a dance hall, and other forms of amusement.

CANANDAIGUA, 18 *m.* (*see Tour 8, Section d.*).

SECTION G. CANANDAIGUA—ROCHESTER. STATE 332, 15. 28.5 *m.* (*see Tour 8, Section d.*).

TOUR 10

SENECA LAKE AND WATKINS GLEN

Rochester, Geneva, Watkins Glen, Montour Falls, Waterloo, Rochester. State 15, 332, 5, 14, 414, 15A, 5, 15. Rochester—Rochester, 181.8 *m*.

The New York Central R. R. parallels the highway from Geneva to Watkins Glen; the Lehigh Valley follows the eastern side of Seneca Lake from Watkins Glen to the northern end of the lake. Bus lines Rochester to Geneva and Geneva to Watkins Glen. Roads paved throughout, nearly all concrete; open throughout the year.

The feature of this route is the scenery—winding streams, lakes, glens, and waterfalls—of the Seneca Lake district.

SECTION A. ROCHESTER—CANANDAIGUA. STATE 15, 332, 28.5 m. (see Tour 8, Section d).

SECTION B. CANANDAIGUA—GENEVA. STATE 5 (US 20). 18 m. (see Tour 9, Section f).

SECTION C. GENEVA—WATKINS GLEN. STATE 14. 38.5 m.

Between Geneva and Watkins Glen the route follows the W. shore of Seneca Lake, the hills rising to a height of 2,000 ft. and the scene constantly changing.

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GENEVA, 0.0 m. (462 alt., 16,053 pop.).

Railroad Stations: N. Y. Central, 279 Exchange St.; Lehigh Valley, Sherrill St.

Bus Lines: Greyhound Lines, Geneva-Lyons, Geneva-Bath; Geneva-Watkins Glen Coach Line; Martz Lines; Castle and Exchange Sts.

Airport: Geneva Aerial Service Corp., 2 m. W. on State 5.

Taxis: 25 cents within city limits.

Tourist Information Service: Chamber of Commerce, 473 Exchange St.; Geneva Auto Club, Main and Seneca Sts.

Accommodations: Three hotels, 500 rooms; many tourist homes.

Tennis Court: Brook St. between Castle and Lyceum Sts.

Golf: Geneva Country Club and Lakeside Country Club, Lake Rd.

Swimming: Municipal Bathing Beach east side of lake.

Annual Events: Speed Boat Regatta, Seneca Lake, first week in July; Flower Shows (chrysanthemum display), sponsored by State Experimental Station, about Nov. 1.

The first dwelling on the present site of Geneva was a log cabin built in 1787 and inhabited by a man named Jennings. Afterwards enlarged to become the FIRST TAVERN IN GENEVA, it stood a little S. of what is now the junction of Washington and Exchange Sts. on what was then an Indian trail leading southward to Kashong. Within a year several log houses were built along this street or trail.

PULTENEY PARK, the original village green, was laid out by Capt. Williamson in 1796 just above the cluster of houses and the tavern built on the shore. Around the green were the business houses of the village, the post office, and the original land office of the Pulteney Estate.

By 1805 Geneva had grown to 68 houses and 325 inhabitants and in 1806 was incorporated as a village. Conspicuous in its early days for its large number of retired clergymen and spinsters, it was called "the saint's retreat and the old maid's paradise."

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The present PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Main St., is the third to occupy the site, the first having been erected in 1797. The bell is from the original building. The adjoining parish house stands on the site of the GENEVA ACADEMY, which began in a small building in 1796, was chartered by the Board of Regents in 1813, and was taken over by Geneva College in 1821.

On Main St., just beyond Pulteney St., is HOBART COLLEGE (R), founded in 1822 by Bishop Henry Hobart of the Protestant Episcopal Church in order to increase the teaching functions of the church in the new territory of western New York. A gift for construction purposes was made by Trinity Church, New York City. GENEVA HALL, the original building, now used as a dormitory, is a severe three-story structure of cut stone. Other buildings on the shaded campus are English Renaissance, Victorian Gothic, and Georgian.

Adjoining the college's 40-acre tract on the west, is the 24-acre tract of the WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, founded in 1906 by a bequest of William Smith, a resident of the city. Both colleges have the same faculty. There is a combined student body of 500.

The LAFAYETTE INN stands on the NW. corner of the intersection of State 5 and the Old Preemption Road; in this building Lafayette stayed when he visited Geneva in 1825, and on the grounds, in a building known as the Elmwood Priory, originally designed as a boys' school, is the coach in which General Lafayette rode from Canandaigua to Geneva.

The LAFAYETTE TREE (L) is an unusually large balm of Gilead. The legend is that Lafayette, resting on his cane at the spot, left the cane imbedded in the soil, and from this sprang the stately tree of today.

The OLD PREEMPTION ROAD is built along the original line surveyed in 1788 from the 82nd milestone along the Pennsylvania-New York boundary line north to Lake Ontario. By the Hartford agreement rights to the land W. of this line belonged to Massachusetts. Criticism of the accuracy of the original survey led to a new survey which placed the new Preemption Line farther E. and produced the historic "Gore" which was added to the Massachusetts lands and consequently to the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. The new line ran almost directly down the middle of Seneca Lake, so that Geneva lay entirely in the "Gore," its E. and W. city limits almost coinciding with the lines of the two surveys.

1. Left on the Old Preemption Road at the W. city limits is the site of the log STOCKADE, 1.3 m., built by order of Sir William Johnson in 1756 to defend the district against the French and to retain the allegiance of the Senecas during the French and Indian War.

Just across the Lehigh Valley R. R. is an Indian BURIAL MOUND (L), which marked the center of the Seneca village of KANADESAGA. In it is buried GRAHTA, the Old King, or Old Smoke, as he was disrespectfully called by the early settlers, the most famous Seneca sachem of his day. His name in the Seneca dialect meant *he carries the smoke*; he had the sole responsibility of carrying the brand by which the council fires of the Senecas were lighted. Although probably present at the Cherry Valley massacre, he opposed the participation of the Senecas in the Revolutionary War. He was the chief sachem probably from about 1760 until his death about 1779. For years, just as the leaves were beginning to fall, a band of Indians came regularly to this mound to meditate silently for hours.

Two hundred feet (R) at 1.4 m., is the large stone SULLIVAN-KANADESAGA CAMPAIGN MONUMENT, the inscription on which is a vivid historical description of the nearby locality. Kanadesaga, the chief village of the Senecas from about 1750 on, was destroyed by Sullivan's army on Sept. 7th, 1779. Col. John Butler's buildings at the mouth of Castle Creek, used by British troops during 1779, were burned the same day.

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At PREEMPTION, 1.5 *m.*, the intersection of Castle Road with Old Preemption Road, the road turns R. to the NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, 2 *m.* (*visitors welcome*), established by the state in 1882 and operated in connection with Cornell University in Ithaca. The station carries on research in fruit and vegetable culture, entomology, dairying, agricultural bacteriology, chemistry, and other fields. The staff consists of a director and about fifty scientific investigators, together with the necessary clerical and labor force.

2. Right, at the Lafayette Inn on the Old Preemption Road is White Springs Farm, .8 *m.*, the site of GANECHSTAGE, the old, well-organized main village of the Senecas. By the time of Sullivan's campaign the village had disappeared, the population evidently having removed to Kanadesaga. As late as 1842 several of the village mounds were leveled and wagon loads of bones and relics removed and scattered by people of the neighborhood, proving that the bitterness of the Indian wars lasted in the East long after the fighting had ceased.

The WHITE SPRINGS crop out along a mile or more on the brow of the hill. They determined the location of the Indian village and provided Geneva's first water supply.

Out of Geneva the route follows State 14 south along the western shore of Seneca Lake.

SENECA LAKE, 6 *m.*, the largest and deepest of the Finger Lakes, is 36 *m.* long with a maximum width of $3\frac{1}{4}$ *m.* and a maximum depth of 632 ft. The surface is 444 ft. above sea level. It has been known to freeze over only twice. It has a long boating history: first came the birch canoe, then the bateaux of the fur traders; the sloop of Louis Philippe of France sailed the lake in 1797; as late as the Civil War period a number of steamers made regular trips; thereafter the traffic gradually declined as the result of railroad competition.

KASHONG, 8.1 *m.*, is a summer colony on the lake shore, mostly patronized by Genevans. Out of season the place is practically deserted.

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DRESDEN, 15 *m.* (526 alt., 276 pop.), is the birthplace of Robert G. Ingersoll (*see Tour 9, Section e*).

CAMP PIONEER, 19.6 *m.* (L), is a large Boy Scout camp on the shore of the lake. To this camp, for 8 weeks every summer, come hundreds of boys from Rochester and the Finger Lakes district. When in operation, the camp contains five separate village units, each with an Indian name.

At 30 *m.* the highway crosses Big Stream, which flows through GLENORA GLEN and plunges to a lower level over GLENORA FALLS.

ROCK STREAM CREEK, 30.4 *m.*, is spanned by one of the long bridges characteristic of the Finger Lakes region. The view of the gorge is impressive.

At 38 *m.* the route passes the head of Seneca Lake and enters the village of Watkins Glen.

WATKINS GLEN VILLAGE, 38.2 *m.* (477 alt., 2,955 pop.), settled in 1788, was early called Salubria, probably because of its therapeutic mineral springs. In the village is one of the richest salt mines in the United States. Along the lake shore there are large camping grounds with all facilities. From the main street the glen extends its great chasm into the mountain between torn and jagged cliffs.

WATKINS GLEN STATE PARK, 38.5 *m.*, 547 acres, opens directly from the main street of the village, with a sudden change from a busy, modern business community to the cool and moist recesses of the glen. The visitor enters the glen through a huge door in front of which the flow of the greensward forms a natural amphitheater. Within is a world of cascades and waterfalls, of strange grottos and towering walls of stratified rock. The trail through the gorge crosses the tumbling stream again and again on bridges constructed to blend with the natural beauty of the scene; one bridge

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is swung across the chasm 165 ft. above the swirling water. The trip through the gorge and back, a total distance of about 4 m., can be made either up on foot and down the rim road by bus (*fare 50 cents*) or up by bus and down on foot through the glen, or both ways by foot.

Prior to the Ice Age, the drainage of the Finger Lakes region was well established in N.-S. streams. The thick, southward-moving ice gouged out the valleys of these streams, ever deepening them and steepening their sides. Dams of glacial debris backed up the water and formed the Finger Lakes. New post-glacial tributaries, which commenced to flow on the rejuvenated landscape, plunging to the lake levels, cut gorges and gullies in the soft and thinly-bedded Devonian shales. Where the rocks were thick and durable, falls and cascades were formed.

The flood of July 1935, which devastated southern New York, swept through this gorge, destroyed the trails, and even changed the contours of the natural formation. Everything has been reconstructed in harmony with the natural scene.

Right from Watkins Glen, State 14 leads to MONTOUR FALLS, 2.5 m. (447 alt., 1,489 pop.), a center from which radiate seven glens with a score of waterfalls. The most noteworthy is Chequagua (Ind., *tumbling waters*) Falls, close to the main street of the village and seemingly falling right into it; these falls are 156 ft. high, almost as high as the American Falls of Niagara. Louis Philippe, later King of France, during his sojourn in this country, probably in 1797, made a sketch of these falls which is said to be hanging in the Tuileries.

Montour Falls was once the site of Catherine's Town named for Queen Catherine Montour, famous in Indian legend and tradition. Sullivan's army destroyed the Indian village on the site in 1779, after which the modern town was established by white settlers.

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SECTION D. WATKINS GLEN—WATERLOO. STATE 414, 15A, 5, 15. 47.6 *m.*

From Watkins Glen the route follows State 414, called the Sullivan Trail, around the head of Seneca Lake.

HECTOR FALLS, 3.3 *m.* (R), is the site of the first woolen mills in Schuyler County, built in 1801, and of the Samuel A. Seely warehouse, from which in 1833 a large lake vessel departed with a cargo of wheat for New York via the newly constructed Erie Canal.

HECTOR, 9 *m.* (860 alt., 60 pop.), is a small hamlet built upon a campsite of the Sullivan expedition. The First Presbyterian Church, 9.3 *m.*, was organized in 1809, and the present edifice built in 1816.

At 12 *m.* is the SITE OF CON-DAW-HAW, an Indian village that, in common with almost all the Indian villages in this region, was destroyed by Sullivan's army, the date here being Sept. 4, 1779.

LODI, 18 *m.* (1,005 alt., 322 pop.), is a trading center for the rich agricultural region lying between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes.

Left from Lodi a macadam road leads to SILVER THREAD FALLS. A car can be driven to a point near the station of the Lehigh Valley R. R. Walk across the railroad and follow it a few steps S. to the bridge which carries the railroad across the chasm just above the falls. A footbridge or walk beside the track provides a vantage point from which to view the canyon and the falls from above. This cleft in the stratified rock forming the eastern shore of the lake is one of the most impressive of the many natural formations on the shores of Seneca Lake. By walking down the slope about 60 ft. from the railroad, one reaches the brink of the canyon and can look down into the depths of the gorge. Silver Thread Falls forms a pillar of water 160 ft. high. When the stream is swollen, the large volume of the falling water adds to the impressiveness.

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At Ovid, 23.3 *m.* the route turns L. on State 15A and follows the eastern lake shore.

At 42.4 *m.* is junction with State 5 (US 20); the route turns R. on State 5.

THE SCYTHE TREE, 44.8 *m.* (L), is a large balm of Gilead. At the time of the Civil War it was a mere sapling. A young man, son of the owner of the farm, was aroused by President Lincoln's call for volunteers. One morning he came in from the field, placed his scythe in the tree, said, "Let it stand there until I come back," and enlisted. He died in the war and the scythe was never removed. The snathe decayed, the tree grew rapidly, and the blade became embedded in the heart of the trunk. Today only about 6 inches of the point protrudes outside the bark.

WATERLOO, 47.6 *m.* (438 alt., 4,047 pop.), stands on the banks of the Seneca River on the site of the Indian village of Skoiyase. In the HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING, Church and William Sts. (*open free Sat. 3-5*), a collection of Indian relics is on display. At Main and Chapel Sts. stands an immense ELM TREE, nearly 20 ft. in circumference and believed to be more than 350 years old. The story has been handed down locally that the Indians planted this tree as a guidepost to mark their ancient trail.

SECTION E. WATERLOO—JUNCTION STATE 15 AND 332. STATE 15. 27.7 m.

Out of Waterloo the route follows State 15. At 1.7 *m.* the road turns sharply L.

FIVE CORNERS, 7.2 *m.*, is the junction of five old roads that has long been a reckoning point for distances to many places in the vicinity. Today it is the junction point of State 14 and 15 and County 291.

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PHELPS, 11.6 *m.* (542 alt., 1,397 pop.), boasts a large sauerkraut factory. Cabbages are a staple crop on most of the farms in the locality. Much of the stone and sand used in the construction of the highways throughout the Finger Lakes region comes from the vicinity of Phelps. The New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the Lehigh Valley R. Rs. converge at Phelps.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, 15.8 *m.* (560 alt., 1,819 pop.), is a town that grew up around its famous mineral springs. Its sanitarium, including hospital and clinic, has completed over 85 years of service in 1937 and is one of the best known institutions of its kind in the eastern states. With more than 20 physicians specializing in all branches of medicine and surgery, and some 200 nurses, it is operated on a non-profit basis. It has 75 acres of private parks, and its springs are available to the public without cost. It adds a transient population of about 500 to the census population of the village.

MANCHESTER, 21.3 *m.* (590 alt., 1,429 pop.), is largely a railroad town, depending upon the freight yards and car repair shops of the Lehigh Valley R. R.

At 27.7 *m.* is the junction with State 332.

SECTION F. JUNCTION STATE 15 AND 332—ROCHESTER. STATE 15. 21.5 m. (See Tour 8, Section d).

TOUR 11

CAYUGA LAKE AND ITHACA

Rochester, Canandaigua, Geneva, Seneca Falls, Ithaca, Aurora, Clyde, Lyons. State 15, 332, 5, 515, 16, County Road, State 89, 34, 34B, 90, County Roads, State 5, 414, 31. Rochester—Rochester, 209 *m*.

New York Central R. R. from Rochester to Geneva; Lehigh Valley R. R., Geneva to Ithaca. Bus lines to Canandaigua, Geneva, and Ithaca. Roads paved, open throughout the year. All accommodations in larger towns; tourist accommodations in villages.

This route circles Cayuga Lake, passing through Ithaca and several of the Finger Lakes state parks.

SECTION A. ROCHESTER—CANANDAIGUA. STATE 15, 332. 26.4 m. (see Tour 8, Section d).

SECTION B. CANANDAIGUA—GENEVA. STATE 5 (US 20). 18 m. (see Tour 9, Section f).

SECTION C. GENEVA—SENECA FALLS. STATE 5 (US 20). 10.1 m.

The route leaves Geneva on State 5 (U S 20), traveling E., skirting the shore of Seneca Lake, the largest of the Finger Lakes. (*see Tour 10, Section c*).

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THE SCYTHE TREE, 4.5 *m.* (*see Tour 10, Section d*).

WATERLOO, 7 *m.* (438 alt., 4,047 pop.), (*see Tour 10, Section d*).

East of Waterloo the route leaves behind the land of the Senecas and enters the land of the Cayugas.

SENECA FALLS, 10.1 *m.* (465 alt., 6,443 pop.), owes its growth to the power latent in the Seneca River, which later became the Seneca division of the Barge Canal. Nearly 12,000 horsepower is developed here today, although the 50-ft. waterfalls are replaced by canal locks.

Seneca Falls was the BIRTHPLACE OF ELIZABETH CADY STANTON who, with her co-worker, Susan B. Anthony of Rochester, did much to secure for women the right of suffrage; and of Amelia Bloomer, who attempted to revolutionize the manner of women's dress. The first Women's Rights convention was held in the village in 1848.

SECTION D. SENECA FALLS—ITHACA. STATE 414, 15, COUNTY ROAD, STATE 89. 45.5 *m.*

From Seneca Falls the route goes directly S. on State 414, the Reservation Road, the dividing line between the territory of the Seneca and Cayuga Nations.

At 1.1 *m.* is junction (L) with the Old Genesee Stage Route, an unnumbered macadam road. The Cayuga Lake bridge once was the connecting link on the pioneer route which crossed the lake at this point.

On this road is the POTTER INN FARM, 1.9 *m.* (R) the home of NATHANIEL J. POTTER, an early innkeeper and blacksmith, and of his son, Henry S. Potter, first president of the Western Union Telegraph Co.

CAYUGA STATE PARK, 4.3 *m.*, on the W. shore of Cayuga Lake, covers 135 acres of land, with picnic grounds, baseball diamonds,

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bowling greens, and tennis courts, sand bathing beach, bath-houses, and dining and dancing pavilions.

The MONUMENT TO RED JACKET, 6.6 *m.*, was erected in 1891 by the Waterloo Library and Historical Society. Red Jacket, called by the Indians, Sogoyawatha, *he-keeps-them-awake*, was a member of the Wolf Clan of the Senecas and a famous orator of the Iroquois. He was chiefly responsible for bringing about more cordial relations between the United States Government and the Iroquois Nation after the Revolution. For his accomplishments he was awarded a medal by Congress. He died in Buffalo in 1830.

At ROMULUS, 11.8 *m.* (719 alt., 190 pop.), is junction with State 15; the route turns L. on State 15.

At OVID, 17.4 *m.* (971 alt., 537 pop.), State 15 turns L.

INTERLAKEN, 24.7 *m.* (856 alt., 660 pop.), lies on the high land between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, surrounded by the fertile fields of the district.

As the highway tops a height of land at 26.4 *m.*, CAYUGA LAKE is visible (L). It is 40 *m.* long, 2 *m.* wide, 435 ft. deep, and 381 ft. above sea level. On its shores are the sites of 13 Indian villages, from the soil of which have been dug pre-historic skeletons and artifacts of the Algonkians.

TRUMANSBURG, 31.4 *m.* (1,000 alt., 1,077 pop.), named for the pioneer who founded the town, is a center for a large and fertile farming region. In the center of the town is an ancient CANNON set upon a base inscribed with Trumansburg's part in all the nation's wars. The Trumansburg Fair is an annual event in the fall.

In the village, at 32.1 *m.*, the route turns L. on a macadam road which leads to TAUGHANNOCK FALLS STATE PARK, 34.2 *m.*, 384 acres embracing the gorge cut by Taughannock Creek and the falls, 215 ft. high, the highest straight falls E. of the Rockies.

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Taughannock Falls is the highest waterfall formed in the Finger Lakes region after the Ice Age. A new post-glacial stream fell abruptly to the level of new Cayuga Lake, which was formed by the damming of a pre-glacial river valley by glacial debris. A hard cap of flat-lying Devonian sandstone preserves the height of the crest of the waterfall, but lower soft shales of like age were easily eroded away to form the ravine below the falls. The large amount of disintegrated rock eroded to cut the canyon has formed a delta, the flat promontory in Cayuga Lake below the gorge, now used as a recreational area.

The park facilities include bathing beach, bathhouse, shelter pavilion, baseball diamond, bowling green, children's playground, parking areas, and camping and picnic areas.

The place is rich in Indian lore, summarized by markers along the gorge: it was the site in turn of an aboriginal Algonkian village, of the village of the Taughannocks, a Delaware tribe conquered by the Iroquois, and of a group formed by a Seneca-Cayuga union. The sites of the cabins of the first white settlers are also indicated.

South of Taughannock State Park the route follows State 89 along the shore of Cayuga Lake.

ITHACA, 45.5 *m.* (400 alt., 20,708 pop.), called by its admirers "the city beautiful," is known as an educational center. Just N. of the business section of the city, along the W. shore of Lake Cayuga, is the scene of Grace Miller White's book, *Tess of the Storm Country*. Three creeks, Fall, Cascadilla, and Six Mile, have cut deep gorges through the city. Stewart Park, the largest city park, lies on the shore of Cayuga Lake. Renwick Wildwood, preserved as a bird sanctuary, shelters more than 300 species of birds.

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CORNELL UNIVERSITY was founded in 1865 by Ezra Cornell. Each year it attracts about 7,500 students. The campus, covering 2,400 acres, has been called one of the most beautiful college campuses in America. Besides its endowed schools, the university includes three state-supported colleges: the New York State College of Agriculture, the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, and the State College of Home Economics.

ITHACA COLLEGE, with its main buildings grouped around De Witt Park, is a school of music, drama, and physical education.

Right from Ithaca, on State 13, is BUTTERMILK FALLS STATE PARK, 2.2 *m.*, with an area of 510 acres, 164 of which were donated by Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Treman of Ithaca in 1924. Within a distance of 1 *m.*, Buttermilk Creek falls more than 500 ft. in a series of 10 cascades. Pinnacle Rock rises a sheer 50 ft. in the center of the stream. The trails offer views of Cornell University and Cayuga Lake. The park contains a swimming pool.

At 4.6 *m.* is junction (R) with State 327. Right on State 327 is ENFIELD GLEN STATE PARK, 7.8 *m.*, comprising 831 acres, 385 of which were donated by Mr. and Mrs. Treman. Along the course of Enfield Creek within the park are 12 waterfalls; LUCIFER FALLS is 115 ft. high. The park contains a swimming pool and bath-houses.

SECTION E. ITHACA—SAVANNAH. STATE 34, 34B, 90, COUNTY ROADS, STATE 5, 414. 56 m.

The route leaves Ithaca on State 34, following the E. shore of Cayuga Lake.

INDIAN SPRING, 1.5 *m.* (L), is on the lowlands occupied by the Tedarighoones, Indians from the far South who were captured and adopted by the Cayugas.

At 4.4 *m.* is the SITE OF THE CAYUGA INDIAN VILLAGE in which lived Long Jim, an Indian chief who,

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according to a tradition of his tribe, was responsible for the murder of Jane McCrea, 1777.

At 7.4 *m.* is junction (L) with State 34B; the route turns L. on State 34B.

At 9.1 *m.* are the hamlets of LUDLOWVILLE to the R. of the highway, and MYERS to the L.

In Myers is a large PLANT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SALT CO. The place was named for Andrew Myers, who settled on the site in 1791. Col. William Butler's detachment of Sullivan's army encamped on the heights above the town on Sept. 24, 1779.

At 9.3 *m.* State 34B crosses a gorge on a high bridge. At this point is the SITE OF A CAYUGA VILLAGE destroyed by Col. Butler's men.

KING FERRY, 19.4 *m.* (394 alt., 250 pop.), was named for John King, a pioneer, who operated a ferry across the lake in connection with a hotel he maintained on the shore. The town lies on the heights above the lake about halfway between Auburn and Ithaca.

At King Ferry is junction (L) with State 90; the route turns L. on State 90.

At 25.8 *m.* the view of the lake (L) is unsurpassed on this tour.

At 26.6 *m.* is junction with a macadam road.

Right on this road is MOONSHINE FALLS, 0.5 *m.*, about 40 ft. high, in the gorge of Paines Creek. At the falls is the site of early saw, grist, and woolen mills built in 1810.

AURORA, 27.7 *m.* (394 alt., 389 pop.), settled in 1789, is the oldest village on Cayuga Lake. It was the first county seat of Onondaga County. Early court was held in PATRICK

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TAVERN, erected in 1793, in which the Cayuga Medical Society was organized in 1806. The first courthouse was built in 1804. The site of the first Masonic lodge room is marked: "Scipio Lodge—Masonic Charter 1797—Building erected 1806—Used by the Craft until 1819."

To-day's grade and high school was formerly CAYUGA LAKE ACADEMY, founded in 1799 and chartered by the State Board of Regents in 1801. The first building was erected in 1803, the present structure in 1835.

GLEN PARK, the home of Henry Wells, who founded the American Express Company in 1850, the Wells-Fargo Company in 1852, and Wells College in 1868, is in the village.

WELLS COLLEGE has an unusually beautiful campus of about 300 acres sloping up from the lake shore. It is a women's college offering the regular arts courses.

At 28.1 *m.* is the SITE OF THE FIRST HOUSE built in this region. It was constructed by Capt. Roswell Franklin, an officer in the Clinton-Sullivan campaign, who settled here in 1789.

At 28.3 *m.* is the SITE OF CHONODOTE, (*Peachtown*), a Cayuga village that, with its orchard of 1,500 peach trees, was destroyed during the Sullivan campaign of 1779.

At 28.5 *m.* (L) stands what is said to be the only RED-WOOD TREE E. of the Rocky Mountains. This giant sequoia was planted in 1821 by Peter Smith.

At LEVANNA, 30 *m.* (396 alt., 59 pop.), is junction (R) with a macadam road.

Right on this road is the SHERMAN FARM, 0.8 *m.*, an important anthropological site, probably of an ancient Algonkian village, leased by Harry Follet. Excavations begun in 1929 and continued in 1932 uncovered effigies of a bear, a panther, a "thunder bird,"

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and other animals, all made of firestones, and all facing a stone altar the stones of which were entwined by hickory roots. Continued excavations reveal new finds daily.

On the farm is an outdoor MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN. Some of the exhibits have been restored; others have been left in their original state after excavation.

A white monument, 32 *m.* (R), marks the SITE OF THE FIRST HOUSE OF CHRISTIAN WORSHIP in western New York, a lodge erected by Jesuits in 1656. The inscription is of sufficient historical interest to warrant quoting: This Valley Was the Site of the Principal Indian Village. To the Brave French Jesuit Missionaries whose Heroism Was Almost Without Parallel, Joseph Chaumonot and Rene Menard who as Guests of Chief Saonchiogwa Built Here in 1656 the First Home of Christian Worship in Western New York; Stephen de Carheil who for Nine Years, ministered here and His Co-laborer Peter Raffeix.

Close by is the SITE OF CAYUGA CASTLE, Goi-ou-bouen, the principal Cayuga village, destroyed by Sullivan on Sept. 23, 1779.

UNION SPRINGS, 34 *m.* (394 alt., 794 pop.), is well known for its fishing and duck hunting. Offshore lies Frontenac Island.

In SPRING MILLS, 34.4 *m.*, is an OLD STONE MILL erected in 1839-1840 by George Nouland. Before that the site was occupied successively by two woolen mills.

At 35.3 *m.* the route takes the L. fork of the road to Cayuga.

A marker at 39.2 *m.* (L) indicates the SITE OF PIONEER HOUSE, home of Col. John Harris, first settler of Cayuga, who built a log cabin here in 1788 and established Harris's ferry across Cayuga Lake.

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CAYUGA, 40 *m.* (388 alt., 344 pop.), was Cayuga County's first county seat. The village was the eastern terminus of the once renowned "longest bridge in the world," over a mile long, crossing the foot of Cayuga Lake. It was built in 1799 and, though once demolished by ice, served the great flow of traffic east and west until 1857. One of Cayuga County's early jails stood under the E. end of the bridge.

The Cayuga district is one of the best fishing and hunting grounds in the state.

From Cayuga the route turns first R. and then L. on a gravel road which leads to a junction with State 5 (US 20) at 42.2 *m.* The route turns L. on State 5.

At 44.4 *m.* is junction (L) with a gravel road.

Left on this road is a boulder monument, 1.1 *m.*, placed on the SITE OF THICHERO, a village of the Cayuga Nation, located at the point where the great Iroquois trail (and later the northern branch of the Seneca turnpike) crossed the Seneca River. A Jesuit mission, St. Stephen, was established here in the 17th century.

At 45.9 *m.* the route crosses the FATHER RENE MENARD MEMORIAL BRIDGE, erected in honor of that renowned Jesuit missionary who worked among the Indians in the 17th century.

At 46.3 *m.* is junction (R) with State 414; the route turns R. on State 414, which runs along the border of the Montezuma Marsh.

At 53 *m.* is junction with State 31; the route turns L. on State 31 at Savannah, 56 *m.*

SECTION F. SAVANNAH—LYONS. STATE 31. 13.8 m.

SAVANNAH (398 alt., 600 pop.), lies on an island formed by the Seneca River and the Canandaigua Outlet, the inlet to Black Rock, and Crusoe Lake and Creek. The muck farms, covering an area of about 12 *m.* by 2 *m.* culti-

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vated by some 500 owners, form an immense truck garden well known for the quality of its vegetables.

CLYDE, 6.2 *m.* (403 alt., 2,374 pop.), has a mineral spring in the public park in the center of the town; the water is free.

Originally Clyde was called "The Blockhouse," and later Lauraville. The blockhouse was used as a trading post by the French as early as 1754. Later it was used by the Tories as a smuggling station, and, acquiring an unsavory reputation, was destroyed in a Government raid. The name Lauraville was in honor of Laura, the daughter of Sir William Pulteney. The name Clyde was given the town by its Scottish settlers in memory of the river in the homeland.

The organ in the Episcopal Church is said to be one of the oldest organs in the United States. It was sent to an Episcopal church in Geneva by Trinity Church of New York, which had received it from England during the reign of Queen Anne.

LYONS, 13.8 *m.* (437 alt., 3,956 pop.), is one of the larger towns along State 31. The first settlers came to the site by boats on the Clyde River, calling the village which they founded the Forks. About 1795 Charles Williamson, impressed by the resemblance of the river to that of Lyons, France, renamed the settlement Lyons. The golden gleam of the courthouse dome rising above the stately elms of the park, the shimmer of the sun upon the river and the quaint charm of the old houses impart something of an old-world atmosphere to the town. The building of the Erie Canal and the coming of the railway in 1853 assured the prosperity of the town. As the county seat of Wayne County, Lyons is the commercial and political center of this section of the state.

SECTION G. LYONS—ROCHESTER. STATE 31. 39 m. (see Tour 12, Section a).

TOUR 12

MORMON HILL AND SODUS BAY

Rochester, Palmyra, Lyons, Sodus Point, Pultneyville, Sea Breeze, Rochester. State 31, 14, 18. Rochester—Rochester 93 *m.*

New York Central R. R. and bus line, Rochester to Lyons. Tourist houses at frequent intervals and hotel accommodations in larger towns. Roads are hard-surfaced, open throughout the year.

The route passes through a section of apple and peach orchards, nurseries, and rose gardens.

SECTION A. ROCHESTER—LYONS. STATE 31. 37 m.

This section follows an important E.—W. travel artery, once the route of Indian trails, then of turnpikes, then the path of the Erie Canal, and finally of the four-track New York Central R. R. and the Barge Canal.

East from Four Corners on Main St. to East Ave.; R. on East Ave. (State 31) to the city line, 3.5 *m.*

State 31 (East Ave. as far as Pittsford) swings R. at 5.7 *m.*

PITTSFORD, 7.6 *m.* (475 alt., 1,460 pop.) (*see Tour 8, Section d*).

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

At the Four Corners in Pittsford the route turns L. at the traffic lights and crosses the Barge Canal, 7.8 *m.*

EGYPT, 13.4 *m.* (498 alt., 108 pop.), is said to have been so named on account of the early planting of many corn fields, associating the locality with the biblical story of Joseph in Egypt and the 7 years of plenty. An orphan of the canal, it is now supported by farming and its lone industry, the Egypt Canning Co. Egypt appears in the news columns annually in connection with the motorcycle hill-climbing contest held nearby.

On State 31, at 13.9 *m.*, is junction (R) with a macadam road.

Right, on this road is junction (R) with a gravel road, 1.1 *m.*, which leads (R) to KECH'S FARM 1.6 *m.*, the scene of the annual motorcycle hill-climbing contest (*admission 25 cents*) sponsored by the Kodak City Motorcycle Club, Inc., under rules set by the American Motorcycle Association. The date is usually in June, but may be as late as September. The contest is held on the Peak, a cone-shaped hill with an altitude of 420 ft. from base to top.

At 18.1 *m.* is junction (R) with a macadam road.

Right, on this road is a QUAKER MEETING HOUSE, 2.8 *m.*, the oldest W. of Utica. The present building was erected in 1876 to replace one built in 1804. It is surrounded on three sides by an old Quaker cemetery.

Just a few rods beyond the church, the road turns R. and at 3.2 *m.* again turns R. into Farmington.

FARMINGTON, 3.2 *m.*, was settled by Quakers in 1793. One of the first sales of land out of the tract known as the Phelps and Gorham Purchase was made here.

The IRIS FARM, 3.3 *m.* (L), owned by A. B. Katkamier, contains over 2,000,000 irises of 1,000 varieties, many of which were developed here. A rock garden in front of Mr. Katkamier's home has furnished geologists a diversity of rock specimens. The rocks, which have all been gathered from nearby land, are believed to have been left in the underwash of the glacier. Geologists have

MORMON HILL AND SODUS BAY

identified specimens of Barre granite from Vermont, garnet stratified rock from Labrador, Adirondack sandstone, and black and white mica from the far North. There is even a specimen of coral rock.

MACEDON, 18.4 *m.* (485 alt., 566 pop.), is a small community that set out to become a city, but lapsed into peaceful living, supported by the rich fruit and farming region which surrounds it.

At 22.4 *m.*, just inside the corporate limits of Palmyra, is junction (R) with a dirt road.

R. on this road is the JOSEPH SMITH FARM, 1.8 *m.*, purchased a score of years ago by the Mormon Church and now a shrine for Mormon pilgrims. The farm contains 152 acres, including the Sacred Grove, in which Smith is reputed to have seen his vision. In the house are preserved many relics of the Smith family, including a rare copy of the *Book of Mormon* published in 1830. In the upper room Joseph Smith claimed to have had a vision of the Angel Moroni, who showed him a hill with stones protruding from the ground, Cumorah Hill (*see below*), where he excavated the golden plates on which were engraved the words of the sacred book of the Mormons. Under the hearthstones in one of the lower-floor rooms the golden plates are supposed to have been hidden at one time.

At 2.7 *m.* the side route turns L. on a macadam road and at 3.5 *m.* R. on State 21.

CUMORAH HILL, 4.7 *m.*, is the site of the supposed revelation of the *Book of Mormon* to Joseph Smith.

The MORMON MONUMENT, rising to a height of 40 ft. above the summit of the hill, was dedicated in 1935. At night floodlights center on the figure of the Angel Moroni atop the monument. Each of the four sides bears a bronze plate: the one on the W. is inscribed "Joseph Receives the Plates"; on the S., "The Three Witnesses"; on the E. "The Eight Witnesses"; the N. bears this inscription:

Exhortation of Moroni. And When Ye Shall Receive These Things, I would Exhort you That Ye Would Ask God the Eternal Father in the Name of Christ if These Things Are

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

Not True And if Ye Shall Ask With a Sincere Heart, with
Real Intent, Having Faith in Christ, He Will Manifest the
Truth of It Unto You by the Power of the Holy Ghost.
Moroni 10.4.

Retrace to State 31: R. on State 31.

PALMYRA, 22.7 *m.* (500 alt., 2,592 pop.), grew up around the settlement started by John Swift, who established a wool-carding machine and ashery in 1791, laid out Main St. in 1792, and built a boat landing at the mouth of Red Creek in 1796. The village was incorporated on March 29, 1827. Many of the early settlers in Palmyra and vicinity were Quakers, whose descendants still live in the locality. The leading industry is the manufacture of steam packing.

At the four corners, otherwise known as the Corner of the Four Churches (Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Episcopal), is a tablet identifying the Presbyterian Church as the oldest in the town.

Rear Admiral William Thomas Sampson (1840-1902), commander of the American Fleet in the Battle of Santiago, was born in Palmyra.

East of Palmyra State 31 parallels the New York State Barge Canal.

PORT GIBSON, 27.7 *m.* (480 alt., 350 pop.), owes its origin to the Erie Canal, and had a much larger population during the period of greatest activity on that waterway.

NEWARK, 30.8 *m.* (456 alt., 7,647 pop.), is the largest town between Rochester and Syracuse. The chief industries are canning and the manufacture of enamelware.

In the ROSE GARDENS of the Jackson Perkins Co., 305 Madison St. (*open to visitors; apply at office*), new varieties of roses are developed and propagated and flowers are imported from all corners of the earth.

MORMON HILL AND SODUS BAY

Left from the four corners in Newark, on State 88 (N.) to junction with a macadam road at 1.2 *m.*; L. on this road and L. on another macadam road at 1.4 *m.* to HYDESVILLE, 2 *m.* The place has only a garage and a house to mark its existence; but in a weed-grown lot by the side of the road stands a marker (R) indicating the BIRTHPLACE OF SPIRITUALISM. On this site stood the cottage home of the Fox Sisters, through whose mediumship communication with the spirit world is said to have been established on March 31, 1848.

At 32.2 *m.* a macadam road leads R. to the NEWARK STATE SCHOOL FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES (*visitors admitted only by special permission*), a conspicuous landmark looming high on the hill. This institution cares for nearly 2,000 inmates and employs 340 nurses, doctors, and attendants.

East of Newark, State 31 runs along the bank of the Barge Canal.

LYONS, 37 *m.* (437 alt., 3,956 pop.) (*see Tour 11, Section f*).

SECTION B. LYONS—SODUS POINT. STATE 14, 16 *m.*

This section of the route runs straight N. through undulating orchard lands towards Lake Ontario, the highway constantly dipping and rising, producing the effect of a mild ride on a roller coaster.

North from Lyons on State 14.

ALTON, 12 *m.* (420 alt., 200 pop.), was in pioneer days a division point on the stage route from Buffalo to Watertown. At the Hotel Alton, still serving the public, stages stopped for fresh horses, while passengers rested and ate. Old residents tell of flocks of turkeys and droves of sheep driven from here to California in the gold rush days, across treeless prairies and through mountain passes. It is claimed that the sheep were included in the party to provide a roost for the turkeys at night.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

ALASA FARMS, 13.8 *m.* (R) (*open to visitors by special permission*), comprise an estate of more than 1,600 acres which once belonged to the Shakers; it is now devoted to stock raising. Its manor house on high ground overlooks the lower waters of Sodus Bay.

At 15.4 *m.* Sodus Bay appears (R), with the coal docks of the Pennsylvania R. R. extending out into the water like a huge trussed bridge half completed.

SODUS POINT, 16.5 *m.* (280 alt., 525 pop.), is a well-known summer resort situated on a point of land extending deep into Sodus Bay. There are numerous cottages, summer hotels, and amusement concessions. Boating, fishing, dining, and dancing are provided at varying prices.

At 16.7 *m.* (L), two markers 100 ft. apart tell of a battle between the American and British forces on June 19, 1813, and of the burning of the town by the British. The road ends, 17.5 *m.*, at the water's edge.

SECTION C. SODUS POINT—ROCHESTER. STATE 18.
40 *m.*

This section of the route, closely following the Lake Ontario shore, passes through another fruit-growing district.

PULTNEYVILLE, 12.5 *m.* (274 alt., 257 pop.), came into being in 1807 when a Captain Troop built a frame house on the present site of the Holling homestead. Its early activities were divided between gristmilling and lake shipping. Today a monument "In Memory of the Lake Captains of Pultneyville" stands overlooking the lake where the boats landed at two long, finger-like docks, now crumbling with age and disuse. A bronze plaque imbedded in the monument gives a list of 27 lake captains, headed by Samuel Troop and interspersed with the names of his descendants.

MORMON HILL AND SODUS BAY

A hotbed of abolitionism, Pultneyville's position on the lake early made it a strategic point on the Underground Railroad; and in the fragmentary accounts of this furtive artery of traffic are the names of many of its lake captains.

CRESCENT BEACH, 13 *m.* (R), with entrance at the highway, is privately owned, but its bathhouses and other facilities are open to the public (*parking 25 cents.*)

NINE MILE POINT, 25.2 *m.* (R), is a summer resort with hotel, cottages, rocky beach, baseball diamond, and other amusements for summer vacationists.

At 26.3 *m.* WEBSTER COUNTY PARK (R), nearing completion in 1937, has 60 acres lying on both sides of the road and a lake frontage of 1,500 ft. It provides picnic shelters, fireplaces, comfort stations, parking stations, and three bathhouses with a capacity of 50 each.

FOREST LAWN, 29.2 *m.*, is a section of exclusive summer estates. The road winds up and down through thickly wooded knolls. Cottages stand back from the road screened from view by thick greenery. Duck ponds, fountains, water wheels, and miniature windmills appear between the breaks in the trees.

At 30.5 *m.* the route proceeds over a causeway between Irondequoit Bay (L) and Lake Ontario (R); the New York Central tracks parallel the highway.

The route via State 18 and Culver Road from Sea Breeze to ROCHESTER is covered under Rochester Points of Interest. (*see Tour 1.*)

TOUR 13

AROUND IRONDEQUOIT BAY

Rochester, Glen Haven, Bay View, Newport, Birds and Worms, Point Pleasant, Sea Breeze, Inspiration Point, Willow Grove Park, Ellison Park. County Roads and State 18. Rochester—Rochester, 32 *m.*

Mostly improved roads, except some of gravel leading to resorts close to the bay.

The route passes through a series of summer resorts along the bay.

East from the Four Corners on Main St. to Culver Road; L. on Culver Road; R. on Norton St.; L. on Bay View Road.

GLEN HAVEN, 6.7 *m.*, is situated near the head of Irondequoit Bay. Once one of the popular amusement resorts in the Rochester area, it now is devoted to summer cottages, boating docks, and picnic grounds.

BAY VIEW, 6.9 *m.*, occupies a commanding situation close to the waters of the bay. It has several summer hotels. Each summer a motorboat regatta is held on the waters of the bay. Boats for rowing and fishing can be rented (*50 cents per day and up.*)

At 7.9 *m.* the route turns R. on Newport Road.

AROUND IRONDEQUOIT BAY

NEWPORT, 8.5 *m.*, is another summer resort with one of the most pretentious hotels on the bay. It is especially noted for its political and fraternal celebrations.

Retrace Newport Road to Ridge Road; R. on Ridge Road to Culver Road; at 10.9 *m.* R. on Seneca Road.

BIRDS AND WORMS, 11.9 *m.*, is said to take its name from a hunting and fishing club which was established here about 100 years ago. Seth Green, the eminent naturalist who discovered the modern method of propagating fish, is known to have been a member of the club.

N. on Seneca Road to Peart Ave.; R. on Peart Ave. to Point Pleasant village, 12.7 *m.*; R. on Point Pleasant Road.

POINT PLEASANT, 13.2 *m.*, is one of the most popular resorts on the W. side of the bay, with a large colony of summer cottages. Usually in the last week of June, the volunteer firemen of Point Pleasant sponsor an annual water carnival. A hydroplane is available for trips over the waters of Lake Ontario and Irondequoit Bay.

W. on Point Pleasant Road to Culver Road; R. on Culver Road.

SEA BREEZE, 14.6 *m.* (265 alt., 1,000 pop.), Rochester's popular amusement resort, open from Memorial Day to Labor Day, is a miniature Coney Island, presenting many of the popular types of entertainment that have made the Long Island amusement resort famous. Many Rochester organizations, business establishments, and fraternal orders hold their annual outings here. Boating, fishing, swimming, and all manner of summer sports are found here, and abundantly patronized. A small passenger boat plying between Sea Breeze and Charlotte leaves the dock on varying schedules.

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It was here that Denonville landed in 1687 to begin his punitive expedition against the Iroquois and embarked again after his failure to destroy the power of the Indians. Here later was built Fort des Sables, a part of the French plan to capture the rich fur trade of the region and add a link to the chain of empire they were forging in America.

In Sea Breeze, Culver Road becomes State 18 which crosses the outlet of Irondequoit Bay at 14.6 *m.* At 15.1 *m.* R. on Bay Road; at 18 *m.* R. on Vogt Road.

INSPIRATION POINT, 19.9 *m.* (*automobiles, 25 cents, pedestrians 10 cents; picnic facilities*), high above the waters of Irondequoit Bay, is a vantage point for a panoramic view. Far to the S. rise green hills forming a background for the water of the bay. North, the long bay narrows to its outlet and merges with Lake Ontario, which stretches away to the hazy horizon and the shores of Canada.

WILLOW GROVE PARK, 23 *m.*, is a privately owned amusement park open to the public (*reasonable charges for various amusements*). There is scarcely any form of American game for which provision is not made: bowling, miniature golf, archery, tennis, baseball, boating, outdoor swimming, and modern "games of skill."

At 26.2 *m.* the route crosses U. S. 104 and follows State 35 (Creek Road.)

ELLISON PARK, 27 *m.*, oldest of the Monroe County parks and the one nearest to Rochester, has an area of 387 acres. An additional 13 acres were acquired to carry out a plan for the development of historic INDIAN LANDING and the "LOST CITY OF TRYON." The park contains two baseball diamonds, seven softball diamonds, a football field, tennis and horseshoe courts, a polo field, a skating rink, a ski slide, a toboggan slide, bridle trails, hiking trails, and

AROUND IRONDEQUOIT BAY

picnic groves equipped with stone fireplaces, tables, and running water. Boating and canoeing are permitted, and fishing under certain restrictions. In secluded places in the park are cabins (*nominal fee*) equipped with cooking stoves and large fireplaces and provided with electricity and running water. No overnight camping is permitted; the park closes at 10 P.M.

Within the park, between two rustic bridges over Irondequoit Creek, stands a boulder monument marking the SITE OF INDIAN LANDING. The history of Indian Landing may be divided into four periods:

First, the Indian era. The five Iroquois Nations, especially the Seneca tribe, used the site as their southern port on Lake Ontario. All the Indian trails in this territory led to the Landing, which was the beginning of the Ohio Trail from Canada to the Mississippi Valley. A Seneca village and a permanent Long House stood on the spot.

Second, the French era. In 1669, Sieur de la Salle touched at the Indian Landing and met representatives of the Seneca Nation. Later Denonville used the landing as the base for his invasion of the Seneca country, this still further embittering the Indians against the French.

Third, the British era. In 1764 General Bradstreet, with Sir William Johnson second in command, stopped at the Landing on his expedition against Fort Niagara. After the fall of Niagara, the British established a fort and trading post near the Landing site.

Fourth, the American era. After the Revolution the Landing was expected by many to become the site of a future city. The Canadian fur trade was centered here; a shipyard was built; and in 1797 Judge Tryon staked out what was known as the city of Tryon, the site of which was lost for generations.

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In another section of the park, near Blossom Road, is a monument marking LANDING ROAD, the portage which ran from this site W. to the mouth of Red Creek in Genesee Valley Park, skirting the southern base of the Pinnacle and Mt. Hope.

West from Ellison Park on Blossom Road.

In front of OUR LADY OF MERCY HIGH SCHOOL, 28 *m.* (L), stands a granite monument, surmounted by a stone copy of the wooden cross of the early French missionaries. According to the inscription, the monument commemorates the FIRST STRUCTURE FOR CHRISTIAN WORSHIP in the Rochester area—a small cabin of bark built near the site in June 1671, by the Franciscan -Recollect missionaries, Louis Hennepin, Gabriel de la Ribourde, and Zenobe Membre. It also names other missionaries and explorers, all of whom either visited or resided for a time in this region.

The route follows Blossom Road to University Ave.; R. on University Ave.; L. on Main St. to Four Corners, 32 *m.*

TOUR 14.

OSWEGO AND FAIR HAVEN BEACH STATE PARK

Rochester, Webster, Williamson, Sodus, Red Creek, Oswego, Fair Haven Park, Wolcott, Savannah, Rochester. U S 104, State 104A, 414, 31. Rochester—Rochester, 161.3 *m*.

New York Central R. R., Rochester to Oswego and Savannah to Rochester. Good hotel accommodations in most towns and tourist homes all along the route. Highways nearly all concrete and open throughout the year.

This route crosses the head of Irondequoit Bay and swings northward until it reaches Ridge Road East, which follows the ancient shore line of prehistoric Lake Iroquois. The section along the eastern lake shore is a continuation of the great fruit belt S. of the lake. As the route bears northward, the best of the fruit country is left behind, and dairy farms are seen more frequently.

SECTION A. ROCHESTER—OSWEGO. US 104. 71.4 m.

East from the Four Corners on East Main St. to Culver Road; L. on Culver Road, R. on Empire Blvd., which becomes US 104.

FLOAT BRIDGE, 4.8 *m.*, at the head of Irondequoit Bay, is a misnomer for the modern concrete bridge, but its pre-

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decessor, the original Old Float Bridge, was a wooden structure which floated on the waters of the bay.

WEST WEBSTER, 7.9 *m.* (425 alt., 300 pop.), is just skirted by US 104. The village is one of the suburban villages lying in the Rochester area, with fine schools and pleasant churches.

Truck gardening is one of the principal occupations of this region.

WEBSTER, 10.9 *m.* (408 alt., 1,552 pop.), extends along Ridge Road for more than half a mile. Its industries include one of the largest basket manufactories in New York State, a canning company, a cold storage company, and a casket factory. Several evaporators process fruit from local orchards. B. T. Babbitt, who later became well known as a manufacturer of soaps, once taught school in Webster. The village is on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg branch of the New York Central, which ships a large tonnage from this point.

FRUITLAND, 15.7 *m.* (451 alt., 51 pop.), receives its name from the fact that it lies in the rich fruit belt of New York. On the outskirts of the town is one of the largest mink farms in the state.

ONTARIO CENTER, 17.3 *m.* (441 alt., 275 pop.), like its neighbor, Fruitland, is noted particularly for its fruit.

ONTARIO, 18.6 *m.* (447 alt., 450 pop.), also is noted for fruit.

Left from Ontario on the Town Road is FURNACEVILLE, 2 *m.*, which for 50 years smelted daily ten tons of iron mined there and employed 100 men in the industry. Now it comprises little more than a school and a general store.

The BIG ELM, 22.4 *m.* (R), is an octagonal house by the roadside.

OSWEGO AND FAIR HAVEN BEACH STATE PARK

WILLIAMSON, 23.7 *m.* (454 alt., 1,000 pop.), has many claims to importance in the world of agriculture and commerce: one-nineteenth of all the celery and one-tenth of all the carrots produced in the United States are shipped from Williamson; the fertile muck lands surrounding the town produce one-third of Wayne County's lettuce. To store this output the township of Williamson provides 3,059,000 cu. ft. of cold storage space.

The town was named for Captain Williamson, Scottish officer in the British Army, who suffered imprisonment in Boston at the close of the Revolution. As administrator of the vast Pulteney Estate, a sweep of territory comprising 1,000,000 acres of land, he gave a vivid coloring to the history of this section of the state. He was a builder of towns, a maker of roads, a resident landlord of a great land empire.

A short distance S. of the village on the Marion Road stands the MILHAN HOUSE, once used as a station on the Underground Railroad. From the Milhan house the escaping slaves were smuggled to the docks at Pultneyville and secreted in a large woodpile used for firing the boats commanded by Captain Troop. From this practice the expression "a nigger in the woodpile" is said to have originated.

SODUS, 30.4 *m.* (457 alt., 1,444 pop.), dates back to 1795, when its first settlers, a family named Moffat, built their home. The EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in which services are still held, was erected in 1826. The main part of SODUS INN was built in 1812; at that time it was one and one-half stories high. The settlement was originally called East Ridge, because it is at the eastern extremity of the ridge marking the ancient shore line of Lake Iroquois.

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The villagers retain many memories of the past which have taken on the character of legends. Along the main street of the town, where now the cars of tourists pass, one of the pioneer women rode to church each Sunday in a hollow log drawn by a team of horses. Much whiskey was smuggled across the lake from Canada and hidden in the swamps near the shore, to be brought down Salmon Creek and retailed in the settlement for 13 cents a gallon. The timbers of the COBBLESTONE HOUSE standing across the street from Sodus Inn were shaped from allegedly stolen lumber.

Nearly 80 years ago Sodus made a strange industrial venture, an attempt to raise silkworms. A large building was erected on Maple Hill to house the worms; mulberry trees were planted for food; and the industry started on a large basis. But severe weather winter-killed the mulberry trees and Sodus's hope of becoming a silk manufacturing center died with the silkworms.

The HOUSE OF DR. GAYLORD, on the SE. corner of Main St. and Neward Rd., was an Underground Railroad station.

WALLINGTON, 33.3 *m.* (409 alt., 150 pop.), owes its existence to the New York Central and Pennsylvania R. Rs. and received its name from an old cobblestone tavern, the WALLING HOUSE, built in 1824, which stands at the Pennsylvania R. R. crossing. The village was once an important transfer point for coal from the Pennsylvania mines.

ALTON, 35.8 *m.* (401 alt., 200 pop.), (*see Tour 12, Section b*).

RESORT, 37.9 *m.* (273 alt., 50 pop.), once called Port Glasgow, lies near the head of Sodus Bay on the east shore. This is one of the three places in the country (the other two are in Ohio and Florida) in which lotus flowers bloom. Once

OSWEGO AND FAIR HAVEN BEACH STATE PARK

in danger of extermination by the depredations of irresponsible persons, these rare plants are now protected by the State and are rapidly increasing in numbers. They are in full view of the highway, but are often mistaken for water lilies. How they came to be here is not certain, since the stories of their origin are based on traditions and legends. Perhaps the most authentic of these stories gives the Indians credit for their presence.

AT 38.7 *m.* is junction (L) with a macadam road.

Left on this road are LAKE BLUFF and CHIMNEY BLUFF, 5.5 *m.*, the highest points on Lake Ontario. They are popular summer resorts, rimmed with cottages perched high above the blue waters of the lake. Lake Bluff provides a magnificent view of Sodus Bay.

WOLCOTT, 43.3 *m.* (398 alt., 1,260 pop.), derived its name from Oliver Wolcott, Governor of Connecticut, from which state many of the first settlers came. The first house in the town, built by Jonathan Melvin in 1812, is still standing, in good condition and occupied, on Smith St. just off Lake Ave.

The town is bordered on the east by Wolcott Creek, bridged at the entrance to the village, at which point the creek descends by means of a high waterfall into a ravine, furnishing power for the mill built there in 1814 and still standing today.

WOLCOTT HOTEL, built nearly a century ago, was a station on the old post road from Fort Stanwix to the Niagara Frontier. Until the building of the Erie Canal, all transportation to and from Wolcott was by way of Sloop Landing, on the E. shore of Great Sodus Bay.

North of Wolcott village and along Big Red Creek are several beds of iron ore which in past years have been worked with considerable profit.

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RED CREEK, 49.5 *m.* (355 alt., 560 pop.), is the smallest town in New York that has a landing field. The field, located 0.5 *m.* back of Red Creek Cemetery, is privately owned. At its dedication 10,000 people were present.

The town takes its name from the large creek flowing through it, but up to 1836 it was called Jacksonville, in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson. The first log house was built in 1811, but the settlement was not incorporated as a village until 1852. A boulder on the grounds of the new high school marks the site of Red Creek Union Academy, built in 1839, later the Red Creek Union Seminary.

HANNIBAL, 59.4 *m.* (354 alt., 410 pop.), is a village on the New York Central R. R., and the center of a prosperous farming community. The first settlement was made in 1802; in 1806 it was organized as a town by the legislature. The first log building, erected in 1808 near the site of an old Indian camp, was kept as a hotel by Henry Jennings. Before the coming of the railroad Hannibal was a stage-coach station; here the horses were changed on the routes between Oswego and Auburn and Oswego and Rochester. The town lent a sympathetic hand toward the escape of slaves to Canada via the Underground Railroad.

The old BREWSTER HOME, two doors N. of the post office, was a station on the Underground Railroad.

Two large elms near the eastern boundary of the village (L) still bear upon their trunks the faint scars of a hatchet, accounted for in a marker: "Blazed trees over 100 years old, which marked trail from Oswego to Auburn when road was only a track through the forest."

OSWEGO, 71.4 *m.* (300 alt., 22,652 pop.).

Railroad Stations: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and New York Central R. R's., W. Utica near 1st St.; New York, Ontario & Western, cor. 3rd and Bridge Sts.

OSWEGO AND FAIR HAVEN BEACH STATE PARK

Bus Stations: Empire State R. R. Co., Inc. (Oswego Div.), 212 W. 1st St. & 117 E. 1st St.

Street Busses: Fare 10 cents.

Taxis: 25 cents up, zone system.

Accommodations: First class hotels and tourist homes.

Motion Picture Houses: One first-run house; several neighborhood houses.

Athletic Field: Otis Field, W. Bridge St. at Turnpike.

Swimming: Oswego Beach, Lake Ontario.

Tennis: Several courts in city parks.

Annual Events: U. S. Army Maneuvers at Fort Ontario during July and August.

During the Colonial period of American history Oswego was a strategic commercial and military outpost. In the national period its history may be said to begin with the surrender of Fort Ontario by the British on July 14, 1796. Two Indian traders, John Love and Ziba Phillips, settled near the mouth of the river at about the time the British left. In 1796 Neil McMullin, a merchant of Kingston, N. Y., had the frame of a small house constructed in Kingston, and, with his family, brought it over the route so often traversed by soldiers and fur traders—by way of the Mohawk River, Wood Creek, Oneida Lake, and the Oswego River. The house was erected on the west side of the river where Seneca St. now is. This was the first frame house and the McMullins the first family after military occupation ceased.

In 1799 the customs collection district of Oswego was formed by Congress, embracing all the shore and waters of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario from the 45th parallel to the Genesee River. The President was authorized to appoint a collector; with the appointment delayed, the whole frontier was left unguarded and "free trade" prevailed for a long time.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

Peter Sharpe and William Vaughan came about 1798 or 1799 and soon became owners of a small schooner of about 50 tons. A year later Archibald Fairfield purchased two schooners, with which he engaged in commerce between Niagara and Oswego. The village rapidly became a lake port. Settlers came in large numbers, new buildings were erected, and more lake boats built. The quick growth became a matter of astonishment to visitors. One stranger is said to have inquired, "How do all you people make a living here?" And a well-known local character is said to have answered, "Well, sir, in summer we live by skinning strangers, in winter by skinning each other."

The east side of the river was surveyed in 1814 and 100 lots laid out. The War of 1812 hampered commerce; but after peace was declared with the British in 1815, business increased. In 1821 a lighthouse was erected by the Government; in 1822 the first bridge, where Bridge St. now is, was constructed to unite villages on the E. and W. sides of the river, which had already merged politically in 1818.

The routing of the Erie Canal across the state to Buffalo destroyed Oswego's hope of becoming the largest port on the Great Lakes. But the opening of the Welland Canal brought a great upswing in business and a general period of boom marked by the construction of hydraulic canals, gristmills, cotton factories, machine shops, tobacco factories, tanneries, and iron works. The first railroad, the Syracuse & Oswego, was completed in October 1848. In the same year the Kingsford Starch Factory was erected. Kingsford succeeded in his experiments to make a starch from Indian corn and started an industry which became one of the largest of its kind in the country.

The great fire of July 5, 1853, destroyed all the mills and elevators on the east side of the river. Most of these, however, were soon rebuilt, so that in 1854 17 mills and 10

OSWEGO AND FAIR HAVEN BEACH STATE PARK

elevators were operating in Oswego. In that year the village was the home port for 69 lake vessels.

The abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with Canada in 1866 was a check to the prosperity of the city, and the panic of 1873 was another blow; the gradual moving of the flour-milling industry to the West was another adverse factor with which Oswego has had to contend.

FORT ONTARIO embodies much of the historical interest of Oswego. The first fort, on the west bank of the Oswego River, was built in 1727. Fort Ontario itself, about a mile from the west bank of the river, was begun in 1754 and finished probably in the spring of 1756, at the outbreak of the French and Indian War. In August of that year the fort surrendered to the French and the buildings were burned. But the French deserted the place, and by 1759 the new Fort Ontario was built close to the site of the old. With some additions it remained until the present fort was built in 1839. Since that time the buildings have been modernized, and the fort is now a regular garrison of the United States Army.

Right from Oswego on First St., which becomes State 48, paralleling the Oswego canal and the river, is BATTLE ISLAND STATE PARK, 7.5 *m.* Battle Island was the scene of a battle in 1756 between the British under Captain Bradstreet and a detachment of French and Indians under Captain de Villiers, with the Americans finally victorious. Monuments and markers at the park give an account of the engagement.

SECTION B. OSWEGO—SAVANNAH US 104, STATE 104A, 414. 39.1 *m.*

West from Oswego on US 104.

SOUTHWEST OSWEGO, 5.5 *m.* (351 alt., 50 pop.), lies at the intersection of US 104 and State 104A. The route turns R. on State 104A.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

FAIR HAVEN BEACH STATE PARK, 15.7 *m.*, which lies on the southern shore of Lake Ontario and the eastern shore of Little Sodus Bay, contains 660 acres overlooking the waters of the lake, with picnic grounds, bathing beach, and bathhouses. The workers of a large Civilian Conservation Corps camp in the park are building additional improvements. There is ample provision for over-night camping.

At RED CREEK, 21.4 *m.*, State 104A rejoins US 104; the route turns R. on US 104 to WOLCOTT, 27.2 *m.*

At Wolcott the route turns L. on State 414, which runs directly S.

At SAVANNAH, 39.1 *m.*, the route turns R. on State 31.

SECTION C. SAVANNAH—LYONS. STATE 31. 13.8 *m.*
(see Tour 11, Section f).

SECTION D. LYONS—ROCHESTER. STATE 31. 37 *m.*
(see Tour 12, Section a).

CHRONOLOGY

- 1612 Champlain published first maps of Great Lakes and Genesee River.
- 1669 La Salle disembarked at Indian Landing, now in Ellison Park.
- 1687 The Marquis de Denonville destroyed four Indian towns in the Iroquois country.
- 1716 Fort de Sables erected by the French at Sea Breeze on Irondequoit Bay.
- 1761 *Views of Upper and Lower Genesee Falls* published in London.
- 1779 Sullivan campaign against Iroquois broke war strength of the league.
- 1788 Massachusetts sold New York State lands west of Seneca Lake to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham. Phelps and Gorham secured from Indians Mill Lot Grant, 200,000 acres west of Genesee River as a site for a mill.
Phelps and Gorham gave Indian Allen 100-acre tract for mill site.
- 1790 Orringh Stone settled in East Ave.; house still standing.
- 1792 William Hinchler built first cabin between Genesee River and Fort Niagara.
- 1794 Town of Northfield organized; comprised present towns of Pittsford, Penfield, Henrietta, Brighton, Perinton, Irondequoit, and Webster.
First school in Pittsford.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

- 1796 King's Landing, later called Hanfords Landing, settled.
- 1797 Louis Philippe with two brothers visited the Genesee Falls.
First crop of grain harvested.
First schooner, the *Jemima*, built on Genesee River.
- 1800 Col. Nathaniel Rochester, Col. William Fitzhugh, and Maj. Charles Carroll visited the Genesee country.
- 1801 Trading center at mouth of Genesee named Charlotte.
- 1803 Rochester, Fitzhugh, and Carroll purchased 100-acre tract for \$1,750.
- 1804 Castle Town established by Col. Isaac Castle at the Rapids.
- 1805 First Genesee flood.
Charlotte established by Congress as a port of entry.
- 1809 New York State Legislature passed an act for construction of bridge across the Genesee at the Falls.
- 1810 State began wooden bridge over Genesee at what is now Main St.
DeWitt Clinton made first visit to site of Rochester.
Bounty on rattlesnakes increased.
- 1811 First lots sold on 100-acre tract.
- 1812 First dwelling on 100-acre tract built for Hamlet Scrantom on present site of Powers Building.
Main Street bridge completed.
Village of Frankfort laid out at Main Falls.
- 1813 Sacrifice of White Dog celebrated for last time by Indians, in what is now Livingston Park.
First public conveyance, ox team and wagon between Rochesterville and Indian Landing, operated semi-weekly.
First school taught by Huldah Strong.
Abelard Reynolds built frame house on site of present Arcade.

CHRONOLOGY

- 1814 Commodore Yeo of British Navy repulsed at Charlotte by strategy.
First schoolhouse built on site of present Board of Education Building.
- 1815 First Presbyterian Church organized, first religious society in Rochester.
First village census taken; 331 pop.
First wedding solemnized.
- 1816 First newspaper established, *Weekly Gazette*.
Village of Carthage founded at Lower Falls.
Cotton mill began operation: 1,392 spindles.
- 1817 Village of Rochesterville incorporated.
First steamboat, the *Ontario*, touched at Port of Rochester.
First Fourth of July celebration held.
First volunteer fire company formed.
- 1818 Nathaniel Rochester and family settled permanently in Rochester.
First Sunday School organized.
Exports from Port of Rochester, \$380,000.
- 1819 Carthage Bridge finished: called highest wooden single-arch bridge in the world.
Erie Canal route through city surveyed.
- 1820 Carthage bridge collapsed.
First U. S. census taken; 1,502 pop.
St. Luke's Episcopal Church built.
- 1821 Monroe County created from Genesee and Ontario Counties.
Cornerstone of first courthouse laid.
Erie Canal aqueduct commenced, employing convict labor from Auburn prison.
- 1822 Name of Rochesterville changed to Rochester.
Lighthouse erected at Charlotte; still standing.
Third village census taken: 2,700 pop.
- 1823 Aqueduct completed.
First fair held in Monroe County.
St. Patrick's Church built on site of present Cathedral.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

- 1824 Thurlow Weed became editor of *Rochester Telegraph*.
Bank of Rochester incorporated.
First Presbyterian Church erected.
- 1825 Erie Canal formally opened.
General Lafayette visited Rochester.
First church organ installed in St. Luke's Church.
- 1826 *Rochester Daily Advertiser* established as first daily west of Albany.
William Morgan abducted.
First public library opened.
- 1827 First Rochester village directory issued.
First high school established.
- 1828 Reynolds Arcade built.
First temperance meeting held.
- 1829 Sam Patch made fatal leap over Falls of the Genesee.
Joseph Smith found golden plates at Cumorah Hill.
- 1830 Last wolf in Monroe County killed.
Second Federal census of village taken; 9,207 pop.
- 1831 Col. Nathaniel Rochester died, May 31.
- 1832 Cholera epidemic broke out, Ashbel Riley buried 80 victims unaided.
Rochester Board of Health established.
- 1833 *Daily Democrat* founded.
Second cholera epidemic occurred.
First successful reaping machine invented by Obed Hussey.
Rise of Millerism.
- 1834 Rochester incorporated as a city.
Jonathan Child elected first mayor by common council.
City's night watch increased to two men.
Steamboat *Genesee* built and operated on Genesee River from Rapids to Geneseo.
- 1835 First city census taken; 14,404 pop.
First Rochester Water Works Company incorporated.

C H R O N O L O G Y

- 1836 First balloon ascension.
Mount Hope Cemetery established.
- 1837 Financial crash; first relief work offered unemployed
—grading Buffalo St. (now Main St. W.).
- 1838 Rochester Orphan Asylum incorporated.
Rochester Antislavery Society formed.
- 1839 First antislavery convention held.
- 1840 First theater opened in city.
Plate-glass windows introduced in Rochester by
Abelard Reynolds.
Third Federal census taken; 20,191 pop.
Ellwanger nursery founded.
- 1841 Remains of Boyd and Parker brought from Cuyler-
ville to Mount Hope Cemetery.
First free school established.
Board of Education organized.
- 1842 Second Erie Canal aqueduct completed.
Pistol duel fought on Pinnacle Hills; no casualties.
- 1843 Masonry revived.
Berith Kodesh Temple founded.
John Quincy Adams visited city.
- 1844 First telegraph office opened.
Second city charter granted by legislature.
Millerites awaited the end of the world.
- 1845 First Jewish child born in city.
Third state census taken; 26,965 pop.
- 1846 First Universalist Church Society organized.
Newspaper telegraph service begun.
- 1848 Fox sisters heard mysterious rappings in Hydeville
haunted house—first seed of Spiritualism.
Frederick Douglass published the *North Star*.
Women's rights convention held.
Spiritualism brought to Rochester by Fox sisters.
- 1849 First gas lamps installed.
Jesse W. Hatch employed first female clerk, in his
shoe store.
Cholera epidemic in city resulted in 160 deaths.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

- 1850 University of Rochester and Theological Seminary established.
Third city charter passed by legislature.
Free public schools established by charter amendment.
First wholesale clothing manufacturing company established.
Federal census taken; 36,403 pop.
- 1851 Daniel Webster spoke on the *Constitution and the Preservation of the Union*.
Jenny Lind sang at Corinthian Hall.
Second courthouse finished.
Rochester Free Academy (high school) established.
- 1852 Adelina Patti (age eight) appeared with Ole Bull, singing as a child prodigy.
Ralph Waldo Emerson spoke on *Wealth; and The Anglo Saxon Race*.
Cholera epidemic resulted in 420 deaths.
- 1853 University of Rochester given eight acres on Prince St. by Azariah Boody.
New York Central & Hudson R. R. formed by consolidation.
First chief of police appointed.
Bausch & Lomb Optical Company established.
- 1854 Pundit Club organized at residence of Lewis H. Morgan.
Horace Greeley spoke on *Reform and Reformers*.
- 1855 Susan B. Anthony spoke at women's rights convention.
- 1856 Carthage suspension bridge completed.
- 1857 St. Mary's Hospital opened; first patient, Sept. 15.
William Lloyd Garrison and Susan B. Anthony spoke at abolition meeting in Corinthian Hall.
- 1858 Disastrous fire at local celebration of laying of first Atlantic cable.
William H. Seward spoke at Corinthian Hall and originated the phrase, "the irrepressible conflict."
Protective Fire Company formed.

CHRONOLOGY

- 1859 First liberty pole raised at corner of Franklin St. and Main St. E.
James A. Vick, nurseryman, originated selling seeds by mail.
DeLeve crossed Genesee Falls on a tight-rope.
- 1860 First electric system for fire alarm installed.
New York, Albany & Rochester Telegraph Company consolidated with Western Union, with offices in Rochester.
Rochester Historical Society organized.
Rochester Club organized, first social club in Rochester.
Eight slaves passed through Rochester by Underground Railroad.
Federal census; 48,204 pop.
- 1861 Abraham Lincoln passed through city on way to inauguration.
War declared!
First regiment left Rochester for front under Col. Isaac F. Quinby.
First steam fire engines introduced in Rochester.
Anderson Hall dedicated, first building on U. of R. Campus.
Fourth city charter passed by legislature.
- 1862 Lewis Swift discovered his first comet from observatory on roof of Duffy's cidermill.
Rochester Free Academy incorporated.
Paid fire department organized.
First street car company organized.
- 1863 Conscription started August 5.
Central Library established by consolidation of 17 school libraries.
Patti and Gottschalk concert given, Corinthian Hall.
First street car operated, July 9.
Funeral held for Col. Patrick H. O'Rourke, killed at Gettysburg.
- 1864 Rochester City Hospital opened.
Wounded soldiers by hundreds cared for at City and St. Mary's hospitals.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

Seth Green bought land in Caledonia for fish hatcheries.

Free mail delivery instituted, one carrier each side of river.

- 1865 Great flood of the Genesee occurred.
Abraham Lincoln funeral train passed through Rochester.
Western Union stock crashed, \$230 a share to \$68.
Newspapers opposed mail boxes on lampposts.
Daniel Powers began construction of Powers Block.
Police force organized; first police uniforms issued.
General Custer and General Grant spoke from Congress Hall balcony.
- 1866 Blind Tom at Corinthian Hall.
First G. A. R. post in New York State organized.
Queen Emma of Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) passed through, gave interview.
- 1867 Parks made available to public on Sundays.
Seth Green perfected artificial fish hatching.
Indians held ceremonial dances in Maplewood Park.
Opera: *The Black Crook*.
- 1868 Charles Dickens visited Rochester.
First Memorial Day exercises held.
Roman Catholic Diocese of Rochester created; Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid appointed bishop.
- 1869 Street car turntable built at Four Corners.
St. Patrick's Cathedral opened.
- 1870 Powers Block completed.
The *Democrat* and the *Chronicle* consolidated to form the *Democrat & Chronicle*.
Federal census 62,386.
- 1871 First Sunday paper published, the *News Letter*.
Rochester Germans celebrated close of Franco-Prussian War.
- 1872 Smallpox and meningitis epidemics broke out.
Susan B. Anthony and 13 other women arrested for voting in National election.
Citizens' Gas Company incorporated.

CHRONOLOGY

English sparrows liberated in parks by George Bing;
citizens raised subscriptions to reimburse him.
Waterworks commission established.

- 1873 Cornerstone of new city hall laid.
Rochester Driving Park organized.
Free Academy built.
- 1874 Holley waterworks system introduced for fire
protection; first stream of water used at Stewart
Block fire, January 8.
First train operated over Rochester & State Line
R. R. (Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh).
City mourned death of President Fillmore.
- 1875 New city hall opened January 5; cost \$337,000.
First fast mail, New York to Chicago, passed
through city.
Local Y. M. C. A. organized.
Bible reading in public schools discontinued.
- 1876 School for the deaf opened at 70 St. Paul St.
Centennial celebration.
New port of entry received first shipment of goods
from abroad.
Municipal court organized.
Hemlock Lake water supplied by new waterworks
system.
- 1877 Rochester Yacht Club held regatta on Lake Ontario.
Run on Rochester Savings Bank stopped by display
of \$1,000,000 in greenbacks.
Telephone line completed from Rochester to Hem-
lock Lake (28 m.), the longest then in use in the
world.
Sibley Hall, U. of R., completed (gift of Hiram
Sibley).
- 1878 Passenger elevator built on high river bank at Glen
House.
Firemen's Monument dedicated at Mount Hope
Cemetery.
- 1879 Elwood Block built at Main and State Sts.
Bell Telephone Co. began business in Rochester.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

Rochester telephone exchange installed.
First Sunday edition of *Democrat & Chronicle* published.
Rochester *Morning Herald* established.

- 1880 First photographic dry plates in America made by George Eastman.
Local Y. M. C. A. incorporated.
Rockefeller Hall, Theological Seminary, dedicated.
Federal census, 89,366.
- 1881 Revised version of New Testament first sold in Rochester; 1,500 copies sold first day; Dr. Asahel Kendrick of Theological Seminary one of revisers.
Maud S. broke world trotting record at Driving Park; mile in 2:10½.
Memorial funeral held for President Garfield.
Clara Barton Chapter II, second Red Cross chapter in U. S., organized.
First commercial electric lights installed in Powers Art Gallery.
- 1882 Ground broken for elevated tracks of New York Central R. R.
First meeting of Fortnightly Club held.
Street Railway Co. started line of herdics (busses) from Four Corners to city line via East Ave.
Fire company first provided with horse-drawn apparatus.
- 1883 New York Central R. R. station at St. Paul St. finished.
Warner Observatory built.
Powers Hotel completed.
Prof. Swift discovered new comet in Warner Observatory.
- 1884 City celebrated 50th anniversary of incorporation as a city; Gov. Grover Cleveland guest of honor.
Reynolds Library organized.
First mounted police organized.
First photographic films made by Eastman Company.

CHRONOLOGY

- 1885 Genesee Valley Club incorporated.
Mechanics Institute organized.
Charlotte Boulevard tollgate abandoned.
Salvation Army opened barracks.
Eastman Kodak invented.
Rochester Baseball Company incorporated.
- 1886 Rochester Yacht Club organized.
Mrs. Abelard Reynolds died, aged 102.
- 1887 Chamber of Commerce organized.
Homeopathic Hospital incorporated.
Ellwanger & Barry donated land for Highland Park.
Rochester Electric Railway Co. incorporated.
- 1888 Park system established, Dr. Edward Mott Moore, president.
First Kodak put on market.
Fire swept Lantern Works, many lives lost.
Lyceum Theater opened.
Telephone subscribers organized strike.
Chamber of Commerce incorporated.
- 1889 Cornerstone laid for Y. M. C. A. building at Court St. and South Ave.
First electric street car opened, city line to Charlotte.
Old liberty pole blown down.
Hahnemann Hospital incorporated.
Women's Ethical Club organized.
- 1890 First electric street car operated on city streets.
Children's Pavilion in Highland Park opened to public.
Cyclone caused heavy damage in Rochester.
Federal census, 133,696.
- 1891 Street railway transfers first used; invented by Harry Stedman.
Empire State Express made first run through city.
Cornerstone of St. Bernard's Seminary laid.
- 1892 Riverside Cemetery established.
Rochester Bar Association incorporated.
Voting machine invented by Jacob H. Myer.
First branch post office opened.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

- President Harrison present for unveiling of Soldiers and Sailors Monument.
City paralyzed by blizzard, March 11.
- 1893 First woman student admitted to U. of R.
Woman's Educational and Industrial Union organized.
St. Bernard's Seminary dedicated.
- 1894 Homeopathic Hospital (now the Genesee) removed to Alexander St.
Chamber of Commerce collected \$11,872.49 for unemployed.
New Mechanics Institute opened.
Cornerstone of third courthouse laid.
Second Hemlock Lake conduit finished.
Individual communion cups first used in Rochester.
- 1895 First moving-picture machine exhibited in city.
Common council purchased voting machine.
David Jayne Hill resigned as president of U. of R.
School board banned dancing at high school functions.
- 1896 First moving picture shown publicly, Nov. 2.
First municipal skating rink opened.
Voting machine used for first time.
William Jennings Bryan spoke on Free Silver.
- 1897 Health Bureau opened first milk station for babies.
Bicycle Show held in Fitzhugh Hall.
Sunday baseball games forbidden in the city.
- 1898 Rochester Public Health Association formed.
Queen Liliuokalani of the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) visited the city.
Diamond jubilee of St. Patrick's parish celebrated.
- 1899 Frederick Douglass monument dedicated.
Women elected to school board for first time.
Rochester Academy of Medicine organized.
- 1900 Dr. Rush Rhees inaugurated as president of U. of R.
William Jennings Bryan, Chauncey M. Depew, and Theodore Roosevelt visited Rochester.
Federal census, 162,608.

CHRONOLOGY

- 1901 Free dental dispensary inaugurated by Rochester Dental Society.
Orphan Asylum fire caused death of 31 children.
George B. Selden's patents on compression gas engine for automobiles confirmed.
Manual training introduced in public schools.
- 1902 First playground established, at Brown's Square.
Smallpox epidemic, 1,000 cases, caused 100 deaths.
Dr. George Goler performed heroic service in fighting the scourge.
East High School built on Alexander St.
- 1903 Dr. Adolph Lorenz visited city and performed "bloodless" operations.
Rochester Automobile Club incorporated.
Masonic Temple dedicated.
- 1904 George Eastman gave first gift to U. of R., \$60,000 for biological and physical laboratory.
Great fire on Main Street destroyed two blocks of stores, including that of Sibley, Lindsay and Curr in the Granite Building.
Rochester Gas & Electric Company and Rochester Railway & Light Company consolidated.
- 1905 U. of R. received \$100,000 from Andrew Carnegie on condition that the college raise an equal amount.
Statue of Martin B. Anderson, first president, presented to U. of R.
Rochester granted a first-class city charter.
Police department traffic squad organized.
- 1906 Genesee Valley Club house built corner East Ave. and Gibbs St.
Susan B. Anthony died.
Rev. Dr. A. S. Crapsey tried for heresy.
Mercury at 71 degrees on January 21 broke 35-year record.
- 1907 New York Central bought property—cheaply—on Clinton Ave. N. for new station.
First electric cars operated on Rochester branch of Erie R. R.
St. Mary's Hospital observed 50th anniversary.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

- 1908 Monument to Schiller unveiled in Anderson Park.
Miss Frances A. Baker gave 120 acres for addition to Genesee Valley Park.
Durand-Eastman Park opened.
Additional acres given Cobb's Hill Park by George Eastman.
- 1909 Fire destroyed Berith Kodesh Temple.
Rochester baseball team won pennant in Eastern League.
Bishop Bernard J. McQuaid died.
- 1910 Official city flag first displayed.
Local Boy Scouts organized.
First attempt at flying in Rochester made by amateurs.
Buffalo Bill, former resident, made last appearance in Rochester.
Theodore Roosevelt addressed mass meeting in Convention Hall.
Federal census 218,149.
- 1911 Sunday ball-playing in the parks officially sanctioned.
John J. Frisbie made his first successful airplane flight over the city.
First board of trustees of public library named by mayor.
- 1912 Memorial Art Gallery given to U. of R. by Mrs. James Sibley Watson in memory of her son.
Automotive fire apparatus installed.
First horse show held at Industrial Exposition.
\$1,000,000 endowment fund for U. of R. raised by popular subscription.
Land on Prince St. & University Ave. donated by Dr. John P. Mann for Women's College.
- 1913 City purchased property at Canadice Lake to augment water supply.
River in highest flood since 1865.
Common council approved ordinance for control of the Genesee by building retaining walls and deepening the river bed.
Rochester Zoological Society obtained land in Durand-Eastman Park for deer and buffalo.

CHRONOLOGY

Decision in favor of the city in Morton Rundel will case assured construction of Rundel Memorial Building.

Nelly McElroy appointed first policewoman.

- 1914 Friendly Home purchased twenty acres at East Ave. and Landing Road.
New Station of New York Central R. R. at N. Clinton and Central Aves. opened.
Earthquake shock frightened many citizens.
- 1915 Bureau of Municipal Research established.
Cornerstone of Central Y. M. C. A. laid, Gibbs Street.
George Eastman's gift of building for Chamber of Commerce announced.
Rochester Dental Dispensary established.
Charlotte village became twenty-third ward.
- 1916 Cornerstone of Chamber of Commerce Building, St. Paul St., laid.
New Jewish Orphan Asylum opened on Genesee St.
President Woodrow Wilson addressed crowds at railroad station.
- 1917 War declared with Germany, April; Rochester units mobilized for war service.
Dorsey Home for dependent negro children incorporated.
- 1918 *Union Advertiser* and *Rochester Times* consolidated.
Rochester section of new Barge Canal opened.
Food Administration rationed meat, sugar, etc.
Epidemic of influenza caused many deaths.
False and real armistice celebrated.
- 1919 King Albert, Queen Elizabeth, and Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium passed through city.
Cardinal Mercier of Belgium addressed large audience.
Gift of Eastman School of Music to U. of R. announced.
City planned purchase of Erie Canal bed for subway.
Bronze tablet placed on Council Rock in East Ave. opposite the old Orringh Stone house.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

- 1920 Erie Canal feeder ceded to city for boulevard.
DeValera visited mother and spoke in Convention Hall.
Genesee Valley Club purchased Gilman H. Perkins home on East Ave.
Street car fare raised to seven cents.
Federal census 295,750.
- 1921 Massachusetts claimed right to Ontario Beach.
- 1922 U. S. Supreme Court sustained rights of Rochester to Ontario Beach.
Rochester Female Charitable Society celebrated centennial.
Name of Exposition Park changed to Edgerton Park.
Stop-and-go traffic signals given trial.
- 1923 *Post Express* sold to William Randolph Hearst.
U. of R. filed application to build medical, surgical, and dental school and hospital.
Berith Kodesh Temple celebrated 75th anniversary.
Chapter of Society of Colonial Wars organized.
- 1924 Broad Street over the subway formally opened.
Community Players organized.
Nazareth College for Women opened.
Oak Hill Country Club deeded land to U. of R. for River Campus.
Tablet placed to mark site of Col. Nathaniel Rochester's house at Spring and South Washington Sts.
- 1925 Cluett-Peabody Building (with statue of Mercury) loaned by George Eastman for City Hall Annex.
Tablet dedicated to mark old liberty pole.
City manager charter plan submitted to common council.
Sunday sports, with admission charged, legalized.
- 1926 Strong Memorial Hospital opened.
Democrat & Chronicle and *Rochester Herald* merged.
Homeopathic Hospital changed name to Genesee Hospital.
First experimental air-mail flight attempted, Rochester to Cleveland.

CHRONOLOGY

- New Municipal Hospital opened.
U. of R. School of Medicine and Dentistry opened.
Traffic light system installed.
- 1927 Ellison Park dedicated; first Monroe County Park.
Statue to Dr. Edward Mott Moore dedicated in
Genesee Valley Park.
Knights of Columbus building dedicated.
Stephen B. Story elected first city manager.
Spiritualist memorial monument dedicated.
- 1928 Municipal aviation field named Rochester Airport.
Final judicial settlement of estate of Morton W.
Rundel made; \$850,000 accrued to city.
Cornerstone for new Masonic Temple on Main St. E.
laid.
Old Corinthian Hall closed.
- 1929 New site of Colgate-Rochester Divinity School dedi-
cated.
Metropolitan Opera Company appeared at Eastman
Theater.
Mechanics Institute, founded as the Rochester Athen-
aeum, celebrated its centennial.
Rochester Boy Scouts at world jamboree in England
comprised largest troop from cities in U. S.
Rochester declared to be the safest city in U. S. on
basis of record of fewest accidents, and awarded
national motor banner.
Monroe County Park Commission announced pur-
chase of old Rand Powder Mill site for county park.
- 1930 River Campus of Men's College of U. of R. dedicated
October 9.
Kodak office addition made it tallest building in the
city.
U. S. census gave Monroe County 423,881 pop.,
Rochester, 328,132.
Ward's Natural Science Museum destroyed by fire.
- 1931 Bausch Memorial Bridge and Veterans' Memorial
Bridge formally opened.
Teletype apparatus for weather forecasts installed
at airport.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY

Rochester Episcopal Diocese founded.

Police radio station WPDR used for first time, June 8.
Last car operated on the Rochester & Syracuse R. R.
and a bus line opened, June 28.

The Rochester Savings Bank began its second century.

- 1932 Gannett Newspapers Inc. acquired controlling interest in radio station WHEC.

Colgate-Rochester Divinity School dedicated new campus buildings.

The Right Rev. David Lincoln Ferris instituted first bishop of the new Episcopal Diocese of Rochester.
St. Mary's, Rochester's oldest hospital, began celebration of its diamond jubilee.

Worst tornado in city's history, on July 1, killed two; scores injured, and property damage totaled hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Lomb Memorial unveiled; F. Trubee Davidson, Assistant Secretary of War, spoke.

- 1933 Radio Station WHAM dedicated its new high-power transmitting equipment.

New Rundel Memorial Building site selected.

Federal Public Works Administration pledged grant of \$1,490,000 for erection of new John Marshall High School.

New Reynolds Arcade built.

- 1934 Feb. 9 recorded as coldest day in Rochester; temperature 22 degrees below zero.

Rochester's Centennial Celebration held.

New post office opened April 2.

Capacity house attended Metropolitan Opera Company's performance of Howard Hanson's *Merry Mount* in Eastman Theater.

Lyceum Theater demolished.

- 1935 Alan Chester Valentine named fourth president of U. of R.

Cornerstone of Rundel Memorial Building laid.

Record rainstorm caused great damage.

Twenty-fifth anniversary of Rochester Exposition celebrated.

New Elmwood Ave. bridge dedicated and opened.

CHRONOLOGY

- 1936 Strong Memorial Hospital observed 10th anniversary, Jan. 10.
Wood panel, *Last Supper*, by Alois Lang, placed in new chapel of Colgate-Rochester Divinity School.
Moseley-Motley flour mills closed after 73 years.
Rundel Library opened.
Rose show held by Rochester Rose Society.
Open-air opera series started, June 20.
Trial of Idaho, mongrel pup, for murder attracted national attention.
Samuel Southgate Memorial Chapel, Colgate-Rochester Divinity School dedicated.
\$35,000 refracting telescope (Peltier Comet) for Bausch and Lomb Building completed in August.
President Franklin D. Roosevelt visited city.
Bodies removed from St. Patrick's Cemetery.
Dolomite II, motorship, blocked Barge Canal for 15 hours.
Bank deposits increased in Rochester in 1936 more than \$12,000,000 over 1935.
- 1937 International Convention of Scientific Photography met.
Whittlesey House donated to City as historical shrine.
St. Patrick's Cathedral property acquired by Eastman Kodak Company.
Two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Denonville expedition observed.
Rochester Exposition and Monroe County Fair combined.
Publication of *Rochester Journal* and *Post Express* suspended.

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